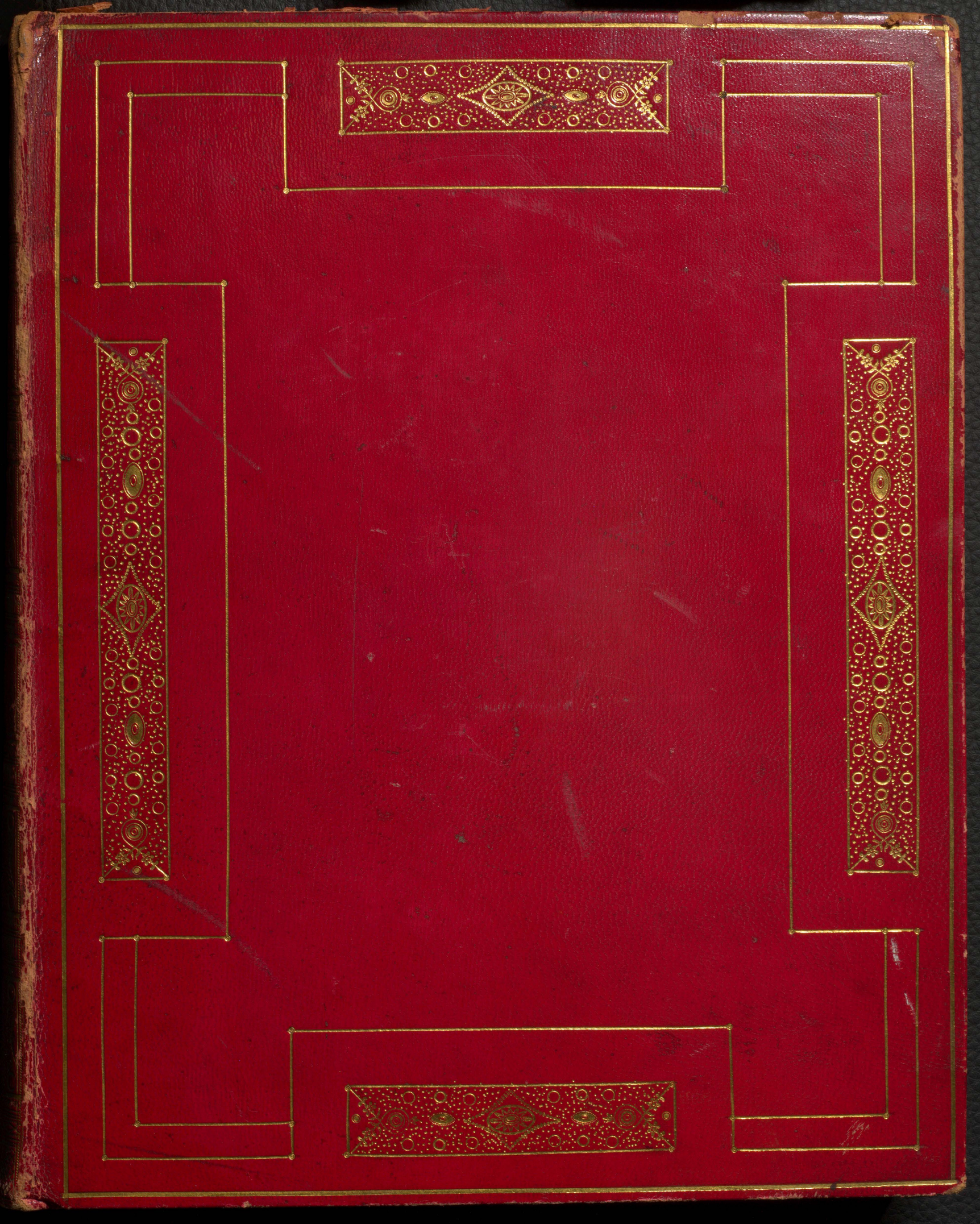
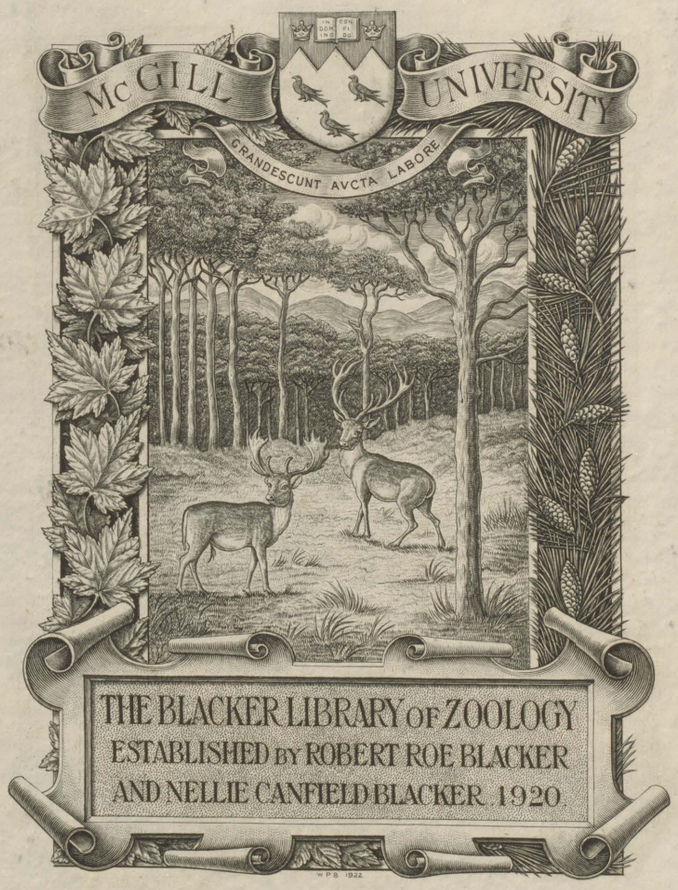
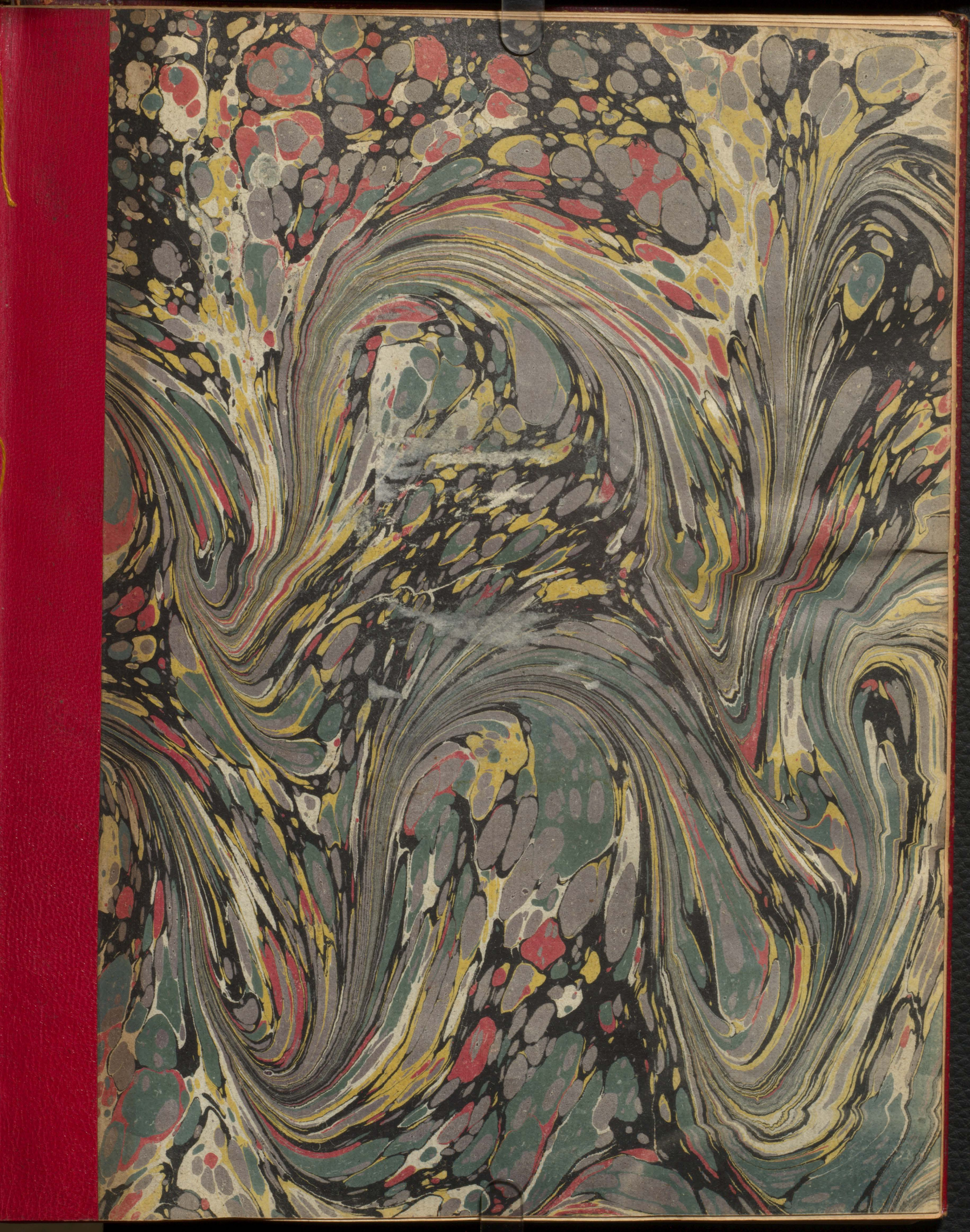


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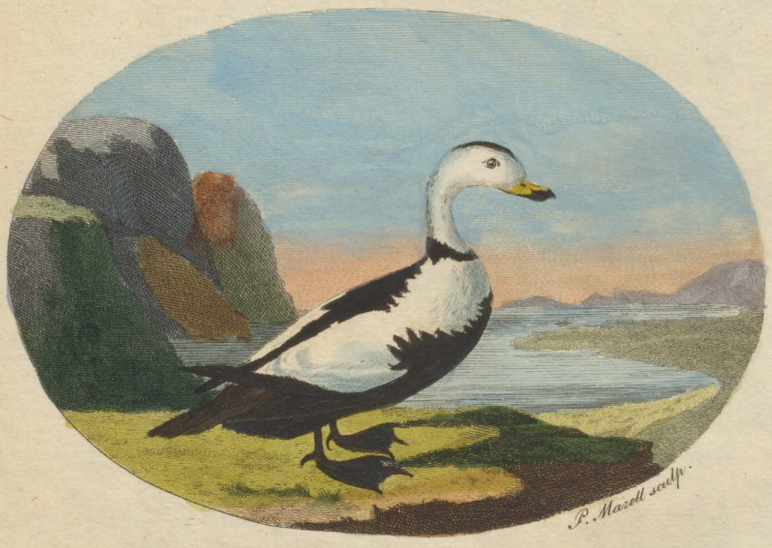
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ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

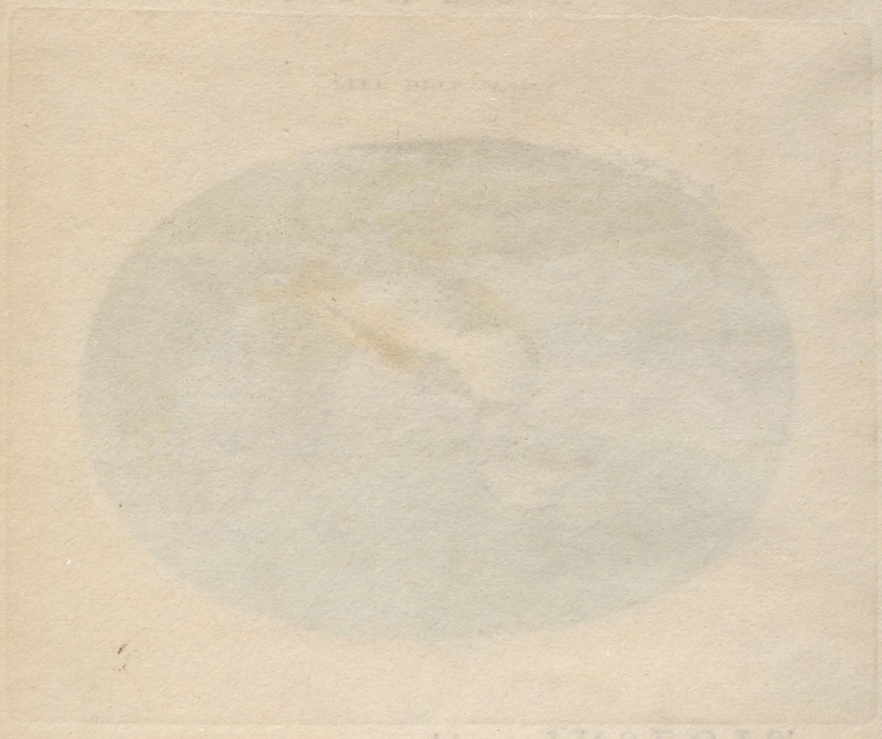
VOL. II.

CLASS II. BIRDS.
III. REPTILES.
IV. FISH.
V. INSECTS.



PIED DUCK, *N°488.*

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M.DCC.XCII.



DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

VOLUME II.

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P. Mazell scalp.

Paſsenger Pigeon, N.187. *Carolina Pigeon, N.186.*

ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

XIX. PIGEON. *Gen. Birds*, XI.

Pigeon, *Joſſelyn's Voy.* 99.
Wild Pigeon, *Lawſon*, 140.—*Kalm*, ii 82.
Pigeon of Paſſage, *Cateſby*, i. tab. 23.
Wood Pigeon, *Du Pratz*, ii. 88.
Columba Migratoria, *Lin. Syſt.* 285.
Le Pigeon ſauvage d'Amerique, *Briſſon*, i. 100.—*De Buffon, Oiſ.* ii. 527.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

187. PASSENGER.

P. With a black bill: red irides: head, and hind part and ſides of the neck, of a ſlaty blue; on each of the laſt a large ſhining golden ſpot: coverts of the wings of a dark blueiſh grey, marked with a few black ſpots: quil feathers brown: tail of a great length, and cuneiform: the middle feathers duſky grey, the next paler, the outmoſt white. Weight nine ounces.

MANNERS.

Theſe birds viſit the provinces of *North America* in moſt amazing numbers every hard winter. They appear in greater or leſſer numbers, according to the mildneſs or ſeverity of ſeaſon; for when the weather proves mild, few or none are ſeen in the ſouthern parts. Neceſſity alone obliges them to change their quarters, in ſearch of acorns, maſt, and berries, which the warmer provinces yield in vaſt abundance. When they alight, the ground is ſoon cleared of all eſculent fruits, to the great loſs of the hog, and other

FOOD.

maſt-eating animals. When they have devoured every thing which has fallen on the ſurface, they form themſelves into a great perpendical column, and by rotation keep flying among the boughs of the trees, from top to bottom, beating down the acorns with their wings, and ſome or other, in ſucceſſion, alight on the earth and eat *. The ſpecies of food they are fondeſt of is the ſmall acorn, called the *Turkey acorn*, it being alſo a favorite food of thoſe birds. In *Canada* they do vaſt damage in autumn, by devouring the corn, before they begin their ſouthern flight †.

NESTS. They build their neſts in trees, and coo like the *Engliſh* Wild Pigeon; and lay two eggs. They breed in the more northern parts, from the country ſouth of *Mooſe Fort*, in *Hudſon's Bay* ‡, to that between *Fort Frederick* and *Fort Anne*, and the woods about the river *Onandago* ‖. During the time of incubation and nutrition, they feed firſt on the ſeeds of the § red maple, which ripens in *May*; and after that, on thoſe of the elm ¶. It appears by thoſe accurate obſervers, Mr. *Bartram* and Mr. *Kalm*, that they continue in their breeding-places till the middle at leſt of *July*: the firſt having ſeen them in *June*; the laſt, the 19th of *July*. Mr. *Hutchins* aſſures me, that they continue in the inland parts of *Hudſon's Bay* till *December*; and when the ground is covered with ſnow, feed on the buds of juniper.

MIGRATIONS. As ſoon as theſe birds find a want of food, they collect in vaſt flocks, and migrate to ſuch places as are likely to ſupply them with

VAST NUMBERS. ſubſiſtence. The multitudes which appear during the rigorous ſeaſons are ſo immenſe, that the mention of them, unleſs ſupported by good authority, would ſeem incredible. They fly by millions in a flock; and in their paſſage literally intercept the light of the

* *Du Pratz.* † The ſame. ‡ *Ph. Tr.* lxii. 398. ‖ *Bartram's Journey to Onandago*, 36.—*Kalm's Travels*, ii. 311. § Acer Rubrum, *Lin.* —*Cateſby*, i. 62. ¶ Ulmus Americana, *Lin.*

ſun

ſun for a conſiderable ſpace. As ſoon as one flock has paſſed, another ſucceeds, each taking a quarter of an hour before the whole flock is gone. This continues, in ſome ſeaſons, for three days without any intermiſſion *.

The inhabitants of *New York* and *Penſylvania* are frequent witneſſes of the phænomenon, and kill numbers of theſe migrants from their balconies, and the roofs of their houſes. When they alight on trees to rooſt, they often break the limbs of ſtout oaks, unable to ſupport the weight of the crowds which perch on them. The ground beneath the trees on which they have lodged a night, is covered with their dung to a conſiderable depth †.

Joſſelyn, who obſerved theſe Pigeons in 1638, in *New England*, before they were diſturbed by population, ſays, he has ſeen flights of them moving at *Michaelmas* to the ſouthward, four or five miles long, ſo thick that he loſt ſight of the ſun. He adds, that they return in ſpring; and that they join neſt to neſt, and tree to tree, by their neſts, for many miles together, in the woods ‡. *Kalm* mentions their paſſage through *Jerſey* in *March*. RETURN.

The inhabitants of *North America* profit by this kind gift of Providence, and ſhoot them in their paſſage; for they are very fat, and excellent meat. The *Indians* watch the rooſting-places; go in the night, and, knocking them down with long poles, bring away thouſands. Formerly, you could not go into a little *Indian* town, in the interior parts of *Carolina*, but you would find a hundred gallons of Pigeons oil or fat, which they uſe with their mayz, as we do butter ‖. They ſcorn to obtain that uſeful article from the quiet THEIR OIL.

* *Cateſby*.

† *Lawſon*, 44.—The Rev. Mr. *Burnaby* relates the prodigious flights he ſaw paſſing in *September*, ſoutherly, over *New England*. He adds, he ſcarcely met with any other food in the inns he was at. p. 132.

‡ *Voy*. 99. ‖ *Lawſon*, 44.

employ of the dairy; but are fond of the ſimilitude, provided it could be obtained by any means ſuitable to their active ſpirit.

M. *du Pratz* hit upon an ingenious expedient of taking them on rooſt, by placing under the trees veſſels filled with flaming ſulphur; the fumes of which aſcending, brought them ſenſeleſs to the ground in perfect ſhowers.

I ſhall conclude this account with what was communicated to me by the late Mr. *Aſhton Blackburne*, from his own obſervations, or thoſe of his friends who were eye-witneſſes to the wondrous facts related of theſe birds.

" *New York, June* 21, 1770.

" I think," ſays Mr. *Blackburne*, " this as remarkable a bird as " any in *America*. They are in vaſt numbers in all parts, and have " been of great ſervice at particular times to our garriſons, in ſup- " plying them with freſh meat, eſpecially at the out-poſts. A " friend told me, that in the year in which *Quebec* was taken, the " whole army was ſupplied with them, if they choſe it. The way " was this: every man took his club (for they were forbid to uſe " their firelocks) when they *flew*, as it was termed, in ſuch quan- " tities, that each perſon could kill as many as he wanted. They " in general begin to fly ſoon after day-break, and continue till " nine or ten o'clock; and again about three in the afternoon, " and continue till five or ſix: but what is very remarkable, they " always fly weſterly. The times of flying here are in the ſpring, " about the latter end of *February* or the beginning of *March*, " and continue every day for eight or ten days; and again in the " fall, when they begin the latter end of *July* or the beginning of " *Auguſt*. They catch vaſt quantities of them in clap-nets, with " ſtale pigeons. I have ſeen them brought to this market by ſacks-

" full.

" full. People in general are very fond of them; and I have heard " many ſay they think them as good as our common Blue Pigeon; " but I cannot agree with them by any means. They taſte more " like our Queeſt, or Wild Pigeon; but are better meat. They " have another way of killing them—They make a hut of boughs " of trees, and fix ſtale Pigeons on the ground at a ſmall diſtance " from the hut. They plant poles for the Wild Pigeons to light " on when they come a *ſalting* (as they term it) which they do " every morning in the ſeaſon, repairing to the marſhes near the " ſea-ſide; then the perſons in the hut pull the ſtale Pigeon, when " the birds will alight in vaſt numbers on the poles, and great " multitudes are ſhot. Sir *William Johnſon* told me, that he killed " at one ſhot with a blunderbuſs, a hundred and twenty or thirty. " Some years paſt they have not been in ſuch plenty as they uſed " to be. This ſpring I ſaw them fly one morning, as I thought " in great abundance; but every body was amazed how few there " were; and wondered at the reaſon.

" I muſt remark one very ſingular fact: that, notwithſtanding " the whole people of a town go out a *pigeoning*, as they call it, they " will not on ſome days kill a ſingle hen bird; and on the very " next day, not a ſingle cock (and yet both ſexes always fly weſterly;) " and when this is the caſe, the people are always aſſured that " there will be great plenty of them that ſeaſon. I have been at " *Niagara* when the centinel has given the word that the Pigeons " were *flying*; and the whole garriſon were ready to run over one " another, ſo eager were they to get freſh meat."

188. CAROLINA.

Picacuroba, *Marcgrave*, 204.
Turtle Dove, *Lawſon*, 142.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 88.
La Tourterelle de la *Caroline*, *Briſſon*, i. 110.
Turtle of Carolina, *Cateſby*, i. 24.—*De Buffon*, ii. 557.—*Pl. Enl.* 175.
Columba Carolinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 286.
Long-tailed Dove, *Edw.* 15.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

P. With the orbits naked and blue: crown, neck, back, and ſcapulars, brown; the laſt ſpotted with black: ſome of the leſſer coverts of a lead-color: quil feathers duſky: beneath each eye in the male a black ſpot; on each ſide of the neck another, variable, with green, gold, and crimſon: breaſt of a pale claret-color: belly and thighs of a dull yellow: tail very long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers brown; the others white, marked in the middle with a black ſpot. LENGTH fourteen inches.

Inhabits *Carolina* the whole year; and is found as far ſouth as the *Weſt Indies* and *Braſil*. Feeds much on the berries of the poke, or *Phytolacca Decandria* *, and the ſeeds of the mug-apple or *Podophyllum Peltatum* †. *Lawſon* ſays, it is a great devourer of peas; on which account the *Americans* catch as many as they can in traps; and as an additional reaſon, becauſe of the delicacy of their fleſh.

* Phytolacca Decandria, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 631. † *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 723.

P. With



188 *. RUST-HEADED.

P. With a blueiſh bill: fore part of the head and throat cinereous white: hind part of the head and neck ruſty, gloſſed with variable green and copper: wings gloſſy brown: breaſt light grey, daſhed with vinaceous: belly and vent white: tail long; deep aſh: exterior feathers tipt with white: legs red. SIZE of the *Engliſh* Turtle.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York.—Muſ. Bl.* Mr. *Hutchins* informed me, a Pigeon with a reddiſh head, and orbits, was found far inland in the *Hudſon's Bay* ſettlements.

189. WHITE-CROWNED.

White-crowned Pigeon, *Cateſby*, i. 25.
Bald-pate, *Brown Jam.* 468.—*Sloane*, ii. 303.
Le Pigeon de la Roche, de la *Jamaique*, *Briſſon*, i. 137.—*De Buffon*, ii. 529.
Columba Leucocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* 281.—LEV. MUS.

P. With the end of the bill white; the baſe purple: crown white, beneath that purple: hind part of the neck changeable green, edged with black.

PLACE.

Inhabit the *Bahama* iſlands, and breed among the rocks; and prove of great uſe to the inhabitants, who take vaſt numbers. This ſpecies is found alſo in *Jamaica*, where *Brown* ſays they feed on the ſeeds of the mangrove and wild coffee.

I do not recollect that our navigators ſaw any Pigeons on the weſtern ſide of *America*; but the *Spaniards* ſaw abundance in lat. 41. 7. north *.

* In *Barrington's Miſcellanies*, 492.

La

190. CANADA.

La Tourterelle de *Canada*, *Briſſon*, i. 118.—*De Buffon*, ii. 552.—*Pl. Enl.* 176.
Columba Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 285.

P. With the crown, hind part of the head, and upper part of the back, of a cinereous brown: the lower part of the back and rump aſh-colored: lower part of the neck and the breaſt cinereous, daſhed with ruſt: coverts of the wings ſpotted with black: primaries duſky, the exterior edges of the greater yellowiſh: the tail long and cuneiform; the middle feathers aſh-colored; the exterior on each ſide white, marked on their inner ſide with a red ſpot, and beneath that with a great black one.

The head, neck, back, breaſt, and coverts of the wings, of the female, have the feathers terminated with dirty white and yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*. Greatly reſembles, in ſize, form, and ſome of the colors, the *Carolina* Pigeon: I gueſs, therefore, that it is here needleſsly ſeparated from that ſpecies.

191. GROUND.

Picuipinima, *Marcgrave*, 204.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 62. 184.—*Sloane Jam.* ii. 305.—*Brown*, 469.
Ground Dove, *Cateſby*, i. 26.
La petite Tourterelle, *Briſſon*, i. 113.
Columba Paſſerina, *Lin. Syſt.* 285.
Le Cocotzin, *Fernandez*, 24.—*De Buffon*, ii. 559.—*Pl. Enl.* 243.

P. With a yellow bill tipt with black: red irides: upper part o the head, body, and coverts, of a cinereous brown; the coverts ſpotted with black: breaſt and belly a variable purple, ſpotted with a deeper: the two middle feathers of the tail cinereous brown, thoſe of the ſides duſky: legs yellowiſh. In SIZE does not exceed a Lark.

SIZE.

This



PLACE.

This diminutive ſpecies is not found further north than *Carolina*, where they ſometimes viſit the lower parts near the ſea, where ſhrubs grow, in order to feed on the berries; eſpecially of the pellitory, or tooth-ach tree *, which gives their fleſh a fine flavor. The ſpecies is continued through the warm parts of *America*, the iſlands *Mexico* and *Braſil*. The *French* iſlanders call them *Ortolans*, from their exceſſive fatneſs and great delicacy. They take them young, when they will become very tame.

THERE is not a ſingle ſpecies of Pigeon to be found in *Kamtſchatka*; a proof that the birds of this genus do not extend far to the north-weſt of *America*: otherwiſe the narrow ſea between the two continents could never confine birds of ſo ſwift and ſtrong a flight.

A. The STOCK DOVE, *Wil. Orn.*
Columba Oenas. Skogſdufva, *Faun. Suec.* N° 207.

IS very frequent in a wild ſtate in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, breeding in the turrets of village-churches, and in ſteep rocky banks of rivers; but at approach of winter, migrates ſouthward. It does the

* Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 1455.—*Cateſby*, i. 26.

ſame in *Sweden* *. Is among the birds of the *Feroe* iſles, and ſometimes ſtrays as far as *Finmark* †.

No Pigeons are ſeen in *Sibiria*, till you come beyond lake *Baikal*, where a very ſmall variety (with a white rump) breeds in great plenty about the rocks. This is the ſame with our ROCK PIGEON, one ſtock or origin of our tame Pigeons. This ſpecies breeds in the cliffs as far north as the dioceſe of *Bergen* in *Norway* ‡. Haunt during winter the cliffs of the *Orknies*, by myriads.

B. RING DOVE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 102.
Columba Palumbus. Ringdufwa, *Faun. Suec.* N° 208.
Le Ramier, *De Buffon*, ii. 531.

COMMON in the *Ruſſian* foreſts: very ſcarce in *Sibiria*; none in the north-eaſt. Viſits *Sweden* in ſummer: migrates in autumn. None in *Norway*.

None of the Pigeon tribe inhabit the *arctic* zone, by reaſon not only of the cold, but of defect of food.

* *Ekmark Migr. Av.* in *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 593. † *Leems*, 245.

‡ *Pontop.* ii. 69.——Since the publication of the laſt edition of the *Britiſh Zoology*, I have been informed, by the Rev. Mr. *Aſhby*, of *Barrow*, near *Newmarket*, that multitudes of *Stock Doves* breed in the rabbet-burrows on the ſandy plains of *Suffolk*, about *Brandon*; and that the ſhepherds annually take the young for ſale.

ORDER

ORDER V. PASSERINE.

XX. STARE. *Gen. Birds*, XLI.

Lark, *Lawſon*, 144.—*Cateſby*, i. 33. 192. CRESCENT.
Le Merle a collier d'Amerique, *Briſſon*, ii. 243.
L'Etourneau de la Louiſiane—449.
Le Fer a Cheval, ou Merle a collier d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, *Oiſ.* iii. 371.—*Pl. Enl.* 256.—*Latham*, iii. 6.
Alauda Magna, *Lin. Syſt.* 289.
Sturnus Ludovicianus—290.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

ST. With a duſky head, divided in the middle by a pale brown line, bounded on the ſide by two others: on the corner of each eye, above the bill, is a yellow ſpot: whole upper part of the body, neck, and wings, reddiſh brown and black: breaſt and belly of a rich yellow; the former marked with a black creſcent: primaries pale brown, barred with a darker: tail very ſhort, the feathers ſharp-pointed; the three outmoſt white, marked with a pale brown ſtripe on the exterior ſide; reſt of the feathers light brown, marked with pointed bars of black: legs long.

LENGTH above ten inches: WEIGHT between three and four ounces. SIZE.

Inhabits moſt parts of the continent of *North America:* lives in the *ſavannas*, feeding chiefly on the ſeeds of graſſes; ſits on ſmall trees and ſhrubs; has a jetting motion with its tail; is reckoned excellent meat; has a muſical but not a various note. Arrives in PLACE.



New York in *March*, or the beginning of *April*: lays in *June*, in the graſs, five white eggs, thinly ſpotted with pale ruſt-color. Leaves the country in *September* or *October*.

193. LOUISIANE. Sturnus Ludovicianus, *Lin. Syſt.* 290.—*Latham*, iii. 6.
L'Etourneau de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 192.—*Briſſon*, ii. 449.—*Pl. Enl.* 256.

ST. With a whitiſh bill, tipped with brown: with the crown, back, wings, and tail of a ruſty aſh-color; the firſt marked along the middle with a white line; and another of the ſame color over each eye; inner webs of the four outmoſt feathers white: in front of the neck a large black ſpot; each feather tipt with grey: reſt of the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, of a rich yellow: thighs and vent dirty white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*.



A. STARE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 104.
Sturnus, vulgaris Stare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 213.
L'Etourneau, *De Buffon*, iii. 176.—*Latham*, iii. 2.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

ST. With a yellow bill: black body gloſſed with purple, and ſpotted with yellow and white: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Salten*, in the dioceſe of *Drontheim*, in *Norway*; and in great numbers in *Næſne Helgeland* *, in *Feroe*,

* *Leems*, 194.

and

and in *Iceland* *. They migrate from *Norway*, a few excepted, which lodge in the fiſſures of the rocky iſle near *Stavanger*, at the ſouthern extremity of that kingdom, and come out to baſk in the ſunny days of winter.

The STARE winters in *Denmark*, but ſometimes never quits *Scania*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

They are found in vaſt flocks in all parts of *Ruſſia*, and the weſt of *Sibiria*; but are very ſcarce beyond the *Jeneſei*. In many places of *England* reſide the whole year: in others, migrate after the breeding-ſeaſons by thouſands to other countries.

B. WATER OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 111. WATER OUZEL.
Sturnus cinclus, Watnſtare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 214.
Le Merle d'Eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 134.—*Latham*, iii. 48.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

ST. Duſky above: throat and breaſt white: belly ruſt-colored: tail black. WEIGHT two ounces and a half: LENGTH ſeven inches and a half.

Found in *Europe* as high as *Feroe* and *Finmark* †: in the *Ruſſian* empire, as far as *Kamtſchatka*. The *Tartars* believe, that the feathers of this bird, tied to their nets, produce good fortune in their fiſhery ‡. PLACE.

The WATER OUZEL is uſed by the *Ruſſians* as a remedy againſt the dropſy. The whole bird, unfeathered, is reduced to aſhes in a pot; it is taken in one doſe, and acts as an abſorbent.—Mr. *Oedman* ſaw it ſucceed beyond all expectation in an *aſcites*: his father, a gentleman eighty years of age, almoſt ſuffocated with a quincy, and with his ſtomach greatly ſwelled, was reſtored to health in four days by this ſimple remedy only, and has ſurvived, in good health, ſeven years ſince the trial.

* *Brunnich*, 64. † *Leems*, 261. ‡ *Voy. en Sibirie*, ii. 112.

XXI. THRUSH.

XXI. THRUSH. *Gen. Birds* XLII.

194. MIMIC. Mock-bird, *Cateſby*, i.—*Lawſon*, 143.
Le Moqueur, *De Buffon*, *Oiſ.* iii. 325.—*Pl. Enl.* 645.—*Briſſon*, ii. 262.—*Latham*, iii. 40.
Turdus Polyglottos, T. Orpheus, *Lin. Syſt.* 293.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With a black bill and legs: head, neck, back, and leſſer coverts on the ridge of the wing, aſh-colored: the other coverts duſky, ſlightly edged with white: quil feathers black; white on their lower parts: under ſide of the body white: tail very long; the middle feathers duſky; two outmoſt feathers white; the exterior margins black.

The breaſt of the female of a dirty white.

A. The Leſſer, *Edw.* 78.

DIFFERS from the former in having a white line over each eye; and in being ſomewhat inferior in ſize. *Jamaica* *.

B. Varied. *Tetronpan*, *Fernandez*, 38.

WITH a ſpotted breaſt; probably a young bird of one of the others.

PLACE. Theſe birds ſhun the cold parts of *America*; and are found from the province of *New York* as far ſouth as *Mexico* and the *Antilles*.

* *Sloane*, ii. 306.

They



They are ſo impatient of the rigorous ſeaſon, as to retire at approach of winter from all the provinces north of *South Carolina*. According to *Cateſby* they inhabit that province the whole year. They viſit *New York* in *April*, or the beginning of *May*, but are rather ſcarce in that part of *America:* they breed there in *June*, and lay five or ſix blue eggs, thickly ſpotted with dull red.

They build often in fruit-trees *; are very familiar, and love to be converſant about dwellings; and, during ſummer, uſually deliver their ſong perched on the chimney's top. During breeding ſeaſon, are very ſhy, and will deſert their neſt if any one looks on the eggs †: but are ſometimes preſerved, and brought alive to *England*.

During ſummer they feed on berries, mulberries, and other fruits, and inſects. In winter, when other food is ſcarce, on the berries of the *Dogwood* ‡. When tamed, feed on every thing.

VARIOUS SONG.

Theſe birds are perhaps the firſt among the choriſters of the woods; and are juſtly famed not only for the variety, fulneſs, and melody of their notes, but their imitative faculty of the notes of all other birds or animals, from the Humming-bird to the Eagle. They will even imitate the ſound of other things. I have heard of one, confined in a cage, that would mimic the mewing of a cat, the chattering of a magpye, and creaking of a ſign in high winds. The *Mexicans* call them *Cencontlatolli* §, or the birds of four hundred tongues, on account of their vaſt variety of notes and imitative powers. In the warmer parts of *America* they ſing inceſſantly from *March* to *Auguſt*, day and night, beginning with their own compoſitions, and then finiſhing by borrowing from the whole feathered choir, and repeat their tunes with ſuch artful ſweetneſs, as to excite pleaſure and ſurprize. The ſuper-excellence of their ſongs makes ample amends for the plainneſs of their plumage.

* *Lawſon.* † *Kalm*, i. 218. ‡ Cornus Florida, *Lin. Sp. Pl.*
§ *Fernandez*, p. 20.

They

They may be ſaid not only to ſing, but dance: for, as if excited by a ſort of extaſy at their own admirable notes, they gradually raiſe themſelves from the place where they ſtand, with their wings extended, drop with their head down to the ſame ſpot, and whirl round with diſtended wings, accompanying their melody with variety of pretty geſticulations *. They are birds of vaſt courage; and will attack any large bird.

To the preceding account I am enabled to add the following particulars from the remarks of the late *George Auſtin*, Eſq; a gentleman long reſident in *South Carolina*.

The *Mock-all* migrates from *Carolina* in the winter ſeaſon, towards the ſouth. Its ſong, and the variety of its notes, ſurpaſs thoſe of the *European* nightingale. It is a domeſtic bird, and is very common about *Charles Town*; builds its neſt in orange-trees. Should a cat approach this, it will fly, with a hiſſing noiſe, near the head of the animal and ſcare it away. It feeds its young with graſhoppers, which ſwarm upon the graſs-plats. Upon flapping its wings, theſe inſects riſe, of which it makes a booty of three or four at a time, and hies with them to its neſt. Having diſcharged this neceſſary duty of parental attention to its young, it flies to the chimney, and perching upon the ſummit, chears the habitation with its melodious notes. The ſong comes moſt agreeably down the chimney, for its ſtrainings are too loud within doors. Nor does it reſt long here, but ſoon viſits another chimney top, ſinging all the way in the air.

At a country ſeat of Mr. *Auſtin*, ſituate north of *Charles Town*, many of theſe birds remained late in *October* †, when the reſt had migrated to the ſouthern regions; theſe ſang ſeveral nights ſucceſſively upon lighting up candles in the windows.

* *Cateſby*.

† Poſſibly *Cateſby* might obſerve ſome in *October*, and from thence might conjecture that theſe birds ſtayed in the country the whole winter.

Ground

195. FERRUGINOUS.

Ground Mocking-bird, *Lawſon*, 143.
Fox-coloured Thruſh, *Cateſby*, i. 28.
Turdus rufus, *Lin. Syſt.* 293.—*Latham*, iii. 39.
La Grive de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, ii. 223.
Le Moqueur François, *De Buffon*, iii. 323.—*Pl. Enl.* 645.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With yellow irides: head, and whole upper part of the body, coverts of the wings, and the tail, of a pale ruſt-color: under part of a dirty white, ſpotted with brown: acroſs the coverts of the wings are two white lines: tail very long: legs brown. LENGTH twelve inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to *Carolina*. In the former, arrives in *May*, and migrates to the ſouth in *Auguſt*: continues in *Virginia* and *Carolina* the whole year: builds in low buſhes, and (in *New York*) breeds in *June*, and lays five white eggs, cloſely ſpotted with ruſt-colour.

It feeds on berries, eſpecially thoſe of the cluſter bird-cherry, of which all the Thruſh kind are very fond. It is called in *America* the *French* Mocking-bird, from the variety of its notes; but they are far inferior to the real.

196. RED-BREASTED.

Fieldfare of Carolina, *Cateſby*, i. 29.
La Grive de Canada, *Briſſon*, ii. 225.
La Litorne de Canada, *De Buffon*, iii. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 558.
Turdus migratorius, *Lin. Syſt.* 295.—*Latham*, iii. 26.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With the bill half yellow and half black: head and cheeks black: orbits covered with white feathers: chin and throat black, ſtreaked with white: under part of the neck, the breaſt, and

upper part of the belly, of a deep orange: vent white: back and rump of a deep aſh-color: coverts and quil feathers duſky, edged with white: inner coverts of the wings orange: tail black; the outmoſt feather marked with white: legs brown. SIZE of an *Engliſh* Throſtle.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Nootka Sound*, on the weſtern coaſt; and ſouth as low as *Carolina*. Quits the warmer parts in the ſpring, and retires north to breed. Appear in pairs in *Hudſon's Bay*, on *Severn River*, at the beginning of *May*. At *Mooſe* Fort, theſe birds build their neſt, lay their eggs, and hatch their young, in fourteen days; but at *Severn* ſettlement, which lies in 55, or four degrees more north, the ſame is not effected in leſs than twenty-ſix days *. They are alſo very common in the woods near *St. John's*, in *Newfoundland*.

They arrive in *New York* in *February*, and lay their eggs in *May*, and quit the country in *October:* in each country where they paſs the ſummer, they adapt their retreat to the time in which winter ſets in.

NESTS. They make their neſts with roots, moſs, &c.; and lay five eggs, of a moſt lively ſea-green colour. The cock is moſt aſſiduous in aſſiſting its mate in making the neſt and feeding the young; and in the intervals chears her with its muſical voice.

Like the *Engliſh* Fieldfare, they come and go in large flocks. They have two notes; one a loud ſcream, like the Miſſel- bird: the other, a very ſweet ſong, which it delivers from the ſummit of ſome lofty tree.

They feed on worms, inſects, and berries. Mr. *Cateſby* brings a proof, that it is not the heat of the ſeaſon alone that forces them away. He had, in *Virginia*, ſome trees of the *Alaternus*, in full

* *Ph. Tranſact.* lxii. 399.

berry;



P. Mazell sculp.

Varied Thrush N°.197.

berry; the firſt which were known in *America:* a ſingle Fieldfare was ſo delighted with them, as never to quit them during the whole ſummer.

They are called in *America*, the *Robin*; not only from the redneſs of the breaſt, but from their actions and tameneſs, as I have obſerved in thoſe kept in aviaries.

197. VARIED.

TH. With a duſky crown: upper part of the neck and back of an iron grey: cheeks black: beyond each eye is a bright bay line: throat, under ſide of the neck, and breaſt, of the ſame color; the breaſt croſſed by a black band: ſides orange-colored: middle of the belly white: leſſer coverts of the wings iron grey; greater, duſky, tipped with bright ferruginous; primaries duſky, croſſed and edged with bay: tail long, of a deep cinereous color: legs pale brown. SIZE of the former.

PLACE.

Inhabits the woods of *Nootka* Sound. *Latham*, iii. 27.

198. TAWNY.

TH. With the head, back, and coverts, tawny; the head the brighteſt: cheeks brown, ſpotted with white: throat, breaſt, and belly white, with large black ſpots: rump, primaries, and tail, of a pale brown: the ends of the tail ſharp-pointed: legs pale brown. SIZE of the Redwing Thruſh.

PLACE.

From the province of *New York*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, iii. 28.

199. BROWN.

TH. With the head, neck, back, cheeks, coverts, and tail, of an olive brown: primaries duſky: breaſt and belly of a dirty white, marked with great brown ſpots: legs duſky. SIZE of the former; and a native of the ſame country. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, iii. 28.

200. RED-LEGGED. Merle appellé *Tilli? Feuillee*, i. 126.
Red-leg'd Thruſh, *Cateſby*, i. 30.
Le Merle cendré de l'Amerique, *Briſſon*, ii. 288.
Turdus plumbeus, *Lin. Syſt.* 294.—*Latham*, iii. 33.
Le Tilly, ou la Grive cendrée de l'Amerique, *De Buffon*, iii. 314.—*Pl. Enl.* 560.

TH. With a duſky bill: irides, edges of the eyelids, and legs, red: throat black: whole body of a duſky blue: tail long, and cuneiform: tail duſky, with the three exterior feathers on each ſide tipt with white. WEIGHT two ounces and a half. The hen is a third part leſs than the cock.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama* iſlands, *Andros*, and *Ilathera*. Has the voice and geſtures of Thruſhes. Feeds on berres, eſpecially of the gum *elimy* tree *.

201. LITTLE. Little Thruſh, *Cateſby*, i. 31.—*Edw.* 296.—*Latham*, iii. 20.
Le Mauvis de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, ii. 212.
La Grivette d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, iii. 289.—*Pl. Enl.* 398.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With the head, whole upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of an uniform brown color: eyelids encircled with white: chin white: breaſt, and under ſide of the neck, yellowiſh, marked with large brown ſpots: belly white: legs long, and brown. SIZE of a Lark.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*, *Newfoundland*, and the whole continent of *North America*, and even *Jamaica*. In all the cold parts, even as low as

* Amyris Elemifera, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* i. 495.

Penſylvania,



Penſylvania, they migrate ſouthward at approach of winter. They arrive in that country in *April*, and breed there. They inhabit thick woods, and the dark receſſes of ſwamps: are ſcarce, and not often ſeen *. In *Jamaica* they inhabit the wooded mountains †. They feed on berries, &c. like other Thruſhes, but want their melody.

TH. With the crown and back brown, obſcurely ſpotted with duſky: breaſt yellow, ſpotted with black: coverts of the wings, primaries, and tail, duſky, edged with teſtaceous. SIZE of a Lark. 202. UNALASCHA.

Found on *Unalaſcha*. *Latham*, iii. 23. PLACE.

Golden-crowned Thruſh, *Edw.* 252.
Motacilla aurocapilla, *Lin. Syſt.* 334.—*Latham*, iii. 21.
Le Figuier a tete d'or, *Briſſon*, iii. 504.
La Grivelette de St. Domingue, *De Buffon*, *Oiſ.* iii. 317.—*Pl. Enl.* 398.—BL. MUS. 203. GOLDEN-CROWNED.

TH. With the crown of the head of a bright gold-color, bounded on each ſide by a black line: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of an olive brown: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, white, ſpotted with black; or, as the *French* expreſſively call it, *grivelées*: belly in ſome of a pure white; in others, ſpotted: legs of a yellowiſh brown. In SIZE leſſer than the laſt.

Inhabits *Penſylvania*, and probably all the ſouthern provinces. It builds its neſt on the ground, on the ſide of a bank, in the form PLACE.

* *Cateſby*. † *Sloane*, ii. 305.

of

of an oven, with leaves, lining it with dry graſs, and lays five white eggs, ſpotted with brown. Migrates on approach of winter to the iſlands, ſuch as *St. Domingo*, *Jamaica*, &c. Some having been taken at ſea in *November* in their paſſage *.

204. HUDSONIAN. TH. With a black bill: general color of the plumage deep blueiſh aſh: crown, nape, coverts of the wings, and primaries, more or leſs edged with pale cheſnut: coverts of the tail of the ſame color: tail deep aſh, rounded at the end: legs black. LENGTH of the whole bird ſeven inches and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*. LEV. MUS.

205. NEW-YORK. TH. With a duſky ſtrong bill, half an inch long: head, neck, and breaſt, mottled with light ruſt-color and black: back very gloſſy, and the edges of the feathers ferruginous: from the bill, above and beneath each eye, extends to the hind part of the head a band of black: belly duſky: wings and tail black, gloſſed with green: tail rounded: legs black. SIZE of an *Engliſh* BLACKBIRD.

PLACE. Appears in the province of *New York* in the latter end of *October*, in its way from its more northern breeding-place. BL. MUS.

* *Edwards.*



Latham,

Latham, iii. 46.—Bl. Mus.—Lev. Mus. 206. Labrador.

TH. With a black bill, rather ſlender, near an inch long. In one ſpecimen the plumage wholly black, gloſſed with variable blue and green *: in another †, the feathers on the head, neck, and beginning of the back, ſlightly edged with deep ruſt: tail, and reſt of the plumage, full black; tail *even* at the end.

Inhabits *Labrador*, and the province of *New York*. Place.



A. Fieldfare, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 106.
Turdus pilaris. *Suecis* Kramsfogel. *Uplandis* Snoſkata, *Faun. Suec.* N° 215.
La Litorne, *De Buffon*, iii. 301.—*Pl. Enl.* 490.—*Latham*, iii. 24.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

TH. With head and rump cinereous: back and wing coverts cheſnut: breaſt and belly of a ruſty white, ſpotted with black. Weight about four ounces. Length ten inches.

Theſe birds ſwarm in the woods of *Sweden* and *Norway*: breed in the higheſt trees; and continue, at leſt in *Sweden*, the whole Place.

* From *Hudſon's Bay*.—Lev. Mus. † *New York*.—Bl. Mus.

year.

year *. In *Norway* I do not trace them further north than the dioceſe of *Bergen*. Multitudes are found in all ſeaſons in *Poland* †: multitudes alſo migrate from other places to the *Poliſh* woods in autumn. Perhaps the woods in all thoſe countries may be overcharged with them, ſo that annually numbers may retire into other places, without being miſſed by the inhabitants. *Pontoppidan* ſays, that Fieldfares are in great flocks in autumn, when berries are moſt plenty ‡. After they have exhauſted the woods, they migrate to us, compelled both by cold and want of food. The following circumſtance makes it certain that *Norway* is the country which ſupplies us with the multitudes which annually viſit *Great Britain*. They appear conſtantly in the *Orknies*, near the approach of winter, in their way ſouth, and feed, during their reſidence in thoſe iſles, on the berries of *empetrum nigrum*, *arbutus alpina*, and *uva urſi*, and thoſe of the *juniper*. They arrive in *England* about *Michaelmas*, and leave it early in *March*. They are frequent in the foreſts of *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, and even *Kamtſchatka*, as is the REDWING THRUSH. Both viſit *Syria* ||, and both migrate into *Minorca* in the end of *October*, and winter in that climate §.

B. MISSEL TH. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 105.
Turdus viſcivorus, Biork-Traſt, *Faun. Suec.* N° 216.
Le Draine, *De Buffon*, iii. 295.—*Pl. Enl.* 489.—*Latham*, iii. 16.

TH. Olive-brown above: whitiſh yellow below, ſpotted with black: inner coverts of wings white: tail brown; three outmoſt feathers on each ſide tipt with white. WEIGHT near five ounces: LENGTH eleven inches.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 594. † *Klein Migr. Av.* 178. ‡ *Hiſt. Norway*, 69.
|| *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 65, 71. § *Cleghorn's Minorca*, 56.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Norway*; but not higher than the middle part. Common in *Ruſſia*; but has not reached *Sibiria*. PLACE.

C. THROSTLE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 107.
Turdus muſicus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 217.
La Grive, *De Buffon*, iii. 280.—*Pl. Enl.* 406.—*Latham*, iii. 18.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. Above of an olive-brown: breaſt white, with large duſky ſpots: inner coverts of the wings of a deep orange: cheeks white, ſpotted with brown. WEIGHT three ounces: LENGTH nine inches.

Inhabits *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor* *. Is found in moſt parts of *Ruſſia*, where juniper grows, eſpecially about the river *Kama*: not in *Sibiria*. PLACE.

D. REDWING, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 108.
Turdus iliacus. Klera. Kladra. Talltraſt. *Faun. Suec.* N° 218.
Le Mauvis, *De Buffon*, iii. 309.—*Latham*, iii. 22.

TH. With a whitiſh line above each eye: and the cheeks bounded beneath by another: head, and upper part of body, browniſh: on each ſide of the neck a ſpot of deep yellow: tail of an uniform brown: breaſt white, ſpotted with brown: inſide of the wings deep orange. WEIGHT two ounces and a quarter.

Is met with as remote as *Sondmor*, and even in *Iceland*. In *Sweden* ſings ſweetly, perched on the ſummit of a tree, among the foreſts of maples.—The ſong of the REDWING differs from that of the muſical THRUSH in moſt eſſential notes.—Mr. *Oedman*. PLACE.

* *Strom*, 260.

Builds in hedges, and lays ſix blueiſh green eggs, ſpotted with black *. Appears in *England* with the Fieldfare, and has with us only a piping note. Such numbers of theſe birds, Throſtles, and Fieldfares, are killed for the market in *Poliſh Pruſſia*, that exciſe was payed in one ſeaſon at *Dantzick* for thirty thouſand pairs, beſides what were ſmuggled or payed duty in other places †. Found with the Fieldfare in the *Ruſſian* dominions.

E. KAMTSCHATKAN. *Latham*, iii. 28.—LEV. MUS.

TH. With a duſky bill: crown, upper ſide of the neck, back, and wings, light brown: from the baſe of the bill, on each ſide, a black line paſſes to the eyes, and a little beyond; over each, a line of white: chin and throat of an elegant roſe-color: breaſt and belly of a whitiſh brown: tail of a light brown, and rounded. LENGTH ſix inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtſchatka*.

F. ORIOLE, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 626, 8vo.—4to, 532. tab. iv.—*Will. Orn.* 198.
Oriolus galbula, *Lin. Syſt.* 160.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 95.
Loriot, *De Buffon*, iii. 260. tab. xvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 26.

TH. With head and whole body of a rich yellow: bill red: irides of a dull red: wings black; the primaries marked with a yellow ſpot: tail black; tips yellow. FEMALE dull green: ends of the exterior feathers of the tail whitiſh. LENGTH ten inches.

PLACE. Inhabits many parts of *Europe*. Has been ſhot in *Finland*; but is in *Sweden* a rare bird. Seen in *England* but very ſeldom: affects

* *Faun. Suec.* N° 218. † *Klein. Migr. Av.* 178.



warm climates: frequent in *India* and *China*. Found in the temperate parts of the *Ruſſian* empire, as far as lake *Baikal:* none beyond the *Lena*. Is almoſt conſtantly flitting from place to place: makes no long reſidence in any. Builds a hanging neſt between the forks of a bough, uſually of ſome lofty tree. Lays four or five eggs, of a dirty white, ſpotted with duſky. Is reckoned very good meat. Receives its name of *Loriot* from its note. Feeds on inſects, berries, and fruits.

Mr. ARGILLANDER obſerves, in the *Act. Stockholm*, 1786, that the GOLDEN ORIOLE returns to *Savolax*, in *Finland*, in the end of *May*, and retires in *September:* that it is much more frequent in the north of that province than the ſouth, living in the birch woods along the coaſts. Two males attend one female: is it therefore *biandrous?* During ſummer, they keep by threes or fours together: towards autumn the flocks increaſe in numbers: foretel ſtorms by an alteration in their whiſtle. They fly like Thruſhes: are timid birds, yet very iraſcible, and will bite very hard: are ſo tenacious of life, that one which was ſhot through by two great ſhots, lived two days. The fleſh is as good as that of the Thruſh.—Mr. *Oedman*.

G. ROSE-COLORED OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 627. 8ro.—4to. tab. v.
Turdus roſeus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 219.—*Will. Orn.* 194.—*De Buffon*, iii. 348. tab. xxii.
—*Pl. Enl.* 251.—*Latham*, iii. 50.

TH. With a creſted head: head, neck, wings, and tail, black, gloſſed with variable purple, blue, and green: breaſt, belly, back, and leſſer coverts of the wings, of a fine roſe-color. SIZE of a Stare.

Linnæus, on the authority of Mr. *Adlerheim*, ſays it is found in *Lapland*. Has been ſhot in a garden at *Cheſter*; and twice beſides

near *London*. Is migratory. I cannot diſcover its breeding-place in *Europe*. Is found during ſummer about *Aleppo*, where it is called, from its food, the *Locuſt-bird* *.

Appears annually in great flocks about the river *Don*: and in *Sibiria* about the *Irtiſh*, where there are abundance of Locuſts, and where it breeds between the rocks.

H. RING-OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 110.
Turdus torquatus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 221.
Ring-troſt, Norvegio, *Brunnich*, N° 237.—*De Buffon*, iii. 340.—*Latham*, iii. 46.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With wings and tail black: upper part of the body duſky; lower part the ſame, edged with aſh-color: breaſt marked with a white creſcent. LENGTH eleven inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Lapmark* †. Is not found in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*: is, in the ſouth of *England*, and in *France*, an errant paſſenger, for a week or two, to other countries: in alpine parts, reſident. Is met with about Mount *Caucaſus*, and in *Perſia*.

Belon ‡ ſays, that in his time they ſwarmed ſo in their ſeaſon about *Embrun*, that the hoſts were uſed to treat their gueſts with them inſtead of other game. We are told by the *Count de Buffon*, that they build their neſts on the ground at the foot of ſome buſh; from which they are called *Merles Terriers*.

* *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 70.
† Gjelavælgo *Lapponum*.—*Leems*, 260.
‡ *Oyſeaux*, 319.

I. BLACKBIRD,

I. BLACKBIRD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 109.
Turdus merula. Traſt. Kohltraſt. *Faun. Suec.* N° 220.—*Latham*, ii. N° 46.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With a yellow bill: plumage and legs intenſely black. FEMALE with bill and plumage of a duſky hue. LENGTH nine inches and a half: WEIGHT about four ounces.

Inhabits *Europe* as high even as *Drontheim*. Is uncommon in *Ruſſia*, except beyond the *Urallian* chain, and in the weſtern provinces. But about *Woroneſch*, this bird, and the STARE, do not make their appearance till about the 17th or 18th of *April* *, ſearching for food in other places during the ſevere ſeaſon. PLACE.

* *Extracts*, i. 107.

XXII. CHAT-

XXII. CHATTERER. *Gen. Birds* XLIII.

207. PRIB. Chatterer, *Cateſby*, i. 46.—*Edw.* 242.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 112.
Le Jaſeur de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, ii. 337.—*De Buffon*, *Oiſ.* iii. 441.—*Latham*, ii. 93.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

CH. With a black bill: black band of feathers acroſs the forehead, extended on each ſide of the eyes towards the hind part of the head: head creſted; color of that and neck a pale reddiſh brown: chin black: back deep brown: rump grey: coverts of wings cinereous: quil feathers duſky; ends of the ſeven laſt tipt with wax-like, or enameled appendages, of a bright ſcarlet color: tail duſky, tipt with bright yellow: breaſt whitiſh: belly and thighs of a light yellow: legs black. LENGTH ſeven inches. FEMALE wants the ſcarlet appendages to the wings.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*, from *Nova Scotia* to *Mexico* and *Cayenne* *. The *Mexican* name is *Coquantototl*. *Fernandez* † ſays, it lives in the mountanous parts of the country. Feeds on ſeeds; but is remarkable neither for its ſong, or the delicacy of its fleſh. It migrates in flocks to *New York* the latter end of *March*; breeds there in *May* and *June*; and retires ſouth in flocks in *November*.

The differences between this bird, and the CHATTERERS of the old continent, are theſe:—it is about an inch inferior in length: it wants the rich yellow on the wings; but, as a recompence, has the ſame beautiful color on the belly.

* *De Buffon.* † *Hiſt. Av. Nov. Hiſp.* 55.

The

In Europe.

The *European* varieties are found as high as *Drontheim*, and appear in great numbers during winter, about *Peterſburgh* and *Moſcow*, and in all parts of *Ruſſia*, and are taken in flocks. They do not breed there: retiring to the very *arctic* circle for that purpoſe. It is ſaid, that they never have been obſerved beyond the river *Lena:* and that they are much ſcarcer ln *Sibiria* than *Ruſſia*. Mr. *Bell* ſaw ſome about *Tobolſki* in *December* *. The navigators found them, *September* 1778, on the weſtern coaſt of *America*, in lat. 64. 30.: long. 198. 30.

* *Travels*, i. 198.

XXIII. GROS-

XXIII. GROSBEAK. *Gen. Birds* XLV.

208. CROSSBILL. Le Bec croiſé, *De Buffon*, iii. 449.—*Pl. Enl.* 218.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 115.
Loxia curviroſtra. Korſſnaf. Kiagelrifvare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 224.—*Latham*, ii. 106.
—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With each of the mandibles crooked, and croſſing each other at the tips: wings, head, neck, and body, of a full red: wings and tail duſky: the coverts croſſed with two white lines.

The FEMALE is of a dirty green: rump of a deep yellow: the colors of each ſex vary wonderfully; there being ſcarcely two which agree in the degree of ſhades of red or green: but the bills are ſufficient diſtinctions from all other birds.

PLACE. Inhabits the northern latitudes of *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Newfoundland*. Mr. *Edwards* mentions one taken off *Greenland*; but that individual muſt have been driven there by a ſtorm, ſince it could never have ſubſiſted in that woodleſs region, its food being the kernels of pine-cones, apples, and berries.

Theſe birds arrive at *Severn* river, in *Hudſon's Bay*, the latter end of *May*; but ſo greatly affect a cold climate, as to proceed even more northward to breed. They return in autumn at the firſt ſetting-in of the froſt. Their habitations are the foreſts of pines.

They are found in all the evergreen foreſts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. In *Scandinavia*, as high as *Drontheim*. In *England* they only appear in certain years. I do not find that they migrate in any part except in *America*.

The *American* ſpecies varies from the *European* in being much leſs; and in the two white lines acroſs the wings.

PINE

PINE GROSBEAK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 114.—*Edw.* 123. 209. PINE.
Le Dur-bec, *De Buffon*, iii. 444.—*Pl. Enl.* 135.
Loxia enucleator. L. Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 299, 304.
Tallbit, Swanſk-Papgoia, *Faun. Suec.* N° 223.—*Latham*, ii. 111—LEV. MUS.

GR. With a very ſtrong thick bill, hooked at the end: head, and upper part of the body, of a rich crimſon; each feather marked with black in the middle: leſſer coverts incline to orange; the others duſky, croſſed by two white lines: the primaries and tail duſky: lower part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, of a pale crimſon: vent cinereous: legs black. The male PINE GROSBEAK is the firſt year of an orange color, the ſecond of a ſcarlet. FEMALE of a dull dirty green; twice the ſize of the *Engliſh* Bulfinch.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* *, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*, and as far as the weſtern ſide of *North America:* viſits *Hudſon's Bay*, in *April:* frequents the groves of pines and junipers: ſings on its firſt arrival, but ſoon grows ſilent: makes its neſt on trees, at a ſmall height from the ground, with ſticks, and lines it with feathers. Lays four white eggs, which are hatched in *June*. The clerk of the *California* obſerved theſe birds firſt on the 25th of *January:* they fed on the poplar tree †. It is remarked, that birds of plain colors only inhabit the frigid climates: but this gay bird is an exception. PLACE.

It is likewiſe an inhabitant of the northern parts of *Europe*, as far as *Drontheim*; and in *Aſia*, in all the pine foreſts: is frequent in *Sibiria*, and the north of *Ruſſia:* is taken in *autumn* about *Peterſburgh*, and brought to market in plenty. In ſpring it retires to *Lapland*.

I have ſeen them in the pine foreſts near *Invercauld*, in the county

* *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. † *Voy. to Hudſon's Bay*, ii. 5.

of *Aberdeen*, in *Scotland*, in the month of *Auguſt*; therefore ſuſpect they breed there.

210. CARDINAL.

Coccothrauſtes Indica criſtata, *Aldr.* ii. 289.
Virginian Nightingale, *Will. Orn.* 245.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 85.
Redbird, *Lawſon*, 144.—*Cateſby*, i. 38.
La Cardinal hupè, *De Buffon*, iii. 458.
Groſbec de Virginie, *Briſſon*, iii. 253.
Loxia Cardinalis, *Lin. Syſt.* 300.—*Latham*, ii. 118.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With a light red bill; baſe encompaſſed with black feathers: head adorned with an upright pointed creſt: head, neck, and body, of a rich ſcarlet color: wings and tail of a dark and dull red. FEMALE of a much duller hue, with brown cheeks and back: belly of a dirty yellow. LENGTH nine inches.

PLACE. Inhabits the country from *Newfoundland* to *Louiſiana*. Is a hardy and familiar bird: very docile. Lives much on the grain of mayz, which it breaks readily with its ſtrong bill. Lays up a winter proviſion of that grain; and conceals it very artfully in its retreat, firſt with leaves, and then with ſmall branches, with an aperture for an entrance *.

Their ſong is remarkably fine; ſo that they are called the *Virginian Nightingale*. They ſit warbling in the mornings, during ſpring, on the tops of the higheſt trees †. They alſo ſing when confined in cages, and are much ſought on account of their melody. In a ſtate of confinement the female and male are at ſuch enmity, that they will kill one another. They ſeldom are ſeen in larger numbers than three or four together. I have heard that

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 94.

† *Kalm*, ii. 71.—He ſays that they are very deſtructive to Bees.

their

their note is toned not unlike that of a Throſtle; and that when tame, they will learn to whiſtle. Arrives in the *Jerſies* and *New York* in the beginning of *April*; and during the ſummer, haunts the *magnolia* ſwamps. In autumn retires to the ſouth.

Creſted Cardinal, *Brown's Illuſtr.* tab. xxiii. 211. POPE.
Le Paroure hupè, *De Buffon*, iii. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 103.—*Latham*, ii. 124.

GR. With a moſt elegant upright pointed creſt: that, head, and neck, of a moſt rich ſcarlet: ſides of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, dark grey: legs fleſh-color.

SIZE a little inferior to the laſt. Is ſaid to have a ſoft feeble note *.

Inhabits from *Louiſiana* to *Braſil.* PLACE.

Loxia Ludoviciana, *Lin. Syſt.* 306.—*Latham*, ii. 126.—*Briſſon*, iii. 247. 212. RED-
Le Roſe Gorge, *De Buffon*, iii. 460.—*Pl. Enl.* 153.—BL. MUS. BREASTED.

GR. With the head, chin, and back, deep black: coverts of the wings black, croſſed with two white lines: upper part of the primaries black; lower white: tail black; inner webs of the two outmoſt feathers marked with a large white ſpot: breaſt and inner coverts of the wings of a fine roſe-color: lower part of the back, belly, and vent, white: legs black. Head of the FEMALE ſpotted with white: breaſt yellowiſh brown, ſpotted with black.

Inhabits from *New York* to *Louiſiana*. Arrives in *New York* in *May:* lays five eggs: retires in *Auguſt*. Is in that province a ſcarce bird. PLACE.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 93.



213. SPOTTED. GR. With the middle of the head, neck, and whole under ſide of the body, white, marked with narrow ſpots of brown: above each eye is a long bar of black, reaching from near the bill to the hind part of the head: back, wings, and tail, brown: the coverts of the wings croſſed with two white lines: inner coverts of the wings of a fine yellow: on the inner ſide of the outmoſt feathers of the tail is a white ſpot: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New England.*—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 126.

214. FANTAIL. Groſbec appellé queue en eventail de Virginie, *Pl. Enl.* 380.—*De Buffon*, iii. 463.—*Latham*, ii. 128.

GR. With a duſky bill: ſcarlet head, neck, breaſt, and belly; colors moſt lively on the head: back and wings duſky, tinged with ſcarlet: the coverts of the tail a rich red: tail duſky, edged with red: lower belly and thighs in ſome white, perhaps females.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia.* Mr. *Blackburne* ſent one from *New York*, ſhot in *November*. This ſpecies has a cuſtom of ſpreading its tail like a fan, from which aroſe the name.

215. YELLOW-BELLIED. GR. With a yellow bill: red head; hind part of an olive brown: hind part of the neck, and whole under ſide, of a fine red: wings, lower part of the back, and the tail, olive, the two middle feathers of the laſt excepted, which are red: belly yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia.* From Mr. *Kuckahn*'s collection.—*Latham*, ii. 125.

GR. With



P. Mazell sculp.

Spotted Grosbeak N.213. *White Crowned Bunting N.221.*

GR. With the head, neck, and back, duſky, edged with pale brown: coverts of the wings duſky, croſſed with two bars of white: quil feathers dark; their outmoſt edges of a pale yellowiſh green: middle of the throat white: the breaſt, and ſides of the belly, white ſpotted with brown. 216. DUSKY.

New York. Killed in *June.*—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 127. PLACE.

Loxia Cærulea, *Lin. Syſt.* 304.—*Latham*, ii. 116. 217. BLUE.
Pyrrhula Carolineus Cærulea, *Briſſon*, iii. 223. tab. xi.
Blue Groſbeak, *Cateſby*, i. 39.—*De Buffon*, iii. 454.—*Pl. Enl.* 154.

GR. With a narrow black liſt round the baſe of the bill: head, whole body, and coverts of the wings, of a deep blue; the laſt marked with a tranſverſe bar of red: primaries and tail brown, daſhed with green: legs duſky. FEMALE of a dark brown with a ſmall mixture of blue.

Inhabits *Carolina* during ſummer only. Is a ſcarce bird, and ſeen only in pairs. Has but a ſingle note. PLACE.

Loxia violacea, *Lin. Syſt.* 306.—*Latham*, ii. 117. 218. PURPLE.
Purple Groſbeak, *Cateſby*, i. 40.
Pyrrhula Bahamenſis violacea, *Briſſon*, iii. 326.
La Bouvreuil ou Bec rond violet de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 395.—LEV. MUS.

GR. With head and body entirely purple: wings and tail of the ſame color: over each eye a ſtripe of ſcarlet: throat and vent feathers of the ſame color. FEMALE wholly brown, with red marks ſimilar to the cock.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama* iſlands. Feeds much on the mucilage of the poiſon * wood-berries. From the trunk of this tree diſtils a liquid, black as ink, ſaid to be a poiſon.

219. GREY. Le Griſalbin, *De Buffon*, iii. 467.—*Latham*, ii. 134.
Groſbec de Virginie, *Pl. Enl.* 393, N° 1.

GR. Entirely of a light grey color, except the head and neck, which are white. SIZE of a Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*.

220. CANADA. Loxia Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 309.—*Latham*, ii. 127.
Le Flavert, *De Buffon*, iii. 462.—*Briſſon*, iii. 229.—*Pl. Enl.* 152.

GR. With the upper part of the plumage of an olive green; the lower light-colored, and inclining to yellow: chin black: baſe of the bill ſurrounded with feathers of the ſame color: legs grey.

PLACE. Suppoſed, from the *Linnæan* name, to inhabit *Canada*: but is alſo found in *Cayenne*.

* Amyris Toxifera, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 496.

A. BULFINCH,

A. BULFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 116.
Loxia Pyrrhula. Domherre, *Faun. Suec.* N° 225.
Le Bouvreuil, *De Buffon*, iv. 372.—*Latham*, ii. 143.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With a ſhort thick bill: full black crown: whole under ſide rich crimſon: tail black. Under part of the FEMALE of a light brown.

Is found in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *. Frequent in the north of *Ruſſia*; and, during winter, all over *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, where it is caught for the table. The LOXIA ATRA, *Brunnich*, N° 244, a bird ſhot at *Chriſtianſoe*, and deſcribed as wholly black, except a white line on the wings, and the outmoſt feather in the tail, ſeems only a variety of this ſpecies. PLACE.

B. GREEN GR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 113.
Loxia chloris. Swenſka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 226.
Le Verdier, *De Buffon*, iii. 171.—*Latham*, ii. 134.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With the plumage of a yellowiſh green.

Inhabits *Europe* as far north as *Drontheim*. Is rare in *Ruſſia*. Seen about the *Kama*. None in *Sibiria*: yet *Steller* deſcribes it PLACE.

* *Faun. Suec.* N° 222.

among

among the birds of *Kamtſchatka*. Inhabits *Sweden* the whole year, as does the BULFINCH.

C. HAW GR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 113.
Le Gros-bec, *De Buffon*, iii. 444. tab. xxvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 99, 100.
Loxia coccothrauſtes. Stenkneck, *Faun. Suec.* N° 222.—*Latham*, ii. 109.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With a large conic thick bill: crown and cheeks bay: hind part of the neck of a fine grey: chin black: breaſt dirty fleſh-color: back, and coverts of wings, deep brown: tail ſhort; inner webs white. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE. Is a ſpecies that ſeldom is ſeen far north. Newly arrived in *Schonen*, where it does much damage to cherry-orchards. Doctor TENGMALM obſerves, that the HAW GROSBEAK, and CROSSBILL, come alternately in vaſt flocks, but never appear at the ſame time.

Lives on the kernels of fruits, and even on walnuts and almonds, which it eaſily breaks with its ſtrong bill. Is migratory: appears only accidentally in *England*. Known only in the weſt and ſouth of the *Ruſſian* empire, where fruits grow, wild or cultivated. Diſappears in other parts, as far as beyond lake *Baikal*; where they come from the ſouth in great plenty, and feed on the *pyrus baccata* *, a tree peculiar to that country. They build their neſt, like that of the Turtle, with dry ſticks faſtened with ſlender roots; and lay five blueiſh eggs, ſpotted with brown.

* *Amman. Stirp. Ruth.* p. 195. tab. xxxi.—*Flora Roſſ.* tab. x.

XXIV. BUNTING.



XXIV. BUNTING. *Gen. Birds*, XLVI.

Emberiza Leucophrys, *Forſter.*—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 403, 426.—*Latham*, ii. 200. 221. WHITE-CROWNED.

B. With a red bill: white crown: ſides of the head black: beneath the eyes a black line joining the former: ſpace between both white: front, ſides of the neck, and breaſt, cinereous: back and coverts of the wings of a ruſty brown, ſpotted with black, croſſed with two lines of white: ſcapulars edged with white: primaries brown: tail long, and of the ſame color: legs fleſh-colored. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half: EXTENT nine: WEIGHT three-quarters of an ounce.

Inhabits the country round *Hudſon's Bay*. Viſits *Severn* river in *June*. Feeds on graſs ſeeds, grubs, inſects, &c. Makes its neſt at the bottom of willow-trees: lays four or five eggs, of a duſky color. Appears near *Albany* Fort in *May:* breeds there, and retires in *September*. Its flight ſhort and ſilent; but when it perches, ſings very melodiouſly. PLACE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 122.—Tawny B. N° 121.—*Edw.* 126. 222. SNOW.

Emberiza nivalis, *Lin. Syſt.* 308.—*Latham*, ii. 16.

Sno-ſparf, *Faun. Suec.* N° 227. tab. i.—Sneekok, vinter fugl. *Cimbris.*—Snee fugl. Fialſter *Norvegis*, *Brunnich*, N° 245.

L'Ortolan de Neige, *De Buffon*, iv. 329.—*Pl. Enl.* 497.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

B. With a ſhort yellow bill, tipt with black: crown tawny: neck of the ſame color: breaſt and belly of a dull yellow, declining into white towards the vent: back and ſcapulars black, edged

edged with reddiſh brown: the coverts of the tail white on their lower, yellowiſh on their upper parts: on the wings is a large bed of white: the other parts black and reddiſh brown: tail a little forked; three outmoſt feathers white; the third black, tipt with white; the reſt wholly black: legs black: hind claw long, but not ſo ſtrait as that of the Lark. WEIGHT one ounce five drams: LENGTH ſix inches and a half: EXTENT ten.

PLACE. HUDSON'S BAY.

The earlieſt of the migratory birds of *Hudſon's Bay*. Appeared in 1771, at *Severn* ſettlement, on *April* 11th; ſtayed about a month or five weeks; then proceeded farther north to breed *. Return in *September*; ſtay till *November*, when the ſevere froſts drive them ſouthward. Live in flocks: feed on graſs ſeeds, and are converſant about dunghills: are eaſily caught, under a ſmall net baited with oatmeal, and are very delicate meat. I am not certain of the winter retreat of theſe birds out of *Hudſon's Bay*; but, having ſeen one of this ſpecies among thoſe ſent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, I imagine that they ſpread over the more ſouthern parts of *North America* in the rigorous ſeaſon, as they do over *Europe* in the ſame period.

CHANGE OF COLOR.

Theſe birds have a ſummer and a winter dreſs. The firſt we have deſcribed. Againſt the rigorous ſeaſon they become white on their head, neck, and whole under ſide: great part of their wings, and the rump, aſſumes the ſame color: the back, and middle feathers of the tail, are black. But *Linnæus*, who was very well acquainted with this ſpecies, ſays, that they vary according to age and ſeaſon. Mr. *Graham* ſent to the Royal Society two ſpecimens; one in its ſummer feathers, which exactly anſwered to our TAWNY BUNTING, N° 121; the other, to our SNOW BUNTING, N° 122, in its winter feathers. On this evidence, I beg the readers of

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 403.

the

the *Britiſh* iſles to conſider the above as one and the ſame ſpecies.

Hudſon's Bay is not the fartheſt of their northern migrations. They inhabit not only *Greenland* *, but even the dreadful climate of *Spitzbergen*, where vegetation is nearly extinct, and ſcarcely any but *cryptogamous* plants are found. It therefore excites wonder, how birds, which are graminivorous in every other than theſe froſt-bound regions, ſubſiſt: yet are there found in great flocks, both on the land and ice of *Spitzbergen* †. They annually paſs to this country by way of *Norway:* for in the ſpring, flocks innumerable appear, eſpecially on the *Norwegian* iſles: continue only three weeks, and then at once diſappear ‡. As they do not breed in *Hudſon's Bay*, it is certain that many retreat to this laſt of lands, and totally uninhabited, to perform in full ſecurity the duties of love, incubation, and nutrition. That they breed in *Spitzbergen* is very probable; but we are aſſured that they do ſo in *Greenland*. They arrive there in *April*, and make their neſts in the fiſſures of the rocks, on the mountains, in *May:* the outſide of their neſt is graſs; the middle of feathers; and the lining the down of the *Arctic Fox*. They lay five eggs, white, ſpotted with brown: they ſing finely near their neſt. GREENLAND.

They are caught by the boys in autumn, when they collect near the ſhores in great flocks in order to migrate; and are eaten dried ‖.

In *Europe* they inhabit, during ſummer, the moſt naked *Lapland Alps*; and deſcend, in rigorous ſeaſons, into *Sweden*, and fill the roads and fields; on which account the *Dalecarlians* call them *Illwarsfogel*, or bad-weather birds. The *Uplanders*, *Hardvarsfogel*,

* *Crantz*, i. 77. † *Lord Mulgrave's Voy.* 188.—*Marten's Voy.* 73.

‡ *Leems*, 256. ‖ *Faun. Greenl.* 118.

expreſſive of the ſame. The *Laplanders* ſtyle them *Alaipg*. *Olaus Magnus* ſpeaks of them under the name of *Aviculæ nivales* *, but mixes much fable in his narrative: he perches them alſo on trees; whereas they always ſit upon the ground.

Leems † remarks, I know not with what foundation, that they fatten on the flowing of the tides, in *Finmark*, and grow lean on the ebb. The *Laplanders* take them in great numbers in hair ſpringes, for the tables, their fleſh being very delicate.

They ſeem to make the countries within the whole *arctic* circle their ſummer reſidence; from whence they overflow the more ſouthern countries in amazing multitudes, at the ſetting-in of winter in the frigid zone. In the winter of 1778-9, they came in ſuch multitudes into *Birſa*, one of the *Orkney* iſlands, as to cover the whole barony; yet, of all the numbers, hardly two agreed in colors.

NORTH OF BRITAIN.

Lapland, and perhaps *Iceland*, furniſhes the north of *Britain* with the ſwarms that frequent thoſe parts during winter, as low as the *Cheviot* hills, in lat. 55. 32. Their reſting-places, the *Feroe* iſles, *Schetland*, and the *Orknies*. The highlands of *Scotland*, in particular, abound with them. Their flights are immenſe; and they mingle ſo cloſely together, in form of a ball, that the fowlers make great havock among them. They arrive lean, ſoon become very fat, and are delicious food. They either arrive in the highlands very early, or a few breed there; for I had one ſhot for me at *Invercauld*, the 4th of *Auguſt*. But there is a certainty of their migration, for multitudes of them often fall, wearied with their paſſage, on the veſſels that are ſailing through the *Pentland Frith* ‡.

* *De Gent. Septentr.* lib. xix. p. 156. † *Finmark*, 255. ‡ Biſhop *Pocock*'s Journal, MS.

In

In their ſummer dreſs they are ſometimes ſeen in the ſouth of *England* *, the climate not having ſeverity ſufficient to affect the colors; yet now and then a milk-white one appears, which is uſually miſtaken for a white Lark.

Ruſſia and *Sibiria* receive them, in their ſevere ſeaſon, annually, in amazing flocks, overflowing almoſt all *Ruſſia*. They frequent the villages, and yield a moſt luxurious repaſt. They vary there infinitely in their winter colors; are pure white, ſpeckled, and even quite brown †. This ſeems to be the influence of difference of age more than of ſeaſon. RUSSIA. SIBIRIA.

Germany has alſo its ſhare of them. In *Auſtria* they are caught, and fed with millet, and afford the epicure a treat equal to that of the *Ortolan* ‡. GERMANY.

Fringilla Hudſonias, *Forſter.*—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii.—*Latham*, ii. 666. 223. BLACK.
Snow-bird, *Cateſby*, i. 36.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

B. With a white ſhort bill: blue eye: head, neck, wings, body, and tail, of a ſooty blackneſs, edged with ruſt: breaſt, belly, and vent, of a pure white: exterior ſides of the primaries edged with white; of the ſecondaries, with pale brown: exterior webs of the outmoſt feathers of the tail white: of the ſpecimen deſcribed in the Tranſactions, the two outmoſt are wholly white, and the third marked with a white ſpot; the reſt duſky. LENGTH ſix inches and a half: EXTENT nine: WEIGHT half an ounce.

Appears near *Severn* ſettlement not ſooner than *June:* ſtays a fortnight: frequents the plains: feeds on graſs ſeeds: retires into the *arctic* parts to breed. Returns to *Hudſon's Bay* in autumn, in PLACE.

* *Morton's Northamp*, 427. † *Bell's Travels*, i. 198. ‡ *Kramer Anim. Auſtr.* 372.

its



its paſſage to the ſouth. Migrates into *New York*, where it continues the whole winter. Appears in the ſouthern provinces, as low as *Carolina*, but chiefly in ſnow, or when the weather is harder than ordinary*. Arrive in millions, in very rigorous ſeaſons, and fly about the houſes and barns to pick up the corn. Frequent the gardens, and the ſmall hills, to feed on the ſcattered ſeeds of graſs. Are called by the *Swedes*, *Snovogel*, or *Snow-bird*; by the *Americans*, *Chuck-bird*†. They do not change their colors in any ſeaſon of the year. Are eſteemed very delicate meat.

224. TOWHEE.

Towhee-bird, *Cateſby*, i. 34.—*Latham*, ii. 199.
Fringilla Erythrophthalma, *Lin. Syſt.*—*Briſſon*, iii. 169.
Le Pinſon noir, aux yeux rouges, *De Buffon*, iv. 141.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

B. With the head, coverts of the wings, whole upper ſide of the body, and breaſt, black: middle of the belly white: ſides orange: quil feathers black, edged with white: tail long, and black; exterior edge of the outmoſt feathers white; and a large white ſpot on the end of the three firſt; middle feathers entirely black.

FEMALE of a ruſty brown: belly white, bounded by dirty yellow: irides in both ſexes red. LENGTH eight inches and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. Has a pretty note.

* *Lawſon*, 146. † *Kalm*, ii. 51, 81.

225. RICE.

Maia *Fernandez*, 56. C. ccxix.—*Wil. Orn.* 386.—*Raii Syn. Av.*
Rice-bird, Hortulanus Carolinenſis, *Cateſby*, i. 14.—*Edw.* 291.
Emberiza oryzivora, *Lin. Syſt.* 311.—*Latham*, ii. 288, 289.
L'Ortolan de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, iii. 282.
L'Agripenne, ou l'Ortolan de Riz, *De Buffon*, iv. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 388.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

B. With the head, and whole under ſide of the body, black: hind part of the neck in ſome pale yellow; in others, white: coverts of the wings, and primaries, black; the laſt edged with white: part of the ſcapulars, leſſer coverts of the wings, and rump, white: back black, edged with dull yellow: tail of the ſame colors, and each feather ſharply pointed: legs red. LENGTH ſeven inches and a quarter.

Head, upper part of the neck, and back, of the FEMALE, yellowiſh brown, ſpotted with black: under part of a dull yellow: ſides thinly ſtreaked with black. The bird deſcribed by *le Comte de Buffon*, under the title of *l'Agripenne de la Louiſiane* *, ſeems to be no other than a female of this ſpecies, varied by having ſome of the ſecondary feathers wholly white.

PLACE.

Theſe birds inhabit in vaſt numbers the iſland of *Cuba*, where they commit great ravages among the early crops of rice, which precede thoſe of *Carolina*. As ſoon as the crops of that province are to their palate, they quit *Cuba*, and paſs over the ſea, in numerous flights, directly north; and are very often heard in their paſſage by ſailors frequenting that courſe. Their appearance is in *September*, while the rice is yet milky; and commit ſuch devaſtations, that forty acres of that grain have been totally ruined by them in a ſmall time.

* *Hiſt. d'Oiſ.* iv. 399.—*Pl. Enl.* 388. fig. 2.

They



They arrive very lean; but ſoon grow ſo fat, as to fly with difficulty; and, when ſhot, often burſt with the fall. They continue in *Carolina* not much above three weeks, and retire by the time the rice begins to harden. They are eſteemed to be the moſt delicate birds of the country. I am informed, that the male birds have a fine note.

It is very ſingular, that, among the myriads which pay their autumnal viſit, there never is found a ſingle cock-bird. Mr. *Cateſby* verified the fact by diſſecting numbers, under a ſuppoſition, that there might have been the young of both ſexes, which had not arrived at the full colors; but found them all to be females, which are properly the RICE-BIRDS. Both ſexes make a tranſient viſit to *Carolina* in the ſpring. It is ſaid, that a few ſtragglers continue in that country the whole year.

RICE, the periodical food of theſe birds, is a grain of *India* *: it probably arrived in *Europe* (where it has been much cultivated) by way of *Bactria*, *Suſia*, *Babylon*, and the lower *Syria* †. The time in which it reached *Italy* is uncertain: for the *Oryza* of *Pliny* is a very different plant from the common Rice; but the laſt has been ſown with great ſucceſs about *Verona* for ages paſt; and was imported from thence, and from *Egypt* ‡, into *England*; until, by a mere accident, it was introduced into *Carolina*. It was firſt planted there about 1688, by Sir *Nathaniel Johnſon*, then governor of the province; but the ſeed being ſmall and bad, the culture made little progreſs.

Chance brought here, in 1696, a veſſel from *Madagaſcar*; the maſter of which preſented a Mr. *Woodward* with about half a buſhel, of an excellent kind §; and from this ſmall beginning ſprung an

* *Raii Hiſt. Pl.* ii. 1446. † *Strabo*, lib. xv. p. 1014. ‡ *Anderſon's Dict.* ii. 327. § The ſame, 238—and *Cateſby*, ii. Account of *Carolina*, xvii.

immenſe

immenſe ſource of wealth to the ſouthern provinces of *America*; and to *Europe* relief from want in times of dearth. Within little more than half a century, a hundred and twenty thouſand barrels of Rice have been in one year exported from *South Carolina*; and eighteen thouſand * from *Georgia:* and all from the remnant of a ſea ſtore, left in the bottom of a ſack!—Ought I not to retract the word *chance*, and aſcribe to PROVIDENCE ſo mighty an event from ſo ſmall a cauſe?

Painted Finch, *Cateſby*, i. 44.—*Lawſon*, 144.
Emberiza ciris, *Lin. Syſt.* 313.—*Edw.* 130, 173.
Le Verdier de la Louiſiane, dit vulgairement le Pape, *Briſſon*, iii. 200. App. 74.—*Pl. Enl.* 159.—*De Buffon*, iv. 176.—*Latham*, ii. 206.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 226. PAINTED.

B. With the head, and hind part of the head, of an exquiſite deep blue: orbits ſcarlet: back, greater coverts, and ſecondaries, green: primaries duſky: the upper orders of leſſer coverts of a fine blue; the lower, orange: rump, and whole under ſide of the body, of a rich ſcarlet; the ſides declining into yellow: tail duſky, edged with green.

* *American Traveller*, 95, 101.——In a news-paper of laſt year, I met with the following article:—A Gentleman died lately in *Carolina*, without any nearer relation than a third couſin. He determined to leave his eſtate, conſiſting of three fine plantations, to ſome perſon whoſe public deſerts would juſtify ſuch a ſtep. On conſideration, he determined in favor of Mr. *Aſhby*, a gentleman in the province, whoſe anceſtor had introduced the culture of rice, by which *Carolina* had increaſed ſo amazingly in wealth, declaring at the ſame time in his will, that if there had been any living perſon to whom his country was equally obliged, in the ſame line of peace, he would have preferred him. Mr. *Aſhby*, on his death, which happened lately, took poſſeſſion of the Gentleman's eſtate, in conſequence of this will.—How much more rational is ſuch a conduct, than endowing colleges or hoſpitals!

This beautiful ſpecies is ſome years in arriving at the height of its colors. At firſt is of a plain brown, like a hen Sparrow; in the next ſtage, becomes blue; in the third, attains the perfection of its gay teints.

The FEMALE is brown, and has over its plumage a tinge of green.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina* in the ſummer-time; but migrates in winter perhaps as far as *Vera Cruz*, in *Spaniſh America*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Maripoſa pintada*, or the Painted Butterfly. It chuſes a tree for neſtling equal to its own elegance of form and color; affecting the orange for that purpoſe.

227. LOUISIANE. Hortulanus Ludoviſianus, *Briſſon*, iii. 278.—*De Buffon*, iv. 325.—*Pl. Enl.* 158.
Emberiza Ludovicia, *Lin. Syſt.* 310.—*Latham*, ii. 177.

B. With the crown reddiſh, ſurrounded with a black mark, in form of a horſe-ſhoe: another black line beneath each eye: the whole upper part of the body of a ruſty brown, ſpotted with black: lower part of the back, leſſer coverts of the wings, and rump, black: breaſt and belly reddiſh; towards the vent growing more faint: tail and primaries black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*. Nearly allied to the *European* ſpecies: perhaps a female, or young bird.

228. BLACK-THROATED. B. With a large and thick bill: fore part of the head of a yellowiſh green: hind part and cheeks cinereous: above each eye a line of rich yellow: on the corner of the mouth another: on the throat a black ſpot: breaſt and belly of a fine yellow: back, ſcapulars, and ſecondaries, black, edged with reddiſh brown: leſſer coverts



P. Mazell sculp.

Black-throated Bunting N.228. Cinereous Bunting N.333.

coverts of a bright bay: primaries and tail of a duſky brown: vent and thighs white: legs duſky.

Inhabits *New York.*—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.—*Latham,* ii. 197. PLACE.

B. With a yellow line from the bill, reaching over each eye: crown duſky, divided lengthways with a white line: back black, edged with pale brown: tail and primaries duſky, edged with white: throat and breaſt white, ſpotted with black: belly white. 229. UNALASCHA.

Inhabits *Unalaſcha.*—*Latham,* ii. 202. N° 47. PLACE.

B. With a deep black crown, and a rich yellow ſpot on the fore part: feathers on the back black, edged with ruſt-color: wings of the ſame color, croſſed with a double line of white: rump olive brown: throat and breaſt cinereous: belly whitiſh: tail long, and of a deep brown: legs yellowiſh. 230. BLACK-CROWNED.

Inhabits *Nootka Sound.*—*Latham,* ii. 202. PLACE.

B. With head, neck, breaſt, and ſides, ruſt-colored: belly white: wings ferruginous, with two white marks on the primaries: tail of the ſame color: the two outmoſt feathers of the tail tipt with white. 231. RUSTY.

New York. In Mrs. *Blackburn*'s collection. Perhaps the ſame with Mr. *Latham*'s ſpecies, ii. 197 *: if ſo, it is common to *Ruſſia* and *America.*—*Latham,* ii. 202. PLACE.

* Emberiza Rutila, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 698.

232. UNALASCHA. B. With head, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, brown, tinged with red: breaſt and ſides dirty white, clouded: middle of the belly plain dirty white.

PLACE. Inhabits the weſtern ſide of *North America*.

233. CINEREOUS. Le Bruant de Canada? *Briſſon*, iii. 296.
Le Cul-rouſſet, *De Buffon*, iv. 368.—*Latham*, ii. 204.—LEV. MUS.

B. With a ſhort bill: head, neck, back, breaſt, and coverts of the wings and tail, of a pale reddiſh brown, edged with aſh-color: on the neck and breaſt the aſh-color predominates: belly white: primaries duſky, edged with white: tail pale brown, with the ends ſharp-pointed.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*.

233. A VAR. B. With a yellow bill: head, back, and wings, ruſt-colored; each feather deeply and elegantly edged with pale grey; ſome of the greater coverts edged with paler ruſt; the primaries and tertials with white: throat, breaſt, and ſides, white, fully ſpotted with ruſt: middle of the belly white: middle feathers of the tail brown; exterior feathers white; each feather truncated obliquely.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.—BL. MUS.

234. BLUE. Le Bruant bleu de Canada, *Briſſon*, iii. 298.
L'Azuroux, *De Buffon*, iv. 369.—*Latham*, ii. 205.

B. With the crown of a dirty red: the upper part of the neck and body, ſcapulars, and leſſer coverts of the wings, of the ſame color, varied with blue: the lower part of the neck, breaſt,

and



and belly, of a lighter red, mixed with blue: primaries and tail brown, with the exterior edges of a cinereous blue.

Inhabits *Canada*. Breeds in *New England*; but does not winter there. PLACE.

Tanagra cyanea, *Lin. Syſt.* 315.—*Latham*, ii. 205. 235. INDIGO.
Blue Linnet, *Cateſby*, i. 45.
Le Tangara bleu de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, iii. 13.
Le Miniſtre, *De Buffon*, iv. 86.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

B. With a duſky bill: plumage of a rich ſky-blue color; lighteſt about the belly and breaſt: acroſs the coverts of the wings is a row of black ſpots: primaries and tail duſky, edged with blue.

FEMALE brown above; of a dirty white beneath. In SIZE leſs than the *Engliſh* Goldfinch.

Inhabits (according to *Cateſby*) the interior parts of *Carolina*, a hundred and fifty miles from the ſea. Has the note of a Linnet. It is found as low as *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Azul Lexos*, or the far-fetched bird: and the *Americans* call it the *Indigo* bird. Notwithſtanding *Cateſby*, it appears in the province of *New York*, in *May*. Makes its neſt of dead yellow graſs, lined with the down of ſome plant; and places it between the fork of an upright branch. PLACE.

A. Golden Bunting. Emberiza Aureola, *Pallas Itin.* ii. 711.—*Latham,* ii. 201.

B. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, of a deep bay: ſides of the head, throat, and ſpace round the noſtrils, black: under part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, of a moſt beautiful citron-color: the middle of the neck croſſed by a bar of bay: vent white: wings duſky, marked with a great bed of white: tail a little forked; two outmoſt feathers on each ſide croſſed obliquely with white: legs pale aſh-colored.

Place. Found only in *Sibiria.* Moſt frequent in the eaſt part; where it extends even to *Kamtſchatka.* Is converſant in the iſlands, in rivers overgrown with reeds and willows. Has the note of the Reed Sparrow.

B. Common B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 118.
Kornlarka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 228.
Knotter *Norvigis, Brunnich,* N° 247.
Le Proyer, *De Buffon,* iv. 355.—*Pl. Enl.* 30. 1.—*Latham,* ii. 171.—Lev. Mus.

B. With the head, and upper part of the body, light brown: lower part yellowiſh white: all parts, except the belly, ſpotted with black: tail ſubfurcated, duſky edged with white.

Place. Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *. Migrates into the ſouth of *Ruſſia.* Unknown in *Sibiria.*

* *Strom.* 240.

C. Yellow

C. YELLOW B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 119.
Groning. Goldſpink, *Faun. Suec.* N° 230.
Le Bruant de France, *De Buffon*, iv. 340.—*Pl. Enl.* 30. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 170.—LEV. MUS.

B. With the crown of a fine light yellow: chin, throat, and belly, yellow: breaſt marked with orange red: rump ruſt-colored: tail brown; two outmoſt feathers marked, near the end, obliquely with white.

Found as high as *Sondmor* *, in the *Ruſſian* empire. In *Ruſſia*, and the weſt of *Sibiria:* but none in the wilds of the eaſt. PLACE.

D. ORTOLAN, *Wil. Orn.* 270.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 94.
Emberiza Hortulana, *Lin. Syſt.* 309.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 229.
L'Ortolan, *De Buffon*, iv. 305.—*Pl. Enl.* 247. 1.—*Latham*, ii. 166.—LEV. MUS.

B. With a cinereous crown: yellow throat: back pale brown, ſpotted with black: rump daſhed with yellow: belly ruſt-colored: tail duſky; inner ends of the outmoſt feathers marked with a great ſpot of white.

Theſe are a ſouthern ſpecies; but ſometimes wander into *Sweden*, in *March*. Breed, and quit the country in autumn †. Are common in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, but not further than the *Oby*. Arrive in *France* with the Swallows ‡. In *Italy*, about *Padua*, in *May*, and retire in *September* §. I cannot trace their winter reſidence. They come rather lean: make an artleſs neſt: lay four or five greyiſh eggs: and uſually lay twice in the ſummer. Theſe birds ſing pret- PLACE.

* *Strom.* 230. † *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 595. ‡ *De Buffon*, iv. 309.
§ M. SCOPOLI's Liſt of *Italian* birds, MS. with which he favored me.

tily,



tily, and in the night*: but, by epicures, are valued more as a delicious morſel, than for their ſong. They are taken and placed in a chamber lightened by lanthorns; ſo that, not knowing the viciſſitudes of day and night, they are not agitated by the change. Are fed with oats and millet; and grow ſo fat, that they would certainly die, if not killed in a critical minute. They are a mere lump of fat; of a moſt exquiſite taſte; but apt ſoon to ſatiate.

Theſe birds receive both their *Greek* and their *Latin* name from their food, the millet. *Ariſtotle* calls them *Cynchrmi*; and the *Latins*, *Miliariæ* †. The latter kept and fattened them in their *ornithones*, or fowl-yards, as the *Italians* do at preſent; which the antients conſtructed with the utmoſt magnificence, as well as conveniency ‡.

E. Reed B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 120.
Saf. Sparf. *Faun. Suec.* N° 231.
Ror-Spurv. *Brunnich*, N° 251.
L'Ortolan de roſeaux, *De Buffon*, iv. 315.—*Pl. Enl.* 247. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 173.—Lev. Mus.

B. With black head and throat: cheeks and head encircled with white: body above ruſty, ſpotted with black; beneath white. Female has a ruſt-colored head, ſpotted with black: wants the white ring.

Place. Is found as far north as *Denmark:* and is rare in *Sweden*. Common in the ſouth of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Its ſong nocturnal, and ſweet. Makes a neſt pendulous, between four reeds.

* *Kram. Auſtr.* 371.

† *Ariſt. Hiſt. An.* lib. viii. c. 12: and *Varro de re Ruſt.* lib. iii. c. 5.—*Ficedulæ et miliariæ dictæ à cibo, quod alteræ fico: alteræ milio fiant pingues.* Varro de Ling. Lat. iv.

‡ See a plan in the *Leipſic* edition of *Var. de re Ruſt.* lib. iii. v.

F. Sparmannian,

F. SPARMANNIAN. Emberiza Malbyenſis, *Muſ. Carlſon.* tab. xxi.

IT was diſcovered on the eſtate of Count *Carlſon*, at *Maelby*, in *Sodermanland*. The bill and legs are reddiſh: the crown, cheeks, and fore-part of the neck, are cinereous: between the eyes and noſtrils is a white ſpot: the chin and vent white: lower part of the breaſt, belly, and thighs, ruſt-colored: back and coverts of wings ruſt-colored and black: primaries duſky, edged with ruſt: in the tail *ten* feathers; the ſix middlemoſt wholly black; the two outmoſt, on each ſide, have the upper part of their interior parts white; the reſt black.—Dr. *Sparman*.

XXV. TANAGER. *Gen. Birds* XLVII.

236. SUMMER.

Summer Red-bird, *Cateſby*, i. 56.—*Edw.* 239.—*Latham*, iii. 220.
Muſcicapa rubra, *Lin. Syſt.* 326.—*Briſſon*, ii. 432.
Tangara du Miſſiſipi, *De Buffon*, iv. 252.—*Pl. Enl.* 741.—*Latham*, iii. 218.

T. Wholly red, except the wings; the ends of which are brown: bill yellow: legs reddiſh. FEMALE brown, with a tinge of yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the woods on the *Miſſiſipi*. Sings agreeably. Collects, againſt winter, a vaſt magazine of maize, which it carefully conceals with dry leaves, leaving only the hole by way of entrance; and is ſo jealous of it, as never to quit its neighborhood, except to drink *.

237. CANADA.

Scarlet Sparrow, *Edw.* 343.
Tanagra rubra, *Lin. Syſt.* 314.—*Latham*, iii. 217. N° 3. A.
Tangara de Canada, *De Buffon*, iv. 250.—*Pl. Enl.* 156.

T. With a whitiſh bill: head, neck, and whole body, of a brilliant ſcarlet; the bottoms of the feathers black: primaries duſky; lower part of their inner webs white: tail and legs black; tips of the firſt white; but that circumſtance is ſometimes wanted. The ſuppoſed FEMALE is of a green color, light and yellowiſh beneath. SIZE of a Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits from *New York* to the *Braſils*. In *New York* it appears in *May*, and retires in *Auguſt*. Is a very ſhy bird, and lives in the deepeſt woods.

238. OLIVE.

T. With the head, whole upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive green, fading into cinereous towards the rump: wings and tail brown, edged with white: throat and

* *Du Pratz.*

breaſt



breaſt of a fine yellow: belly white: legs brown. Wings and tail of the FEMALE duſky, edged with olive: under ſide of the body of a very pale yellow.

Inhabits *New York:* and as far ſouth as *Cayenne* *. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 218. PLACE.

Le Gris-olive, *De Buffon*, 277.—*Pl. Enl.* 714.—*Latham*, ii. 236. 239. GREY.

T. With a black bill: forehead, and ſpace above the eyes, grey: back of an olive grey: wings and tail duſky, edged with grey: under part of the body an uniform grey.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

Latham, iii. 226. 240. BISHOP.
Tanagra epiſcopus, *Lin. Syſt.* 316.
L'Eveque, *Briſſon*, iii. 40.
Le Bluet, *De Buffon*, iv. 265.—*Pl. Enl.* 176.—LEV. MUS.

T. With a black bill: whole plumage of a blueiſh grey; in ſome places greeniſh: on the coverts of the wings the blue predominates: legs aſh-colored. Head, neck, and breaſt, of the FEMALE of a blueiſh green: back, and coverts of the wings, brown; the laſt croſſed obliquely with a greyiſh ſtroke: primaries and tail black.

Inhabits *Louiſiana* †; and as low as *Cayenne*. Haunts the ſkirts of foreſts, and feeds on the ſmaller fruits. Is ſometimes gregarious, but uſually found in pairs. Rooſts on the palm-trees. Has a very ſharp and diſagreeable note. PLACE.

* L'Olivet, *De Buffon*, iv. 269. † *Du Pratz*, ii.

XXVI. FINCH. *Gen. Birds* XLVIII.

241. COWPEN.

Cowpen-bird, *Cateſby*, i. 34.—*Latham*, ii. 269.
Le Pinçon de Virginie, *Briſſon*, iii. 165.
Le Brunet, *De Buffon*, iv. 138.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

F. With the head and neck of a duſky brown: back, wings, and body, of a fine black, gloſſed with green and blue: tail the ſame: legs black. Crown and upper part of the FEMALE deep brown: throat white: breaſt and belly light cinereous brown: wings and tail duſky, edged with brown. Bigger than the *Engliſh* Bulfinch.

PLACE. Arrives in *New York* in *May*: lays five eggs in *June*: and migrates ſouthward in *Auguſt*. Appears in flights in winter, in *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and aſſociates with the Redwing Orioles, and Purple Grakles. It delights much to feed about the pens of cattle; which gave occaſion to the name.

242. GOLDEN.

American Goldfinch, *Cateſby*, i. 43.—*Edw.* 274.—*Latham*, ii. 289, 291.
Fringilla Triſtis, *Lin. Syſt.* 320.
Le Chardonneret jaune, *De Buffon*, iv. 212, 231.—*Pl. Enl.* 202, 292.—BL. MUS.

F. With a fleſh-colored bill: fore part of the head black: reſt of the head, neck, and whole body, of a moſt beautiful gold color; whitening towards the vent: wings black, with two lines of white: tail black: inner webs of the exterior feathers white: legs brown. FEMALE wants the black mark on the head: whole upper part

part of an olive green; lower part of a pale yellow: in other marks the ſexes agree: on coverts of wings two bars of yellow.

My reſpected friend *Marmaduke Tunſtall*, Eſq; hath ſatisfied me, that this, and the bird I called in my firſt edition of this work the *New-York Siſkin*, are the ſame ſpecies in different ſtates.

Inhabits *New York* and other parts of *North America*. PLACE.

Bahama Finch, *Cateſby*, i. 42.—*Latham*, ii. 276. 244. ORANGE.
Fringilla Zena, *Lin. Syſt.* 320.—*Briſſon*, iii. 368.—*De Buffon*, iv. 140?

F. With a yellow throat: head and neck black: above and beneath each eye a long white line: breaſt orange-colored: belly white: back greeniſh: coverts of the wings black; loweſt order white: primaries and tail duſky, edged with white: legs lead-color. Head of the FEMALE aſh-color: back of a dull green: belly of a dull yellow. FEMALE.

Inhabits the *Bahama* iſles. PLACE.

F. With a white bill: cheeks, throat, and under ſide of the neck and breaſt, of a rich crimſon: belly white: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black: coverts croſſed with two lines of white: legs black. 245. RED-BREASTED.

Eight of theſe were driven, in a ſtorm, on *Sandy Hook*, in *April* 1779. *Latham*, ii. 272.

246. TREE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 128.
Mountain Sparrow, fem. *Edw.* 269.—*Latham*, ii. 252, 265.
Moineau de Canada, *Briſſon*, iii. 102.—*Pl. Enl.* 223.
Le Soulciet, *De Buffon*, iii. 500.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

F. With the end of the bill duſky; baſe of the lower mandible yellow: cheeks, and under ſide of the neck, pale aſh-color: from the baſe of the bill, on each ſide, is a red line paſſing above the throat: crown, hind part of the neck, and feathers on the ridge of the wings, bay: back ferruginous, ſpotted with black: coverts of the wings black, edged with ruſt-color, and croſſed with two bars of white: belly and breaſt of a dirty white: tail duſky, edged with aſh-color. LENGTH ſix inches and a half: EXTENT ten.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* during ſummer. Comes to *Severn* ſettlement in *May*. Advances farther north to breed; and returns in autumn, in its way ſouthward. Found alſo in *Penſylvania*. Suppoſed, by Mr. *Edwards*, to be the female of the Tree, or Mountain Sparrow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 128; but, as I have had opportunity of ſeeing ſpecimens of this bird from *Hudſon's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *New York* *, all of which agreed in marks and colors, I have no doubt but that it is a diſtinct ſpecies.

247. BAHAMA.

Bahama Sparrow, *Cateſby*, i. 37.—*Latham*, ii. 300.
Fringilla bicolor, *Lin. Syſt.* 324.
Le Verdier de Bahama, *Briſſon*, iii. 202.—LEV. MUS.

F. With the head, neck, and breaſt, black: the remaining parts of a dirty green color. SIZE of a Canary-bird.

PLACE. Inhabits the woods of the *Bahama* iſlands. Sits perched on a buſh, and ſings, repeating one ſet tune.

* BL. MUS.

Edwards,

Edwards, 304.—*Latham*, ii. 272.—Bl. Mus.

248. White-throated.

F. With a broad bar croſſing from the bill, over each eye, towards the hind part of the head; orange-colored near the bill; white beyond the eyes; and bounded above and below with a duſky line: crown divided lengthways by a white ſtroke: throat white: hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, prettily ſpotted with black, aſh-color, and ferruginous: primaries and tail duſky, edged with white: ridge of the wing pale yellow: breaſt and belly of a browniſh white: legs yellowiſh.

Inhabits *Penſylvania*. Mr. *Blackburne* ſaw a ſmall flock of them in the province of *New York*, in *January*. I have likewiſe deſcribed them from *Newfoundland*, where they are found during ſummer: one, which I ſuppoſe to be the female, had the yellow ſpot at the baſe of the bill very obſcure, nor had it the white ſpot on the chin.

Place.

F. With head, and upper part of body, cinereous: primaries duſky, edged with pale brown: chin white: on the throat a pale yellow ſpot: belly of a dirty white: legs and bill of a blueiſh grey.

249. Yellow-throated.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.

Place.

Latham, ii. 275.

250. Striped.

F. With a lead-colored bill: forehead, and ſpace between the beak and eyes, yellow: on the crown are three black ſtripes on a white ground: behind each eye is a black ſpot: cheeks and chin

chin whitiſh: hind part of the neck and back brown, ſpotted with duſky: coverts of the wings uniform brown: tail of the ſame color, and ſubcuneiform: primaries duſky: breaſt light grey: belly ſtill paler.

PLACE. Shot in *New York* in *May*. In the cabinet of Major *Davies*, of the Artillery; a gentleman to whom this Work is under great obligations.

251. FERRUGINOUS. Little Sparrow, *Edw.* 354.—*Latham*, ii. 272.—BL. MUS.

F. With the head and back cinereous, edged with ruſt-color: coverts of the wings and tail of a bright ferruginous: inner webs of the primaries, and the tail, duſky; the exterior ferruginous: the cheeks, breaſt, and belly, white, marked with large bright ſpots of ferruginous: legs yellowiſh. SIZE of a Houſe Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Newfoundland*, and as low as *Penſylvania*. Called in *New York*, the Shepherd, from its note *Shep, ſhep:* ſtays there only the winter. Fond of ſcraping the ground.

A bird of a plain duſky ruſt-color above, and white beneath, ſpotted like the former, ſhot at *Unalaſcha*, ſeems a variety.

252. FASCIATED. F. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, ruſt-colored, ſpotted with black; the ſpots on the back large: coverts of the wings of a plain ferruginous: primaries duſky, edged with dirty white: whole under ſide white, with black ſtreaks pointing downwards: tail brown, croſſed by numerous duſky bars.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 273.

F. With

F. With the head, upper part of the neck, and back, cinereous, ruſt-colored, and black: cheeks brown: leſſer coverts of the wings bright bay: the orders below black, edged with white: primaries duſky, edged with white: lower part of the neck and ſides white, ſpotted with ſmall white ſtreaks: belly pure white: tail duſky. 253. GRASS.

Inhabits *New York*. Lays five eggs in *May*, in the graſs. Called the *Grey Graſs-bird*. Continues the whole winter. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 273. PLACE.

F. With the head, neck, and back, of a light brown, ſpotted with black: under part of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, white, with ſmall brown ſpots: belly white, and unſpotted: primaries brown, edged with white; as are the coverts. 254. WINTER.

Inhabits *New York*. Seen and killed there, out of a ſmall flock, in *January*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*. ii. 274. PLACE.

Le Moineau de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iii. 496.—*Pl. Enl.* 181. fig. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 253. 255. BLACK-FACED.

F. With the fore part of the head and chin black: hind part, neck, and rump, crimſon: back, tail, and wings, black, edged with ruſt-color: breaſt croſſed with a black band: belly browniſh.

Inhabits *Carolina*, according to the Count *De Buffon*, who ſuppoſes it to be the female of a creſted Finch, of a very different aſpect *, native of *Cayenne*. PLACE.

* *Pl. Enl.* 183. fig. 1.



256. NORTON.

F. With the head, upper part of the neck, and ſecondaries, black, edged with bright bay: rump bright bay, edged with aſh: leſſer coverts of the wings bright bay; middle order black, croſſed with a white line; primaries duſky: throat buff-colored; bounded on each ſide by a duſky line: belly and ſides white: ſides and under part of the neck ſpotted with ruſt-color: tail duſky, edged with dirty white: along the middle of the outmoſt feather is a pure white line, ending at the tip.

PLACE. Diſcovered in *Norton Sound.*—*Latham*, ii. 274.

257. CRIMSON-HEAD.

F. With a crimſon head and breaſt; the firſt faintly marked with duſky ſpots: ſpace behind each eye duſky: back, coverts of the wings, primaries, and tail, black, edged with crimſon: belly white, tinged with red.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York.* Arrives there in *April.* Is very frequent among the Red Cedars, and ſhifts moſt nimbly around the ſtems. BL. MUS.—A bird of this ſpecies, or nearly related, is deſcribed by Doctor *Pallas*, under the name of *Fringilla roſea**; which, he

IN ASIA. ſays, frequents lake *Baikal*, and the country to the north of that water.

258. PURPLE.

Purple Finch, *Cateſby*, i. 41.—*Latham*, ii. 275.
Le Bouvreuil violet de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, iii. 324.

F. With a purple head and body, with ſome duſky mixture, eſpecially the inner webs of the primaries, and the tail: belly white. FEMALE brown, with the breaſt ſpotted like a Thruſh.

* *Travels*, iii. 699.

Appears



Appears in *Carolina*, in *November*. Feeds on *juniper*-berries. In *February*, deſtroys the ſwelling buds of fruit-trees. PLACE.

Fringilla Lapponica, *Lin. Syſt.* 317.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 235. 259. LAPLAND.
Fringilla calcarata, *Pallas Travels*, ii. App. 710. tab. E.
Le Grand Montain, *De Buffon*, iv. 134.—*Latham*, ii. 263.

F. With a yellow bill, with a duſky point: crown black: from the baſe of the bill is a white line, paſſing under each eye, deſcending down the ſides of the neck, bending towards the breaſt: throat, and fore part of the breaſt, black: its ſides and belly white: hind part of the neck and back brown, mixed with ruſt-color: tail forked; that, and the wings, duſky, edged with ruſt-color; ſome of the exterior feathers of the tail marked, near their ends, with a white ſpot: legs dark brown; hind claw long, like a Lark's, and almoſt ſtrait. LENGTH five inches: EXTENT ſeven: WEIGHT half an ounce.

A bird of a hardy conſtitution. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* during winter. Appears in *November*, and lives among the *juniper* buſhes. Is called by the natives, *Tecurmaſhiſh*. PLACE.

It alſo inhabits *Greenland*, but continues there only in the ſummer. Makes an artleſs neſt of moſs and graſs, lined with a few feathers; and lays in *June* five or ſix eggs, of a clay-color, clouded: departs early *. Is found in *Lapland*, in the *Feroe* iſles, the northern parts of *Sibiria*, and near the *Urallian* chain, where it breeds. Arrives in flocks, from the ſouth, and frequent the fields at the firſt flowering of the *Draba verna*, or *Whitlow-graſs*. Has nearly the note of a Linnet; but its flight is higher and more laſting. It runs on the ground like a Lark: and feeds on ſeeds.

* *Fauna Greenl.* 119.

260. CINEREOUS.

F. With the head, upper part of the body, wings, and tail, deep cinereous brown, edged with obſcure ruſt-color: at the corner of the upper mandible is a light grey line; another bounds the cheeks beneath; and a duſky line bounds that: the throat is of a light grey: under ſide of the neck pale cinereous, marked with great duſky black ſpots: middle of the belly whitiſh: bill long: that and the legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Unalaſcha*. *Latham*, ii. 274.

261. GREATER REDPOLL.

Greater Red-headed Linnet, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 131.—*Latham*, ii. 304.
Hampling, *Faun. Suec.* N° 240.
La Linotte, *De Buffon*, iv. 58.—*Pl. Enl.* 485.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

F. With a blood-red ſpot on the forehead: breaſt tinged with roſe-color. In the *European* ſpecies, a ruſt-color prevails in all the upper part of the body; in this the greateſt portion is white. LENGTH five inches and a half: EXTENT nine.

PLACE. Is found in the northern parts of *North America*. Is ſeen only in the ſouth and weſt of *Ruſſia*: yet is met with in *Scandinavia*, as high as *Drontheim*. None in *Sibiria*.

262. LESSER REDPOLL.

Br. Zool. i. N° 132.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 405.
Graſiſka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 241.
Le Sizerin, *De Buffon*, iv. 216.—*Pl. Enl.* 151. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 305.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

F. With a red ſpot on the forehead: breaſt of the ſame color: back duſky, edged with ruſty brown: coverts brown, with two tranſverſe bars of white.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and probably other parts of *America:* alſo *Greenland*, where it arrives in *April*, and quits the country in autumn. Is found in *Sweden*, where it migrates in flocks of above two hundred, about *Michaelmas*, and not one female amongſt them. —Mr. *Oedman*. PLACE.

Is ſeen in prodigious flocks all over *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, particularly in the ſpring, flying about the villages. Mr. *Steller* alſo ſaw it in *Kamtſchatka*, and the iſlands.



A. ARCTIC F. Fringilla flaviroſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* 322.
Riſka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 239.—*Latham*, ii. 260.

F. With a yellow bill: body black and aſh-color, lighteſt in front: wings and tail black: tips of the feathers on the breaſt gloſſed with crimſon. FEMALE of a duſky aſh.

Appears about the *Jeneſei*, and in the eaſtern parts of *Sibiria*, even in the ſevereſt of winters: and returns to the north even before the Snow Bunting*. Is not ſeen in *Ruſſia*, but inhabits *Sweden*. PLACE.

* *Pallas's Travels*, ii. 710.

B. LULEAN F. Fringilla Lulenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 318.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 234.—*Latham*, ii. 287.
Le Chardonneret à quatre raies, *De Buffon*, iv. 210.

F. With body and tail duſky cinereous: chin white: breaſt and ſhoulders ferruginous: belly whitiſh: primaries duſky: on part of the wings two black lines, one ruſty, and a fourth white.

PLACE. Inhabits about *Lulea*, in *Weſt Bothnia*.

C. TWITE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 133.
La Linotte de Montagne, *De Buffon*, iv. 74.—*Latham*, ii. 307.

F. With a ſhort yellow bill: head cinereous, and black: above each eye a ſpot of pale brown: back ruſty, ſpotted with black: coverts of the tail rich ſcarlet: tips of the greater coverts of the wings white: primaries duſky; inner ſides white: tail duſky; all but the two middle feathers edged with white. About the SIZE of the greater Red-headed Linnet.

PLACE. Is ſeen in northern *Europe* as high as *Finmark* *. I diſcover it only in the *Fauna* of that country, of *Sileſia* †, and of *Great Britain*. It flits in great numbers, in ſpring and fall, in the neighborhood of *London*, to and from its breeding place.

* Gran-Iriſk, *Leems*: well deſcribed, p. 256.
† Linaria Saxatilis. Stein-henfling, *Schwenckfelt. Av. Sileſiæ*, 294.

D. FLAMING

D. FLAMING. Fringilla flammea, *Lin. Syſt.* 322.—*Faun. Suec.* N° —*Latham*, ii. 259. tab. xlvii.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a pale brown bill: crown of a deep crimſon flame-color, ſlightly creſted: upper part of the body and wings brown: lower parts of a light roſe-color: legs pale brown. LENGTH four inches.

Inhabits *Norland*, in *Sweden*. PLACE.

E. BRAMBLING, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 126.
Norquint, *Faun. Suec.* N° 233.—*Latham*, ii. 261.
Le Pinſon d'Ardenne, *De Buffon*, iv. 123.—*Pl. Enl.* 54. 2.

F. With head and back of a gloſſy black, edged with dull yellow: breaſt, and leſſer coverts of the wings, orange: inner coverts rich yellow: primaries duſky; exterior ſides edged with yellow: tail a little forked; black, with the outmoſt webs of the outmoſt feather white.

Breeds in the woods of *Nordland* and *Drontheim*. In hard winters deſcends into *Eaſt Gothland* *. PLACE.

F. CHAFFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 125.
Finke. Bofinke, *Faun. Suec.* N° 232.—*De Buffon*, iv. 109.—*Pl. Enl.* 54.—*Latham*, ii. 257.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

F. With the front black: crown blueiſh-grey: cheeks, throat, and breaſt, reddiſh: upper part of the back tawny; lower, green: wings and tail black, marked with white. FEMALE of duller colors: breaſt of a dirty white.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 596.

Is

PLACE.

Is found as high as *Drontheim*. Both ſexes continue in *England* the whole year. By admirable and unuſual inſtinct, in *Sweden* the females, to a bird, collect in vaſt flocks at the latter end of *September*, deſert their mates, and, paſſing through *Schonen*, *Denmark*, *Holſtein*, and *Holland*, viſit ſeveral parts of *Europe*. They reach *Holland* about a fortnight after *Michaelmas*, and at that time afford great amuſement to the gentry at their country houſes, in taking them while they ſit at tea in their pavilions. They ſpread nets among their plantations, and ſtrew the ground with hemp-ſeed, by way of bait. The birds arrive, and perch by thouſands in the trees: then alight on the ground, hungry, and inattentive to the danger. The nets are cloſed by the pulling of a cord by the perſons in the pavilions; and multitudes are thus taken. Thoſe which eſcape, continue their route to *Flanders*, *France*, and *Italy*. The males continue in *Sweden*, and enliven its rigorous winter with their chearful twitter. Towards ſpring, they receive additional ſpirits; perch on every tree, and animate with their notes every ſpray, expecting the arrival of ſpring, and of their mates. The laſt return invariably the beginning of *April*, in ſuch numbers as almoſt to darken the ſkies; join their conſorts, perform their nuptials, retire to the woods, increaſe and multiply *.

France has its reſident Chaffinches, as well as *England:* many alſo winter in *Italy:* many come there in *April*, and migrate in *October* †; perhaps into *Minorca*, where it arrives in *October*, and continues in that iſland the whole winter ‡.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 595. † *M. Scopoli*, MS. Liſt, & *Av.* 148.
‡ *Cleghorn*, 56.

G. SPARROW,

G. SPARROW, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 127.—*Latham*, ii. 248.
Fatting. Graſparf. *Faun. Suec.* N° 242.
Le Moineau, *De Buffon*, iii. 474.—*Pl. Enl.* 6. 1. 55. 1.

INHABITS *Europe* in plenty as high as *Drontheim* *: infeſts the corn, in the *Orknies*, by thouſands: is native among the rocks beyond lake *Baikal*; but it is ſaid, that they were unknown in the greateſt part of *Sibiria* before the *Ruſſians* attracted them by the cultivation of corn. By a wonderful inſtinct, theſe and many other birds diſcover the effects of rural œconomy, which draws various ſpecies, unknown before, from diſtant parts, to ſhare with mankind the ſeveral ſorts of grain or ſeeds which are grateful to them. Partridges keep pace with the ſpreading of corn over many parts of the earth, and appear where they were never ſeen before: and RICE-BIRDS quickly diſcovered the cultivation of *rice* in *South Carolina*, and come annually ſome hundreds of miles to feed on it. PLACE.

H. GOLDFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 124.
Stiglitza, *Faun. Suec.* N° 236.
Le Chardoneret, *De Buffon*, iv. 187.—*Pl. Enl.* 4.—*Latham*, ii. 281.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

F. With the baſe of the bill encircled with rich ſcarlet: cheeks white: crown black: primaries duſky, marked with a rich yellow ſpot: tail black; tips white: feathers round the bill of the FEMALE brown: other colors leſs brilliant.

This elegant bird is found as high as *Sondmor* †: whether it goes farther north, is rather doubtful ‡. In *Italy*, appears in *April*: PLACE.

* *Aves Nidr. Enum.* MS. † *Strom.* 255. ‡ *Gunner*, in *Leems*, 256.

breeds; and retires in *October* and *November*. Is common in *Ruſſia*, and the greateſt part of *Sibiria*. None beyond the *Lena*, and lake *Baikal*.

I. SISKIN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 129.
Le Tarin, *De Buffon*, iv. 221.—*Pl. Enl.* 485.
Siſka, Grouſiſka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 237.—*Latham*, ii. 289.

F. With a black crown: body yellowiſh; green above: breaſt the ſame: wings green, with a yellow ſpot in the middle: tail black; yellow at the baſe: head and back of the FEMALE greeniſh aſh, ſpotted with brown.

PLACE. Found as high as *Sweden*, and perhaps *Norway* *. In *Sweden*, during ſummer, lives in woods, and among junipers: in winter, conſorts with Red-headed Linnets, and feeds on the buds of alders. Plenty in the ſouth and weſt of *Ruſſia*, but none towards the *Uralian* chain, nor in *Sibiria*.

* Siiſgen? *Pontoppidan*, ii. 94.

XXVII. FLY-CATCHER. *Gen. Birds,* XLIX.

263. TYRANT.

Tyrant, *Cateſby,* i. 55.—*Briſſon,* ii. 391.
Lanius Tyrannus, *Lin. Syſt.* 136.—*Latham,* i. 186.
Le Tyran de la Caroline, *De Buffon,* iv. 577.—*Pl. Enl.* 676.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

FL. With a black bill and head; the crown divided lengthways by a ſtripe of ſcarlet; in ſome, yellow: back aſh-color: wings duſky, edged with white: tail black, tipt with white: under ſide of the body white: legs black. SIZE of a Redwing Thruſh.

PLACE. This ſpecies appears in *New York* in *April:* lays five white eggs, ſpotted with ruſt-color: builds in low buſhes: makes its neſt with wool, and ſome moſs, and lines it with ſmall fibres of roots: leaves the country in *Auguſt:* obſerves the ſame time of migration in the ſouthern provinces. Mr. *Cateſby* gives ſo very good an account of its manners, and ſingular ſpirit, that I beg leave to expreſs it in his own words:—" The courage of this little bird is ſingular. He " purſues and puts to flight all kinds of birds that come near his " ſtation, from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt, none eſcaping his fury; " nor did I ever ſee any that dared to oppoſe him while flying, for " he does not offer to attack them when ſitting. I have ſeen one " of them fix on the back of an Eagle, and perſecute him ſo, that " he has turned on his back into various poſtures in the air, in or- " der to get rid of him; and at laſt was forced to alight on the " top of the next tree, from whence he dared not to move, till the " little Tyrant was tired, or thought fit to leave him. This is " the conſtant practice of the cock, while the hen is brooding: he

" ſits on the top of a buſh, or ſmall tree, not far from her neſt;
" near which, if any ſmall birds approach, he drives them away;
" but the great ones, as Crows, Hawks, and Eagles, he won't
" ſuffer to come within a quarter of a mile of him without attack-
" ing them. They have only a chattering note, which they utter
" with great vehemence all the time they are fighting.

" When their young are flown, they are as peaceable as other
" birds. It has a tender bill; and feeds on inſects only. They
" are tame and harmleſs birds. They build their neſt in an open
" manner, on low trees and ſhrubs, and uſually on the *ſaſſafras*-
" tree."

264. LOUISIANA TYRANT.

Le Tyran de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, iv. 583.—*Latham*, ii. 358.

FL. With a long flat beak, hooked at the end: head and back cinereous brown: throat clear ſlate-colour: belly yellowiſh: primaries bright bay: on the greater coverts ſome lines of white: tail long, of a cinereous brown. Rather inferior in ſize to the laſt.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

265. FORK-TAIL.

Muſcicapa Tyrannus. *Lin. Syſt.* 325.—*Latham*, ii. 355.
Le Tyran a queue fourchue, *Briſſon*, ii. 395.
Le Savana, *De Buffon*, iv. 557.—*Pl. Enl.* 571.—LEV. MUS.

FL. With head and cheeks black: feathers on the crown yellow at their bottoms: upper part of the body aſh-colored; lower white: tail greatly forked; the two outmoſt feathers on each ſide five inches longer than the others; color black: the lower half of the exterior feather white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*, and as low as *Surinam*.

Yellow-

Yellow-breaſted Chat, *Cateſby*, i. 50.—*Latham*, ii. 350.
Le Merle verde de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, ii. 315.—*De Buffon*, iii. 396.—*Pl. Enl.* 627.—Bl. Mus.

266. Chattering.

FL. With the crown, upper part of neck and back, and tail, of a cinereous green: each eye encircled with yellow: from the throat to the thighs of a fine yellow: belly white: tail duſky, edged with white: legs black. Size of a Sky-Lark.

Inhabits the interior parts of *Carolina*, two or three hundred miles from the ſea. Is ſo very ſhy, as to be ſhot with the utmoſt difficulty. Lives by the banks of great rivers; and makes ſo loud a chattering, as to reverberate from rock to rock. Flies with its legs hanging down. Its muſical note is good. Often flies up perpendicular, and lights by jerks.

Place.

Creſted Fly-catcher, *Cateſby*, i. 52.—*Latham*, ii. 357.
Muſcicapa crinita, *Lin. Syſt.* 325.
Le Gobe-Mouche hupè de Virginie, *Briſſon*, ii. 412.
Le Moucherolle de Virginie a huppè verte, *De Buffon*, iv. 565.—*Pl. Enl.* 569.—Bl. Mus.

267. Creſted.

FL. With an upright creſt: head and back olive: the coverts of the ſame color, croſſed with two white lines: primaries duſky; the four firſt edged, on their outmoſt ſides, with ferruginous: tail duſky; two middle feathers plain; the inner webs of the others orange: neck and breaſt of a lead-color: belly and thighs yellow: legs black. I have ſeen one of a cinereous color on the upper parts, and white belly: perhaps a young bird, or a hen. Weight one ounce.

Length



SIZE. LENGTH eight inches. Sent from *New York*, with the name of the Large Wild *Phœby Bird*, or Bee-eater.

PLACE. Breeds in *New York* and *Carolina*. Its note extremely brawling, as if at enmity with all other birds. Makes its neſt of ſnake-ſkins and hair, in holes of trees. Retires in *Auguſt*.

268. LESSER-CRESTED. FL. With a ſmall backward creſt: head, neck, and back, of a dirty light cinereous green: breaſt and belly whitiſh, tinged with yellow: wings and tail duſky; coverts croſſed with two bars of white; ſecondaries edged with white: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Nova Scotia*.—Captain *Davies*.

269. BLACK-HEADED. Black-cap Fly-catcher, *Cateſby*, i. 53.—*Latham*, ii. 353.
Le Gobe-Mouche brun de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, ii. 367.
Le Gobe-Mouche noirâtre de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 541.

FL. With a black crown: back brown: wings and tail duſky, edged with white: whole under ſide white, tinged with yellowiſh green: legs black. Head of the hen of not ſo full a black as that of the cock.

PLACE. Breeds in *Carolina*. Is ſuppoſed to migrate in the winter.

270. CINEREOUS. Little brown Fly-catcher, *Cateſby*, i. 54. fig. 1.
Le Gobe-Mouche cendré de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, ii. 368.
Muſcicapa virens, *Lin. Syſt.* 327.
Le Gobe-Mouche brun de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 543.—*Latham*, ii. 350.
—BL. MUS.

FL. With the upper mandible black; the lower yellow: eyes red: head and back of a deep aſh-color: over each eye a faint white line: wings and tail brown: ſecondaries edged with white: whole

whole under ſide of the body dirty white, tinged with yellow: legs black. WEIGHT nine pennyweights.

Inhabits *Carolina*, in the ſummer only. PLACE.

271. RED-EYED.

Red-eyed Fly-catcher, *Cateſby*, i. 54. fig. 2.—*Edw.* 253.
Muſcicapa Olivacea, *Lin. Syſt.* 327.—*Brown Jam.* 476.
Le Gobe-Mouche de la Jamaique, *Briſſon*, ii. 410.
Le Gobe-Mouche olive de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 539.—*Latham*, ii. 351, 352.—LEV. MUS.

FL. With red irides: crown, and whole upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a cinereous brown: over each eye a white line: edges of the primaries and tail whitiſh: under ſide of the body white, daſhed with olive: legs black. WEIGHT ten pennyweights and a half.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and as high as *New York*; and migrates at approach of winter: probably into *Jamaica*; the ſame kind being found there, where, from its note, it is called *Whip Tom Kelly*. Has great affinity with the preceding: perhaps they differ only in ſex. Makes a pendulous neſt, uſually in apple-trees, and hangs it between the horizontal fork of ſome bough, beneath the leaves. It is moſt curiouſly formed with cotton and wool, lined with hair and dead graſs; and wonderfully bound to the branches by a certain thread-like moſs, twiſted round them, and likewiſe all about the outſide of the neſt. Lays five eggs, white, thinly ſpotted with deep ruſt-color. PLACE. NEST.

Cat-

272. CAT.

Cat-bird, *Cateſby*, i. 66.—*Lawſon*, 143.—*Latham*, ii. 353.
Le Gobe-Mouche brun de Virginie, *Briſſon*, ii. 365.
Muſcicapa Carolinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 328.
Le Moucherolle de Virginie, *De Buffon*, iv. 562.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

FL. With a black crown: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, blueiſh grey: the tail cuneiform, marked with numerous duſky bars: under ſide of the body of a pale grey: vent ferruginous: legs brown. Larger than a LARK.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. Mews like a kitten; from which aroſe its name. Lives among buſhes and thickets. Feeds on inſects. Makes the outſide of its neſt with leaves and matting ruſhes; the inſide with fibres af roots. Lays a blue egg. Has a great ſpirit, and will attack a Crow, or any large bird. Mr. *Latham* ſaw one which was brought from *Kamtſchatka*, which differed from this only in having no ruſt-color on the vent.

273. CANADA.

Muſcicapa Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 324.—*Latham*, ii. 354.
Gobe-Mouche cendré de Canada, *Briſſon*, ii. 406. tab. xxxix.—*De Buffon*, iv. 538.—*Cateſby*, i. 60.

FL. With a cinereous head, ſpotted with black; a yellow ſpot between the bill and the eyes; and beneath each eye a black one: the upper part of the body cinereous; the lower, yellow, marked on the under ſide of the neck with ſmall black ſpots: the tail of a cinereous brown, with the exterior webs aſh-colored.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*.

FL. With

FL. With a yellow ſpot on each ſide of the bill: head a cinereous green: back and coverts of the wings of a pale green; croſs the laſt are two bars of white: primaries and tail duſky, edged with green: throat of a pale aſh-color: middle of the belly white: ſides of a fine yellow. 274. GREEN.

Sent from *New York* by Mr. *Blackburne*, under the name of the ſmall Green Hanging Bird. It comes there in *May*, breeds, and retires in *Auguſt*: and is a ſcarce ſpecies. BL. MUS. PLACE.

FL. With a duſky head: back of a dull cinereous olive: quil feathers and ſecondaries duſky; the laſt edged with white: breaſt of a pale aſh-color: belly of a whitiſh yellow: tail duſky; exterior web of the exterior feather white: legs black. 275. DUSKY.

Sent from the ſame place, under the title of The Small or Common *Phœby* Bird, or Bee-eater. Appears the latter end of *March*, or beginning of *April*; lays five white ſmall eggs: diſappears in *Auguſt*. Eats Bees. BL. MUS. PLACE.

FL. With the crown, upper part of the neck, and body, of a dirty olive: throat and ridge of the wing of a very rich yellow: breaſt and belly white, tinged with yellow: primaries and tail of a bright olive green. 276. GOLDEN-THROAT.

Inhabits *New York*. BL. MUS. PLACE.

Striped Fly-catcher, *Forſter*, Ph. Tr. lxii. 406. 277. STRIPED.
Muſcicapa ſtriata, *the ſame*, 429.—*Latham*, ii. 349.—*Miller's Plates*, N° 15.

FL. With a black crown; white cheeks: hind part of the head varied with black and white: throat of a yellowiſh white, ſtriped with brown: breaſt white, ſtriped on the ſides with black:



belly white: back of a cinereous green, marked with black: wings duſky, mixed with white: tail duſky, with the three outmoſt feathers marked with a white ſpot: legs yellow.

Head of the FEMALE of a yellowiſh green, with ſhort ſtreaks of black: a ſhort yellow line paſſes from the bill over each eye: throat, cheeks, and breaſt, of a yellowiſh white, ſtriped on the ſides with black: in other reſpects like the MALE, but greener. LENGTH five inches; EXTENT ſeven.

PLACE. Arrives at *Severn* ſettlement, *Hudſon's Bay*, in the ſummer. Feeds on graſs-ſeeds.



A. DUN FL. *Faun. Ruſſ.—Latham*, ii. 351.

FL. Duſky above; aſh-colored beneath: throat and vent ſpotted with white.

PLACE. Found about lake *Baikal*, and in the eaſtern part of *Sibiria:* and obſerved by *Steller* in *Kamtſchatka*.

B. PIED

B. PIED FL. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 135.
Muſcicapa Atricapilla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 256, tab. 1 *.
Le Gobe-Mouche noir a Collier, *De Buffon*, iv. 520.—*Pl. Enl.* 565.
Motacilla Leucomela, *Muller*, N° 268.—*Latham*, ii. 324.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

FL. With white front: bill, head, back, and legs, black: coverts of tail ſpotted with white: coverts of wings duſky, croſſed with a white bar: primaries duſky: exterior ſides of ſecondaries white; interior black: breaſt and belly white: middle feathers of tail black; exterior black, marked with white: head of the FEMALE wholly brown, as is the upper part of the body: white in the wings obſcure: breaſt and belly dirty white.

PLACE. Found as far north as *Sondmor*. Inhabits that dioceſe the whole year; and, during winter, frequently takes refuge in the very houſes †. Feeds on the buds of birch. The PIED FLY-CATCHER returns to *Sweden* in *April*: lives near the water: lays five eggs, in the hollows of trees.—Mr. *Oedman*.

Is met with in *Ruſſia* only between the *Kama* and the *Samara*.

C. SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER.

THE SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER, *Br. Zool.* I. No. 134. returns later.—Mr. *Oedman*.

The FIGEATER, *Motacilla Ficedula*, is not found in *Sweden*, LINNÆUS being ſomehow or other miſtaken.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* The deſcription refers to the *Black-cap Warbler*. The figure to this bird.

† *Act. Nidros*, v. 543.

XXVIII. LARK. *Gen. Birds*, L.

278. SHORE. Alauda gutture flavo. The Lark, *Cateſby*, i. 32.
Alauda alpeſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* 289.
Gelbburtige Lerch, *Klein, Av.* 72.—*Latham*, ii. 385.
Le Hauſſe-col noir, ou l'Alouette de Virginie, *De Buffon*, v. 55.—*Briſſon*, iii. 367.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

L. With yellow cheeks and forehead: breaſt and belly white: head divided by a line of black; another paſſes beneath each eye, bounding the throat, which is yellow: acroſs the upper part of the breaſt is a broad black mark; beneath that is a tinge of red: upper part of the neck, and coverts of the wings and tail, are ferruginous: back brown: primaries duſky: two middle feathers of the tail brown; the reſt black; thoſe on the outſide edged with white: legs duſky: head of the FEMALE duſky. LARGER than the common Lark.

PLACE. Inhabit the large plains of ſeveral provinces, and breed there. They appear on our ſettlements in *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*, and proceed farther north to breed. Feed on graſs-ſeeds, and the buds of the ſprig birch. Run into ſmall holes, and keep cloſe to the ground; whence the natives call them *Chi-chup-pi-ſue*.

In winter they retire to the ſouthern provinces in great flights; but it is only in very ſevere weather that they reach *Virginia* and *Carolina*. They frequent ſand-hills on the ſea-ſhore, and feed on the *ſea-ſide oats*, or *uniola panicula*. They have a ſingle note, like the Sky-lark in winter.

They

They are alſo found in *Poland*; in *Ruſſia* and in *Sibiria* more frequent: in both are very common during winter; but retire to the north on approach of ſpring, except in the north-eaſt parts, and near the high mountains.

Red Lark, *Edw.* 297.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 140.—*Briſſon*, App. 94.—*Latham*, ii. 376. 279. RED.

L'Alouette aux joues brunes de Penſylvanie, *De Buffon*, v. 58.—LEV. MUS.

L. With a white line above and beneath each eye: thickiſh bill: chin and throat whitiſh: head, and whole upper part of the body, and coverts, pale ferruginous, ſpotted with black: breaſt whitiſh, with duſky ſpots: belly of a dirty white: ſide tinged with ruſt: tail duſky; outmoſt feathers white; the two next edged with white: legs duſky. When the wing is cloſed, ſays Mr. *Edwards*, the third quil from the body reaches to its tip; a conſtant characteriſtic of the Wagtail genus.

Inhabits *Penſylvania*; appears there in *March*, in its paſſage northward. Found alſo near *London*. PLACE.

Edw. 268.—*Latham*, ii. 382. 280. CALANDRA.

Alauda Calandra, *Lin. Syſt.* 288.

La Calandra ou groſſe Alouette, *De Buffon*, v. 49.—*Pl. Enl.* 363.—*Briſſon*, iii. 352.

L. With a bill thicker and ſtronger than uſual to the genus: from the bill a black line paſſes to and beyond the eye; above and beneath are two others of white, faintly appearing: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black: primaries and tail duſky, edged with ruſt-color: throat white:

upper

upper part of the breaſt croſſed by a narrow black creſcent; beneath that the breaſt is of a pale brown, ſpotted with a darker: belly and vent white: tail a little forked: legs of a pale fleſh-color. In SIZE rather ſuperior to the Sky-Lark; but the body thicker. It is a ſpecies allied to the common BUNTING.

PLACE. Brought from *North Carolina*; and firſt deſcribed as an *American* bird by Mr. *Edwards*. Is common in many parts of *Europe*, eſpecially in the ſouthern. In *Aſia* it is found about *Aleppo*, and is pretty frequent about the *Tartarian* deſerts bordering on the *Don* and *Volga*.



A. SKY-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 136.
L'Alouette, *De Buffon*, v. 1.
Alauda arvenſis. Larka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 209.—*Latham*, ii. 368.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

L. With the crown of a reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black: hind part of the head cinereous: chin white: breaſt and belly pale dull yellow; the firſt ſpotted with black: back and coverts of wings duſky, edged with pale reddiſh brown: exterior web, and half the interior web of the outmoſt feather of the tail, white: SIZE. legs duſky. LENGTH ſeven inches one-fourth: EXTENT twelve and a half: WEIGHT an ounce and a half.

Inhabits

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, even as high as *Nordland* in *Norway*, beneath the *Arctic* circle. They migrate in *Scandinavia*. They are the firſt birds, in *Eaſt Gothland* in *Sweden*, which give notice of the return of ſpring, ſinging with a tremulous note, and flying in flocks near to the ground. Enlivened by the warmth of ſummer, they ſoar and ſing with full voices. In *September* they collect in flocks, and retire ſouth; probably into the province of *Schonen*, where they are found in vaſt multitudes during winter *. They are frequent in all parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and reach even *Kamtſchatka*. PLACE.

B. WOOD-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 137.
Alauda arborea, *Faun. Suec.* N° 211.
Le Cujelier, *De Buffon*, v. 25.—*Pl. Enl.* 660.—*Latham*, ii. 371.

L. With crown and upper part of back reddiſh brown: head ſurrounded with a whitiſh coronet from eye to eye: firſt feather of the wing ſhorter than the ſecond. In form ſhorter and thicker than the Sky-Lark.

Inhabits not farther north than *Sweden*. Found in the woods of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, as far eaſt as *Kamtſchatka* †. PLACE.

C. TIT-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 138.
Alauda pratenſis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 210.
La Farlouſe, *De Buffon*, v. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 574.—*Latham*, ii. 374.

L. With a black bill: olivaceous brown head and back, ſpotted with black: breaſt yellow, with oblong ſtreaks of black. Of a ſlender form.

Found not higher than *Sweden*. PLACE.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 593. † Mr. *Latham*, ii. 372.

D. FIELD-

D. FIELD-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 139.
Alauda campeſtris, *Faun. Suec.* N° 212.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 70.
La Spipolette, *De Buffon*, v. 43.—*Latham*, ii. 375.

L. With head and neck pale brown, marked with duſky lines, fainteſt on the neck: rump and back of a cinereous olive; the firſt ſpotted with black, the laſt plain: legs pale brown: hind claw ſhorter than uſual with Larks. Leſſer than the Sky-Lark.

PLACE. Extends only to *Sweden*. Theſe three ſpecies diſappear in that kingdom in the height of winter. If the weather ſoftens, they return in *February*. The Comte *De Buffon** deſcribes a variety of this, under the name of *La Farlouzzane*; which, he ſays, came from *Louiſiana*.

WAGTAIL. *Gen. Birds* LI.

E. WHITE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 142.
M. Alba. Arla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 252.—*Latham*, ii. 395.
La Lavandiere, *De Buffon*, v. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 652.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

WT. With head, back, and neck, black: cheek, front, and chin, white: belly white: primaries duſky: tail long, duſky, with part of the webs white.

PLACE. Inhabits as high as *Iceland*, the *Feroe Iſles*, and *Drontheim*†. It is a bird of augury with the *Swediſh* farmers; who have a proverb

* v. 38. † *Av. Nidr. Enum. MS.*

relative

relative to this and the WHEAT-EAR, which is another bird of direction: "When you ſee the WAGTAIL return, you may turn your "ſheep into the fields; and when you ſee the WHEAT-EAR, you "may ſow your grain *."

It is common in *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, and *Kamtſchatka*, but does not extend to the arctic regions.

F. Yellow Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 143.
M. Flava. Sadeſarla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 253.—*Latham*, ii. 400.
La Bergeronette griſe, *De Buffon*, v. 261.—*Pl. Enl* 674.—LEV. MUS.

W. T. With crown and upper part of the body of an olive-green: breaſt and lower part of the body of a rich yellow: throat ſpotted with black. In the FEMALE thoſe black ſpots are wanting: the other colors are alſo much more obſcure.

Inhabits *Sweden*; but not higher. Migrates like the former. PLACE.
Common in all parts of *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, and even *Kamtſchatka*.

G. Yellow-headed Wagtail. Motacilla cifreola, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 696.—*Latham*, ii. 401.

W. T. with citron-colored head, neck, breaſt, and belly: the hind part of the neck marked with a black creſcent: the back blueiſh grey.

Common in *Sibiria*, as far as the *Arctic* circle: leſs ſo in *Ruſſia*. PLACE.
Migrates with the laſt.

* STILLINGFLEET'S *Tracts*, 2d ed. 265.

H. Tchutschi, *Latham*, ii. 403.

W. T. With crown and back deep olive-brown: a ſpot of white between the upper mandible and eye: coverts and primaries deep brown; the firſt croſſed with two bars of white: breaſt and belly white, daſhed with ruſt: vent pale yellow: tail very long; outward web, and half the inward web, of outmoſt feather, white; all the reſt duſky: legs black.

Place. Taken off the *Tchutſchi* coaſt, within the Streights of *Bering*, lat. 66, north.

XXIX. WARBLER. *Gen. Birds* LII.

Blue-bird, *Cateſby*, i. 47.
Blue Red-breaſt, *Edw.* 24.—*Lawſon.*
Motacilla Sialis, *Lin. Syſt.* 336.—*Latham*, ii. 446.
Le Rouge gorge bleu, *De Buffon*, v. 212.—*Pl. Enl.* 390.—*Briſſon*, iii. 423.—
—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

281. Blue-Backed Red-breast.

W. With bill and legs of a jetty blackneſs: head, hind part of the neck, back, tail, and coverts of the wings, of a rich deep and gloſſy blue: primaries duſky, tipt with brown: from the bill to the tail red. Head, and lower part of the neck, in the Female, cinereous blue: breaſt duller than that of the Male.

Frequent in moſt parts of *North America*, from *New York* to the *Bermuda* iſlands. Is the ſame in the new world as the *Robin-red-breaſt* is in the old. Are harmleſs, familiar birds. Breed in holes of trees. Have long wings. Are ſwift of flight, therefore elude the purſuit of the Hawk. Have a cry and a whiſtle. Feed uſually on inſects; but, through deficiency of that food, come to the farm-houſes, to pick up graſs-ſeeds, or any thing they can meet with.

Place.

282. BLACK-HEADED.

Redſtart, *Cateſby*, i. 67.—*Edw.* 80.
Muſcicapa ruticilla, *Lin. Syſt.* 326.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 180. N° 51.
Le Gobe-Mouche d'Amerique, *Briſſon*, iii. 383.—*De Buffon*, v. 178, 566.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the head, neck, breaſt, back, and wings, black: the primaries croſſed with a broad bar of orange: the ſides and inner coverts of the wings, belly, and vent, white, ſpotted with black on the upper ſides: two middle feathers of the tail duſky; the reſt of the ſame color at their ends; the lower parts orange: legs black. The FEMALE cinereous olive above; white beneath, bounded on each ſide by yellow: the parts of the tail which are red in the male, are in this ſex yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſhady woods of *New York*, *Virginia*, *Hudſon's Bay*, and *Carolina*, during the ſummer. Retreat to *Jamaica*, and perhaps others of the *Antilles* during winter *.

283. YELLOW-BREAST.

Maryland Yellow-throat, *Edw.* 237.
Le figuier de Maryland, *Briſſon*, iii. 506.
Le figuier a joues noires, *De Buffon*, v. 292.
Turdus Trichas, *Lin. Syſt.* 293.—*Latham*, ii. 438.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With black forehead and cheeks: crown cinereous: hind part, whole upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep olive green: primaries and tail edged with yellow: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly, of a rich yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Penſylvania* and *Maryland*. Frequents buſhes and low grounds, near rills of water. Quits the country in autumn.

* *Sloane's Jamaica*, ii. 312.

La

La Fauvette a poitrine jaune de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, v. 162.—*Pl. Enl.* 709.—*Latham*, ii. 439. 284. ORANGE-THIGHED.

W. With forehead and cheeks black: head croſſed in the middle with a white band, which divides the cheeks from its hind part: nape, back, wings, and tail, deep olive: lower part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, fine yellow: thighs and vent reddiſh orange: tail rounded.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*; and is a moſt elegant ſpecies: differs from the laſt in its rounded tail. PLACE.

Blue Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 252.
Motacilla Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 336.
Le petit figuier cendrè de Canade, *Briſſon*, iii. 527.—*Latham*, ii. 487.
Le figuier bleu, *De Buffon*, v. 304.—*Pl. Enl.* 685.—BL. MUS. 285. BLACK-THROAT.

W. With the head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a ſlaty blue: throat, under part, and ſides of the neck, black: primaries duſky; white at bottom: breaſt and belly white: tail duſky.

Inhabits, during ſummer, *Canada* and other parts of *America*, to the ſouth. Arrives in *Penſylvania* in *April*. Migrates in winter to the *Antilles*, and returns in ſpring. PLACE.

Yellow-throated Creeper, *Cateſby*, i. 62.—*Latham*, ii. 437.
La Meſange griſe a gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 454.—*Briſſon*, iii. 563. 286. YELLOW-THROAT.

W. With a yellow ſpot on each ſide of the upper mandible: throat of a bright yellow: from the bill, a black line extends acroſs each eye, pointing down, and bounding the ſides of the neck:

neck: forehead black: crown, hind part of the neck, and back, grey: wings dark cinereous; the coverts edged with white: middle of the breaſt and belly of a pure white: ſides ſpotted with black: tail black and white. The FEMALE wants both the yellow and black marks.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*; and is continually creeping about the trees in ſearch of inſects.

287. HOODED.

Cateſby, i. 60.—*Latham*, ii. 462.
Le Gobe-Mouche citrin, *De Buffon*, iv. 538.—*Pl. Enl.* 666.
La Meſange a Collier, *De Buffon*, v. 452.—BL. MUS.

W. With the forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow, regularly encircled with black like a hood. This black is the color of the head, breaſt, and each ſide of the neck: back, wings, and tail, of a duſky green: inner webs of the exterior feathers of the tail white: breaſt and belly bright yellow. SIZE of a Gold-Finch.

PLACE. Frequents the thickets and ſhady parts of the uninhabited places of *Carolina*.

288. YELLOW-RUMP.

Yellow-rumped Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 255.
Le figuier tachetè de la Penſylvanie, *Briſſon*, iii. 503.
Le figuier a tête cendrè, *De Buffon*, v. 291.—*Latham*, ii. 481.

W. With cheeks and crown of the head cinereous: hind part of the neck and back of an olive-green; the laſt ſpotted with black: rump of a bright yellow: throat and breaſt of the ſame color; the breaſt ſpotted with black drops: reſt of the under ſide white: wings dark aſh-color; the coverts croſſed with two bars of white: inner ſides of the primaries edged with white: coverts of the

the tail black; two middle feathers of the tail duſky; the middle part of the inner webs of the reſt white; the tops and bottoms black.

Inhabits *Penſylvania*. PLACE.

Yellow Red-poll, *Edw.* 256. 289. RED-HEAD.
Motacilla petechia, *Lin. Syſt.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 479.
Le figuier à tete rouge de Penſylvanie, *Briſſon*, iii. 488.—*De Buffon*, v. 286.—BL. MUS.

W. With the crown ſcarlet: cheeks yellow: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, of an olive-green: wings and tail duſky, edged with yellow: all the under ſide of the body of a rich yellow, ſpeckled with red, except the vent, which is plain. A bird, which I ſuſpect to be the FEMALE, ſhot in *Newfoundland*, had the ſcarlet crown; but the upper part of the body was duſky, edged with pale brown: coverts of the tail white: primaries and tail duſky: breaſt and belly of a dirty white, and unſpotted.

Viſits *Penſylvania* in *March*. Is a lonely bird, keeping in thickets and low buſhes. Does not breed there; but goes farther north to breed; probably to *Canada* and *Newfoundland*. Feeds on inſects. PLACE.

W. With the crown black: cheeks white: upper part of the body aſh-colored, with long black ſtrokes pointing to the tail: coverts of the wings and primaries duſky; the firſt marked with two white bars: the ſecondaries edged with white: tail duſky; ends of the two outmoſt feathers marked with a white ſpot: throat white, ſtreaked on each ſide with black: breaſt and belly of a dirty white, ſtreaked downwards with black: legs whitiſh. 290. BLACK-POLL.

Inhabits,

PLACE. Inhabits, during ſummer, *Newfoundland* and *New York*; called in the laſt, *Sailor*. Arrives there in *May*; breeds; and retires in *Auguſt*.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 460.

291. GREY-POLL. W. With head, ſides of the neck, and coverts of the wings and tail, of a fine grey; the coverts of wings croſſed with two white bars: primaries and tail duſky, edged with grey: throat orange: chin and breaſt of a fine yellow: belly whitiſh aſh-color.

PLACE. Sent from *New York* to Mrs. *Blackburn*.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

292. YELLOW-POLL. Le figuier tachete 1 Eſpece, *De Buffon*, v. 285.—*Pl. Enl.* 58.—*Latham*, ii. 514.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the forehead and whole under ſide of the body of a fine yellow; the laſt ſtreaked with red: the upper part, and coverts of wings, of an olive-green: the primaries brown, bordered with green: tail brown, bordered with rich yellow. FEMALE of a duller color.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*; where it makes only a ſhort ſtay, and does not breed there. Found in *New York*; and even *Hudſon's Bay* during ſummer. Retires into *South America*, according to M. *De Buffon*. He ſuſpects that N° 1, plate 58, *Pl. Enl.* is the female. Till that is aſcertained, I beg leave to make a new ſpecies of it, in the OLIVE, N°

The neſt is very elegant, compoſed of down, mixed with dead graſs; the inſide lined with fine fibres. The eggs ſpotted near the larger end. Sent from *New York*, under the name of the *Swamp Bird*.

Black

Black and white Creeper, *Edw.* 300.
Le figuier varié, *De Buffon*, v. 305.—*Latham*, ii. 488.
——————— de St. Domingue, *Briſſon*, iii. 529.—Bl. Mus.

293. WHITE-POLL.

W. With the crown white, bounded by a black line paſſing from the corners of the bill; beneath that is a ſtripe of white: below the eyes a broad bed of black, bounded with white: chin and throat black: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, white, marked with great black ſpots: coverts and primaries black; the firſt croſſed with two white bars; the laſt edged on their inner ſides with white: belly white: ſides ſpotted with black: tail black, edged with grey; inner webs of the outmoſt feathers ſpotted with white.

Arrives in *Penſylvania* in *April*; ſtays there the whole ſummer. Feeds on inſects, caterpillars, &c. Probably winters in the *Antilles*, where it is likewiſe found *.

PLACE.

Golden-crowned Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 298.
Le figuier couronne d'or, *De Buffon*, v. 312.—*Latham*, ii. 486.

294. GOLDEN-CROWNED.

W. With a golden crown, bounded on all ſides with a blueiſh ſlate-color: above each eye, a narrow white line: from the bill, acroſs the eyes, a broad band of black: throat and chin white: hind part of neck and back blueiſh, with duſky oblong ſpots: rump yellow: breaſt black, edged with grey; ſides of the breaſt yellow: belly and vent white, ſpotted with black: wings duſky; coverts and ſecondaries edged with white: tail black; three outmoſt feathers on each ſide marked on their inner webs with white. Fe-

* *Sloane*, i. 309.

MALE is brown on the back; wants the black ſtroke through the eye, and mark on the breaſt: in other reſpects agrees with the cock.

PLACE. Arrives in *Penſylvania* in ſpring: ſtays there but three or four days, proceeding northward to breed. Appears likewiſe in the ſame manner in *Nova Scotia*.

295. GOLD-WING.

Golden-wing Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 299.
Le figuier, aux ailes dorées, *De Buffon*, v. 311.—*Briſſon*, App. 109.
Motacilla chryſoptera, *Lin. Syſt.* 333.—*Latham*, ii. 492.

W. With a golden crown: eyes incloſed in a bed of black, reaching from the bill to the hind part of the head, and bounded above and below with a white line: throat, and under ſide of neck, black: upper part, back, and leſſer coverts of wings, pale blueiſh grey: greater coverts rich yellow: primaries and tail dark cinereous: belly white.

PLACE. Like the preceding, tranſient in the ſpring through *Penſylvania*.

296. YELLOW-FRONTED.

W. With the forehead and crown of a bright yellow: from the bill extends through the eyes a band of black, bounded on each ſide with white: chin, throat, and lower ſide of the neck, black: breaſt and belly white: upper part of the neck, back, rump, and leſſer coverts of the wings, of a light blueiſh grey; the greater coverts, and lower order of leſſer, of a bright yellow, forming a great ſpot in each wing: primaries and tail of a deep aſh-color; inner webs of the outmoſt feathers of the tail ſpotted with white.

PLACE. A paſſenger, like the former, through *Penſylvania*.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

Green

Green black-throated Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 300.—*Latham*, ii. 484. 297. GREEN.
Le figuier à cravate noire, *De Buffon*, v. 298.—*Briſſon*, App. 104.

W. With yellow cheeks and ſides of the neck: black throat, under ſide of the neck, and ſides under the wings: upper part of the breaſt yellowiſh; lower, and belly, white: head, and upper ſide of the body, of an olive-green: coverts of the wings of the ſame color, marked with two bars of white: primaries and tail duſky; the inner webs of the firſt edged with white; of the three outmoſt feathers of the tail ſpotted with white.

Appears and migrates in the ſame manner as the other. PLACE.

Red-throated Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 301. 298. BLOODY-SIDE.
La figuier a poitrine rouge, *De Buffon*, v. 308.—*Briſſon*, Add. 105.
Motacilla Penſylvanica, *Lin. Syſt.* 333.—*Latham*, ii. 489.

W. With a yellow crown: white cheeks: a ſmall black mark paſſing under each eye: throat, and whole under ſide of the body, white, except part of the breaſt, which is of a blood-red, which color extends along the ſides under the wings: hind part of the head black: back and rump duſky, edged with yellowiſh green: coverts of the wings, and primaries, duſky; the firſt marked with two bars of white: tail duſky, with a white mark on the exterior feathers. FEMALE wants the black ſpot on the hind part of the head, and thoſe on the back; in other reſpects agrees with the cock.

Attends the preceding ſpecies in their ſhort paſſage through *Penſylvania*. PLACE.

299. CÆRULEAN.

Little blue-grey Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 302.
La figuier gris de fer, *De Buffon*, v. 309.—*Briſſon*, App. 107.
M. Cærulea, *Lin. Syſt.* 337.—*Latham*, ii. 490.

W. With the head and whole upper part of the body of a blueiſh ſlate-color: wings brown; a few of the ſecondaries edged with white: over each eye a narrow line of black: tail duſky; two outmoſt feathers white; the third on each ſide tipt with white. FEMALE wants the black ſtripe over the eyes: and the colors of the tail, and upper part of it, browniſh.

PLACE. Appears in *Penſylvania* in *March*. Builds its neſt in *April*, with huſks from the buds of trees, down of plants, &c. coating it with lichens, and lining it with horſe-hair. It continues in the country all ſummer, and retires ſouth at approach of winter; perhaps to *Cayenne*, where the ſame ſpecies is found *.

300. WORM-EATER.

Worm-eater, *Edw.* 305.—*Latham*, ii. 499.
Le Demi-fin. Mangeur de vers, *De Buffon*, v. 325.

W. With the crown of a reddiſh yellow, bounded by a line of a lighter; beneath that, another of black; and through the eye, from the bill, a third of yellow, bounded beneath by a duſky ſtroke: cheeks, throat, and breaſt, of a yellowiſh red, deepeſt on the breaſt, fading towards the belly, which is white: upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep olive-green: legs fleſh-colored. BILL of this ſpecies is much thicker than others of the genus.

PLACE. Does not appear in *Penſylvania* till *July*, in its paſſage northward.

* *Pl. Enl.* 704.

Does

Does not return the ſame way; but is ſuppoſed to go beyond the mountains which lie to the weſt. This ſeems to be the caſe with all the tranſient vernal viſitants of *Penſylvania*.

Yellow-tail Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 257. 301. YELLOW-TAIL.

W. With an aſh-colored crown: hind part of the neck, coverts of the wings, and the back, of an olive-green: rump cinereous; ſometimes that and the head of the ſame color with the back: throat, under ſide of neck, breaſt, and belly, white; the ſides of the breaſt daſhed with ruſt-color: ſides, under the wings, yellow: on the lower part of the primaries a large bed of yellow: two middle feathers of the tail brown; the reſt yellow tipt with brown.

Taken on its paſſage, with other birds (before deſcribed) of this genus, off *Hiſpaniola*, at ſea, ſuppoſed to be on their way to their winter quarters in *Jamaica*, and other iſlands. PLACE.

Spotted yellow Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 257.—*Latham*, ii. 482. 302. SPOTTED.
La figuier brun de Canada, (the male) *Briſſon*, iii. 515.
——————de St. Domingue (the female) 513.—*De Buffon*, v. 293.

W. With the head, upper part of the body, and wings, of a dark olive-green: primaries and tail of a more duſky hue: the interior web of the outmoſt feathers of the tail marked with a large white ſpot: leſſer coverts of the wings, near the ridge, croſſed with white: rump yellowiſh: all the under ſide of the body yellow: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, ſpotted with black: middle of the belly and vent plain.

Taken

PLACE. Taken with the preceding. Inhabits alſo *Canada*, which may be its place of ſummer reſidence and breeding. The FEMALE, which has a white breaſt, and the colors of the upper part of the body more dull than that of the cock, has been found in the iſle of *Hiſpaniola*; which may be one of the winter quarters of this and congenerous birds.

303. LOUISIANE.

Le figuier à gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 288.
Le figuier de la Louiſiane, *Briſſon*, iii. 500.—*Latham*, ii. 480.

W. With the head and whole upper part of the body of a clear olive-green: cheeks inclining to cinereous: coverts of the wings of a blueiſh aſh-color, croſſed with two white bars: primaries duſky, edged externally with olive, internally with white: tail of a duſky brown, edged like the wings; and the three outmoſt feathers marked near their ends with a white ſpot: lower ſide of the neck and breaſt of a fine yellow; the laſt ſpotted with red: belly and vent white, tinged with yellow. FEMALE wants the red ſpots on the breaſt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana* and *St. Domingo*.

304. ORANGE-THROAT.

Le figuier à gorge orangée, *De Buffon*, v. 290.
Le grand figuier de Canada, *Briſſon*, iii. 508.

W. With the head, upper part of the neck and back, and leſſer coverts of the wings, of an olive-green: the lower part of the back, rump, and greater coverts, aſh-colored: primaries brown, edged on the outmoſt webs with dark cinereous; on the inner with dirty white: throat and under ſide of the body orange, except the vent,

vent, which is white. FEMALE differs from the male in having its under ſide of a duller and paler color.

Inhabits *Canada*. PLACE.

Le figuier à tête jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 298.—*Briſſon*, iii. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 731. 305. QUEBEC.
Motacilla icterocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 484.

W. With a yellow crown: ſpace between the bill and the eyes black: below the eyes, and on the ſides of the neck, white: hind part of the head, neck, back, and rump, black, edged with yellowiſh olive: ridge coverts of the wings, and tail, of the ſame color; other leſſer coverts, and the greater coverts, black, marked with two tranſverſe bars of yellow: tail duſky, edged with olive; the outmoſt feathers marked half the length of their inner webs with yellowiſh white: all the lower part of the body of a dirty white.

Inhabits *Canada*. PLACE.

Le figuier a ceinture, *De Buffon*, v. 503. 306. BELTED.
Le figuier cendrè, *Briſſon*, iii. 524.
Motacilla Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 486.

W. With an oblong yellow ſpot on the crown: reſt of the head, upper ſide of the body, and coverts of wings, of a deep blueiſh aſh-color, almoſt black; the laſt croſſed with two white bars: from the bill, above each eye, paſſes a white line: the under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly, are white; the two firſt marked longitudinally with brown ſtreaks: between the breaſt and belly is a tranſverſe belt of yellow: tail duſky, a little forked; the two outmoſt feathers on each ſide white at their ends and inner ſides:

ſides: coverts of the tail yellow. FEMALE is brown on the upper ſide: the coverts of the tail are not yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*.

307. OLIVE. Le figuier de la Caroline, *Pl. Enl.* 58, N° 1.—*De Buffon*, v. 286.

W. With the head, upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive-green: primaries and tail brown; the firſt bordered with green, the laſt with yellow: under ſide of the body of a pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.

308. NEW-YORK. Le Fauvette tachetée de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, v. 161.—*Pl. Enl.* 752.—*Latham*, ii. 436.

W. With a black bill, ſlightly bent at the end: over each eye a white line: crown, and all the upper plumage, cinereous and deep brown: lower part of the neck and body yellowiſh, ſtreaked with black: legs reddiſh brown. LENGTH near ſix inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*, and the hedges about *New York*. Not gregarious.

309. DUSKY. Fauvette ombrée de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, v. 162.—*Pl. Enl.* 709.—*Latham*, ii. 437.

W. With a black ſlender bill: upper part of the plumage greyiſh brown: back marked faintly with black: wings, coverts of the tail, and the tail itſelf, duſky; the laſt edged with white, thinly ſpeckled with black: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

Le

Le figuier protonotaire, *De Buffon*, v. 316.—*Pl. Enl.* 704.—*Latham*, ii. 494. 310. PROTHONOTARY.

W. With the head, neck, throat, breaſt, and belly, of a fine jonquil yellow: vent white: back olive: rump aſh-color: wings and tail black and cinereous.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. Called there *le Protonotaire*; but the reaſon has not reached us. PLACE.

Le figuier a demi collier, *De Buffon*, v. 316.—*Latham*, ii. 494. 311. HALF-COLLARED.

W. With a yellowiſh olive crown: an aſh-colored band behind the eyes: coverts of the wings brown, edged with yellow: primaries brown, edged with white: throat and all the under ſide of the body of a clear aſh-color: acroſs the breaſt is a half-collar of black: belly tinged with yellow: tail aſh-color: four feathers on each ſide edged with black on their inner ſides.

Le figuier a gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 317.—*Latham*, ii. 495. 312. ORANGE-BELLIED.

W. With the head and upper part of the body of an olive-brown: coverts of the wings yellow, varied with brown? primaries brown: ſecondaries and tail brown, bordered with olive: throat, under ſide of the neck, and breaſt, yellow; part of the latter tinged with brown: the reſt of the lower part of the body reddiſh, approaching to yellow.

313. OLIVE-BROWN.

Le figuier brun olive, *De Buffon*, v. 318.—*Latham*, ii. 495.

W. With the upper part of the head and body of a browniſh olive: the coverts of the wings, and primaries, brown; the firſt edged and tipt with white; the laſt edged with grey: throat and breaſt white, varied with teints of grey: belly of a yellowiſh white: vent quite yellow: tail brown, bordered with clear grey; thoſe of the middle tinged with yellow; the two outmoſt on each ſide bordered with white.

314. GRASSET.

Le figuier graſſet, *De Buffon*, v. 319.—*Latham*, ii. 496.

W. With the head and upper part of the body of a deep greyiſh green and deep olive; the middle of the head marked with a yellow ſpot: back tinged with black: wings brown or duſky: throat and under ſide of the neck reddiſh; the reſt of the lower part white: tail black, edged with grey; and the four outmoſt feathers on each ſide marked near their ends with white.

315. GREY-THROAT.

Le figuier cendre, a gorge cendré, *De Buffon*, v. 319.—*Latham*, ii. 496.

W. With the head, and upper part of the body and wings, aſh-color; the laſt edged with white: throat and under ſide of the body of a more clear aſh-color: tail black: firſt feather on each ſide almoſt white; the ſecond half white; the third tipt with the ſame.

PLACE. Theſe five ſpecies inhabit *Louiſiana*, and are called there *Graſſets*, from their exceeding fatneſs. They frequent the tulip-trees; in particular

particular the *magnolia grandiflora*, or the *laurel-tree**, whoſe evergreen leaves give ample ſhelter to the feathered tribe.

Motacilla Guira, *Lin. Syſt.* 336.—*Edw.* 351.—*Latham*, ii. 505.—*Marcgrave*, 212.—*De Buffon*, v. 343.—Bl. Mus. 316. Guira.

W. With head, hind part of neck, and back, of an olive green; lower part daſhed with yellow: leſſer coverts duſky, ſlightly edged with white; greater, and primaries, duſky, with their edges deeply marked with white: throat, and lower part of the neck, full black: breaſt and belly of a fine light yellow: tail brown, edged with dull yellow. The crown of the Female olive green, ſpotted with black: hind part of the neck plain green: chin and fore part of neck black: breaſt and belly yellow, ſpotted with red: wings and tail like thoſe of the male.

Inhabits *New York*. Makes its neſt between the ſmall branches of ſome tree. It is open at top, ſhallow, and formed of broad dead graſs, and ſome fibres. Its eggs white, thinly ſpotted with black. Place.

W. With the crown intenſely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from each corner of the upper mandible is another of the ſame color: through the eye paſſes one of black, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: ſides of the neck, the throat, and middle of the breaſt, are of a beautiful yellow: ſides ſpotted with black: vent and thighs white: leſſer coverts black; greater white: back ſtriped black and white: prima- 317. Blackburnian.

* *Cateſby*, ii. 61.



Guira Warbler

ries duſky: middle feathers of the tail duſky; three outmoſt on each ſide marked with white.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.—BL. MUS.

318. PINE. Pine-Creeper, *Cateſby*, i. 61.—*Edw.* 277.
Le figuier de ſapins, *De Buffon*, v. 296.—*Latham*, ii. 483.

W. With the crown, cheeks, breaſt, belly, and thighs, of a bright yellow: from the bill to the eyes is a duſky line: hind part of the neck, the back, and rump, of a yellowiſh green, inclining to olive, brighteſt on the rump: wings and tail of a blueiſh grey: coverts marked with two white lines: outmoſt feathers of the tail with their inner webs white. FEMALES of a browniſh color.

PLACE. Appears in *Penſylvania*, from the ſouth, in *April*. Feeds on inſects and buds of trees. Continues there the whole ſummer. Inhabits the ſofter climate of *Carolina* the whole winter; and is ſeen creeping about the trees, eſpecialy the firs and pine, with other congenerous birds, which aſſociate during that ſeaſon in ſmall flights.

319. YELLOW. Yellow Titmouſe, *Cateſby*, i. 63.
Yellow Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 151.—*Edw.* 278.
Le figuier brun & jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 295.
Le Pouillot, ou le Chantre, *Ib.* 344.—*Briſſon*, iii. 479.
Le figuier de Caroline, *Ib.* 486.—*Latham*, ii. 512.
M. Trochilus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 264.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the head and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a deep olive: cheeks yellow: through the eyes paſſes a duſky line, and beneath them another: whole under ſide, and inner coverts

coverts of the wings, of a fine yellow; but in ſome much paler than others.

Inhabits *North Carolina*; breeds there, and diſappears in winter, retiring to *Jamaica* and other iſlands. Is almoſt an univerſal bird. Found in moſt parts of *Europe*. Bears all climates, from the *Eaſt Indies* to the rugged *Kamtſchatka*. Is one of the ſmalleſt birds of *Europe*. Feeds on inſects. PLACE.

The SCOTCH WARBLER, or *M. Acredula*, is diſcovered by Doctor TENGMALM to be no other than a young yellow Wren.—*M. Trochilus*. Mr. *Oedman*.

Ruby-crowned Wren, *Edw.* 254.
Le Roitelet rubis, *De Buffon*, v. 373.—*Latham*, ii. 511.—LEV. MUS. 320. RUBY-CROWNED.

W. With a rich ruby-colored ſpot towards the hind part of the head: reſt of the head, upper part of the neck, body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive-colour: coverts croſſed by two white lines: primaries and tail duſky, edged with yellow: from bill to tail a light yellow. LENGTH four inches: extent five: weight four drams. SIZE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Penſylvania*; probably through the whole continent. A moſt delicate bird, to be found in the rude climate of the bay. PLACE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 153.—*Cateſby*, App. 13.
M. Regulus. Kongsfogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 262.—*Latham*, ii. 508.
Le Roitelet, *De Buffon*, v. 363.—*Pl. Enl.* 651. 3.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 321. GOLDEN-CRESTED.

W. With a black crown, divided lengthways with a rich ſcarlet line, which it ſhews or conceals at pleaſure. In other reſpects, the colors and marks reſemble the former. The leaſt

leaſt of all *European* birds. LENGTH only three inches and a half.

PLACE. Is found in *New York*; and inhabits the red cedars. Is met with in *Europe* as high as *Drontheim* *. Croſſes annually from the *Orknies* to the *Shetland* iſles; where it breeds, and returns again before winter: a long flight, of ſixty miles, for ſo ſmall a bird. Rare in *Ruſſia*. Frequent in *Sibiria*, about the *Jeneſei*.

322. WREN.

Br. Zool. i. N° 154.
M. Troglodytes, *Faun. Suec.* N° 261.—*Latham*, ii. 506.
Le Troglodyte, *De Buffon*, v. 352.—*Pl. Enl.* 651. 2.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With head and back brown, obſcurely barred with duſky: coverts of wings, quil-feathers, and tail, elegantly barred with black and ferruginous: whole under ſide of a dirty white, mottled with pale brown.

Twice the ſize of the *European* Wren; yet appears to be of the ſame kind. Is one of the exceptions to the remark made, that the animals of the ſame ſpecies in the new are leſſer than thoſe of the old world.

PLACE. Appears in the provinee of *New York* in *May*, and lays in *June*. Buids its neſt in holes of trees, with fibres of roots and ſticks, lining it with hairs and feathers. Lays from ſeven to nine eggs, white, thinly ſpotted with red. Has the ſame actions with the *European* Wren: ſings, but with a different note. Retires ſouth in *Auguſt*.

The *European* kind reaches to the *Feroe* iſles; where it enters the cottages, to peck the dried meat of the inhabitants †. Found alſo

* *Av. Nidr. Catal MS.* † *Brunnich*, N° 284.

in

in *Norway*; but not far north. Rare in *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*. The GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN, and COMMON WREN, never quit *Sweden* in the winter. The laſt lives during that ſeaſon in the thickeſt buſhes.—Mr. *Oedman*.

Unknown in *Sibiria*.

Little Sparrow? *Cateſby*, i. 35. 323. BUSH?
Hedge Sparrow, *Lawſon*, 144.—*Latham*, ii. 420.

W. With the body entirely brown.

Leſs than the *European* Hedge Sparrow. Mr. *Cateſby* ſays, that it partakes much of the nature of that ſpecies. Mr. *Lawſon* ſays, that the Hedge Sparrow of *Carolina* differs ſcarcely from the *Engliſh*; only that he never heard it ſing. They are not numerous; are uſually ſeen ſingle, hopping under buſhes: feed on inſects: and are commonly ſeen near houſes in *Carolina* and *Virginia*, where they continue the whole year. PLACE.

A. NIGHTINGALE.

A. NIGHTINGALE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 145.
Nâchtergahl, *Faun. Suec.* N° 345.—*Latham*, ii. 410.
Le Roſſignol, *De Buffon*, v. 81.—*Pl. Enl.* 615.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With head and neck tawny, daſhed with olive: throat, breaſt, and belly, gloſſy aſh-color: tail deep tawny.

PLACE. Inhabits the groves of *Oland*, *Gothland*, *Upſal*, and *Schonen*; but not farther north. Appears about the middle of *May*: retires about the time of hay-harveſt *. Found in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia*; and in *Sibiria*, as far as *Tomſk* only; not as yet in the eaſtern parts. None in *Scotland*. Extends over every temperate part of *Europe*; to *Syria* †, *Perſia* ‡, and the *Holy Land* §; and to the banks of the *Nile*.

B. REDSTART, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 146.
M. Phœnicurus Rodſtjert, *Faun. Suec.* N° 257.—*Latham*, ii. 421.
Le Roſſignol de muraille, *De Buffon*, v. 170.—*Pl. Enl.* 351.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With white front: crown and back deep blueiſh grey: cheek and throat black: breaſt, rump, and ſides, red: two middle feathers of tail brown; the reſt red. FEMALE, head and back aſh-color: chin white.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 597. † *Ruſſell*, as quoted by Mr. *Latham*. ‡ *Fryer's Trav.* 248. § *Haſſelquiſt.*

Inhabits

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Drontheim*. In all parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*: in the laſt, the colors are extremely vivid. Extends to *Kamtſchatka*, and even to the *Arctic* circle. PLACE.

C. GREY REDSTART.
M. Erithacus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 258.
Le Rouge-queue, *De Buffon*, v. 180.—*Latham*, ii. 423.

W. With a hoary crown: back and wings cinereous: whole under ſide of the body and tail ferruginous.

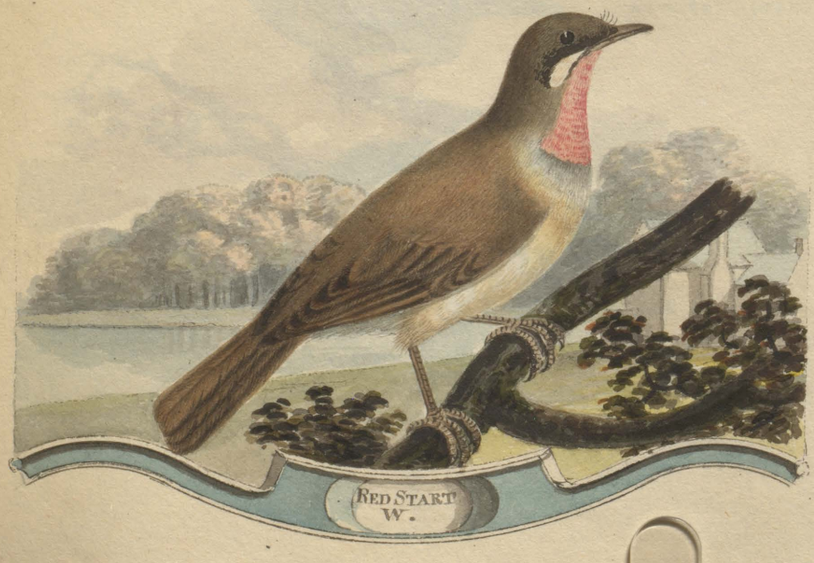
Inhabits *Sweden*. Lives in trees. Lays nine blueiſh grey eggs. Seen alſo near the *Volga*. PLACE.

D. Red-breaſt, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 147.
Rotgel, *Faun. Suec.* 260.—*Latham*, ii. 442.
Le Rouge-gorge, *De Buffon*, v. 196.—*Pl. Enl.* 361.—LEV. MUS.

W. With front, chin, and breaſt, of a deep orange red: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, olivaceous.

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Drontheim*. Scarce in *Ruſſia*. Is ſeen above the *Kama*; but never in *Sibiria*. Its familiarity with mankind has occaſioned it, in many countries, to receive a fond name: thus the *Danes* call it *Tommi-Liden*; the *Norwegians*, *Peter Ronſmad*; the *Germans*, *Thomas Gierdet*; and we, *Robin Red-breaſt* *. PLACE.

* Mr. *Latham*.



E. BLUE-THROAT. *M. Suecica*, N° 259.
Bloukropfl, *Kram. Auſt.* 375.—*Latham*, ii. 444.
La Gorge-bleue, *De Buffon*, v. 206.—*Pl. Enl.* 361.—LEV. MUS.

W. With a tawny breaſt, marked with a ſky-blue creſcent: over each eye a white line: head and back brown: tail duſky, ferruginous towards the baſe, and tipt with yellow: belly whitiſh: the vent yellowiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Weſt Bothnia* and *Lapland*. Lives among the alders and willows, and is ſuppoſed not to migrate from that ſevere climate *. Is found in all the northern parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Sings finely.

A bird, differing from this only by a blue line below each eye, is figured by Mr. *Edwards*, tab. 28, and drawn from one ſhot on the rock of *Gibraltar*.

F. BLACK-CAP, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148.
M. Atricapilla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 256.—*Latham*, ii. 415.
La Fauvette à tête noire, *De Buffon*, v. 125.—*Pl. Enl.* 580.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With a black crown: hind part of neck pale aſh: back, and coverts of wings, greyiſh olive: breaſt and belly light aſh. Crown of the FEMALE dull ruſt-color.

PLACE. Found in *Sweden*; chiefly in *Schonen*. Not in the *Ruſſian* catalogue.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 397.

G. PETTY.



G. PETTY-CHAPS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 149.
M. Hippolais, *Faun. Suec.* N° 248.—*Latham*, ii. 413.
La Fauvette, *De Buffon*, v. 117.—*Pl. Enl.* 579.—LEV. MUS.

W. With inside of the mouth red: head, back, and wings, olivaceous ash: inner coverts yellow: breast white, tinged with yellow: belly silvery: tail dusky.

Found as far as *Sweden*: visits that kingdom in the middle of *May*. PLACE.

H. HEDGE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 150.
M. Modularis Jarnsparf, *Faun. Suec.* N° 245.—*Latham*, ii. 419.
Le Traîne Buisson, ou Mouchet, ou la Fauvette d'hiver, *De Buffon*, v. 151.—*Pl. Enl.* 615.—LEV. MUS.

W. With a deep brown head, mixed with ash: throat and breast of a dull slate-color: belly dirty white: sides, thighs, and vent, of a tawny brown: tail dusky.

Inhabits *Sweden*, its fartheſt northern residence. Lays four or five fine pale blue eggs. PLACE.

I. BOG-RUSH.
M. Schænobænus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 246.—*Latham*, ii. 418.
La Rousette, ou la Fauvette des bois, *De Buffon*, v. 139.

W. With head, back, and rump, of a testaceous brown; the two first spotted: the wings testaceous on their outmost sides: throat and belly of the same color: tail dusky. SIZE of a Wren.

Inhabits among the bog-rushes of *Schonen* in *Sweden*. PLACE.

The *Fig-eater*, *Motacilla Ficedula*, is not found in *Sweden*. *Linnæus* inserted it among the birds of his country by mistake.

L. GRASSHOPPER, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 382.
Alauda trivialis, *Lin. Syſt.* 288.—*Latham*, ii. 429.—LEV. MUS.

W. With head and upper part of the body of an olive brown, ſpotted with black: primaries duſky, edged with olive brown: breaſt and belly dirty white: tail very long, and cuneiform, compoſed of twelve ſharp-pointed brown feathers.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Is frequent in *Sibiria*. Scarce in *Ruſſia*. Has the note of a Graſshopper.

M. SEDGE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 155.
M. Salicaria, *Faun. Suec.* N° 249.—*Latham*, ii. 430.
La Fauvette de roſeaux, *De Buffon*, v. 142.—LEV. MUS.

W. With a brown head, ſtreaked with duſky: over each eye a line of white, bounded above by another of black: throat white: breaſt and belly white, tinged with yellow: back reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black: rump tawny: tail brown; circular when ſpread.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Is frequent in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, in willow thickets near rivers, even to the *Arctic* circle.

O. LONG-BILLED.

W. With a very long ſlender bill: forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale ruſt-color: upper part of body and tail brown, tinged with olive: under part of the body of the ſame color, but lighter: middle of the belly white. Leſſer than a Hedge Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtſchatka*.

** WITH PARTICOLORED TAILS.

P. WHEAT-EAR, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 157.
M. Oenanthe. Stenſquetta, *Faue. Suec.* N° 254.—*Latham*, ii. 465.
Le Motteux, ou Cul blanc, *De Buffon*, v. 237.—*Pl. Enl.* 554.—LEV. MUS.

W. With head and back grey, tinged with red: from the bill to the hind part of the head, acroſs each eye, is a broad bar of black; above that a line of yellow: breaſt and belly white, tinged with yellow: rump and lower half of the tail white; the end black. FEMALE wants the black bar acroſs the eyes: leſs white on the tail, and the colors in general are duller.

A ſpecies which extends from the ſultry climate of *Bengal* * to the frozen region of *Greenland*. Is migratory, at leſt in the temperate and frigid zones. Goes even in ſummer as high as beyond the *Arctic* circle, in *Europe* and *Aſia*, wherever the country is rocky. In *Greenland*, is converſant among rills of water. Feeds on inſects and worms, eſpecially thoſe of places of interment; is therefore deteſted by the natives †. Breeds in that country in *June*. Is found in *Iceland* and the *Feroe* iſlands. On its firſt appearance in *Sweden*, the peaſants expect to be freed from the ſevere nocturnal froſts ‡. Its winter retreat unknown. PLACE.

* *Edw. Birds*, i. Preface, xii. † *Faun. Groenl.* N° 84. ‡ *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 597.

Q. STAPAZINA.

Q. STAPAZINA.
M. Stapazina, *Lin. Syſt.* 331.—*Latham*, ii. 468.
Le Motteux, ou Cul blanc rouſsâtre, *De Buffon*, v. 454.—LEV. MUS.

W. With head, neck, and breaſt, of a reddiſh brown: throat and belly white: acroſs the eyes a brown bar: rump white: tail like that of the former.

PLACE. Is frequent, with the preceding, in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and extends to *Kamtſchatka*. Often found in the warmer parts of *Europe*.

R. WHIN-CAT, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 158.
Le Tarier, *De Buffon*, v. 224.—*Pl. Enl.* 678.
M. Rubetra, *Faun. Suec.* N° 255.—*Latham*, ii. 245.—LEV. MUS.

W. With head and back of ruſty brown, ſpotted with black: over each eye a white line; under that a broad bed of black: breaſt reddiſh yellow: two middle feathers of the tail black; the reſt white at their bottoms, black at their ends. The FEMALE has on the cheeks a bed of brown inſtead of black, and the other colors leſs vivid.

PLACE. Found not farther north than *Sweden*. Is found in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia*, as far as the *Urallian* chain; but has not reached *Sibiria*.

S. WHITE-THROAT.
M. Sylvia. Skogſneter meſar, *Faun. Suec.* N° 250.—*Latham*, ii. 428.
La Griſette, ou Fauvette griſe, *De Buffon*, v. 132.—*Pl. Enl.* 579. 3.—LEV. MUS.

W. With head of a browniſh aſh: back tinged with red: leſſer coverts of wings pale brown; greater duſky, edged with tawny brown: wings and tail duſky, with reddiſh brown margins: exterior

exterior ſide, and part of the interior ſides, of the outmoſt feather of the tail white.

Not farther north than *Sweden*. Scattered over all *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. PLACE.

T. AWATCHA.

W. With crown, upper part of neck and body, deep brown: primaries edged with white: lower part of the five outmoſt feathers of the tail deep orange; ends brown; two middle feathers wholly brown: throat and breaſt white; the ſides of the firſt, and all the laſt, ſpotted with black: from upper mandible to each eye, an oblique white line: ſides pale ruſt-color: middle of the belly white.

Inhabits *Kamtſchatka*. PLACE.

U. KRUKA.

M. Curruca. Kruka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 247.—*Latham*, ii. 417.

W. With head, wings, and upper part of body, browniſh aſh; lower part white: tail duſky; but each outmoſt feather ſtriped down with a line of white.

Inhabits *Sweden*, and all parts of *Ruſſia*; but not *Sibiria*. Its eggs aſh-colored, ſpotted with ruſt. Not our Hedge Sparrow, which *Linnæus* makes ſynonymous with it. PLACE.

XXX. TITMOUSE. *Gen. Birds* LIV.

324. TOUPET.

Creſted Titmouſe, *Cateſby*, i. 57.—*Latham*, ii. 544.
La Meſange huppée de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, v. 451.—*Briſſon*, iii. 561.
Parus bicolor, *Lin. Syſt.* 340.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With the forehead, head, and upper part of the neck and body, of a deep grey: under ſide white, tinged with red; deepeſt under the wings: feathers on the head long, which it erects occaſionally into a pointed creſt, like a toupet: legs of a lead-color. FFMALE differs not in color.

PLACE. Inhabits the foreſts of *Virginia* and *Carolina* the whole year, and feeds on inſects. Shuns houſes. Found alſo in *Greenland* *. Flies ſwift; and emits a weak note.

325. VIRGINIAN.

Yellow-rump, *Cateſby*, i. 58.—*Latham*, ii. 546.
La Meſange à croupion jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 453.
Parus Virginianus, *Lin. Syſt.* 342.—*Briſſon*, iii. 575.

T. With the head, whole body, wings, and tail, brown, tinged with green: rump yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*. Frequents trees, and feeds on inſects.

* *Faun. Groenl.* 123.

Finch Creeper, *Cateſby*, i. 64.—*Latham*, ii. 558.
Parus Americanus, *Lin. Syſt.* 341.—Bl. Mus. 326. Creeping.

T. With a blueiſh head: white ſpot above, and another beneath each eye: upper part of the back of a yellowiſh green; reſt of the back, tail, and wings, of a duſky blue; the laſt croſſed with two bars of white: throat yellow, bounded beneath by a black band, extending to the hind part of the neck; which is of the ſame color: breaſt yellow: belly white: ſides tinged with red: legs dull yellow. Female duſky.

Inhabits *Carolina* all the year. Creeps up and down the bodies of trees, and picks inſects out of the bark. Place.

Br. Zool. i. N° 164.
Parus ater, *Faun. Suec.* 268.—*Latham*, ii. 540.
La petite Charbonniere, *De Buffon*, v. 400.—Lev. Mus. 327. Colemouse.

T. With a black head, marked on the hind part with a white ſpot: back and rump of a cinereous green; brighteſt on the laſt: coverts of the wings of a duſky green; the loweſt order tipt with white.

Shot during ſummer in *Newfoundland*. Is found in *Sibiria*, even beyond the *Lena*; and winters in that climate. Place.

Meſange à tête noire du Canada, *De Buffon*, v. 408.—*Briſſon*, iii. 553.
Parus Atricapillus, *Lin. Syſt.* 341.—*Latham*, ii. 542. 328. Canada.

T. With the head and chin black: ſides of the neck, cheeks, and all the under part of the body, white: upper ſide of the neck, back, and rump, of a deep aſh-color: coverts of the wings, and

primaries, brown; the firſt edged with grey; the exterior ſides of the laſt with a lighter grey; the inner with white: the two middle feathers of the tail cinereous; the others brown on the inner ſide, and aſh-colored on the outmoſt, edged with light grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada* and *Hudſon's Bay*, and as high as lat. 64. 30, on the weſtern ſide of *North America*. Is a moſt hardy bird; and continues about *Albany* Fort the whole year; but moſt numerous in cold weather, probably compelled by want of food. Feeds on worms and inſects: makes a twittering noiſe; from which the natives call it *Kiſs-kiſs-keſhiſh* *.

I cannot add a bird of this kind from *Louiſiana* as a new ſpecies, as it differs in nothing, except having the black ſpot on the chin larger, and the colors deeper. The FEMALE has a tinge of red amongſt the cinereous, and on the head †.

329. HUDSON'S BAY. Parus Hudſonicus, *Forſter.—Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 408. 430.—*Latham*, ii. 557.

T. With the head of a ruſty brown: a white line beneath each eye: black throat: feathers on the back long, brown tipt with olive: feathers on the breaſt and belly black, tipt with white: ſides under the wings ferruginous: wings brown: edges of the primaries cinereous: tail rounded; brown, edged with cinereous: legs black. Male and Female reſemble each other. LENGTH five inches and an eighth. EXTENT ſeven. WEIGHT half an ounce.

PLACE. Continues, even about *Severn* river, the whole year. Frequents the juniper-buſhes, on buds of which it feeds. Lays five eggs. In winter collects in ſmall flocks, flying from tree to tree. The natives call them *Peche-ke-ke-ſhiſh*.

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 407. † *De Buffon*, v. 407.—*Pl. Enl.* 502.

A. GREAT

A. GREAT TITMOUSE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 162.—*Latham*, ii. 536.
Le Charbonniere, ou groſſe Meſange, *De Buffon*, v. 392.—*Pl. Enl.* 3.
Talg-oxe, *Faun. Suec.* 265.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With white cheeks: bill, head, and throat, black: belly yellowiſh green, divided lengthways with a bed of black: rump blueiſh grey: coverts of wings blue: primaries edged with blue: tail duſky; exterior ſides of the outmoſt feathers white; of the others blueiſh: legs lead-color. SIZE of a Chaffinch.

Inhabits *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, and *Sibiria*, even in the winter. PLACE.

B. STRÖMIAN, *Strom. Sond.* i. 240.—*Brunnich*, p. 73.—*Latham*, ii. 537.

T. With bill black above, yellow below: neck and upper part of the body yellowiſh green: throat yellow: breaſt yellow, ſpotted with bay: belly blue, yellowiſh near the vent: tail bifurcated, of the ſame color with the back; the two middle feathers greeniſh; the two outmoſt edged with white: legs black.

Diſcovered by Mr. *Ström*, in *Sondmor*. PLACE.

C. Azure Titmouse. Parus Sæbyenſis. *Sparman Muſ. Carl.* tab. xxv.
Parus Cyaneis, *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xiv. 498. tab. xiii. fig. 1.—588. tab. xxiii. fig. 1.
Parus Indicus, *Aldr.*—*Raii. Syn. Av.* 74.—*Latham*, i. 538.

T. With a very ſhort and thick bill: crown and hind part of the neck of a hoary whiteneſs; the lower part of the laſt bounded by a tranſverſe band of a dark blue: cheeks white, croſſed by a deep blue line, extending beyond the eyes: back light blue: rump whitiſh: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly of a ſnowy whiteneſs, with a ſingle duſky ſpot on the breaſt: wings varied with rich blue, duſky, and white: tail rather long; of a duſky blue, tipt with white: legs duſky blue.

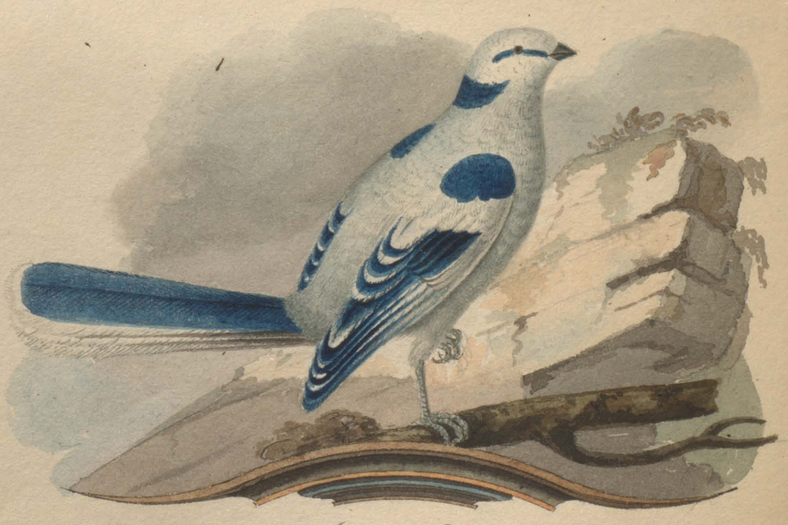
Size of the *Engliſh* Blue Titmouſe. The plumage of this elegant ſpecies is extremely looſe, ſoft, and of moſt exquiſitely fine texture, and ſo liable to be raiſed, that when the bird is ſitting, but eſpecially when it is aſleep, it appears like a ball of feathers.

Place. It inhabits, in great abundance, the northern woods of *Sibiria* and *Ruſſia*, and about *Synbirſk*, in the government of *Kaſan*. It is a migratory bird, and appears in winter converſant about the houſes in *Peterſburgh*. It is alſo found in *Sweden*, about the farm of *Saeby*, in *Soderland*. It twitters like the common Sparrow, but with a ſofter and ſweeter note.

D. Blue, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 163.
Blamées, *Faun. Suec.* N° 267.—*Latham*, ii. 543.
Le Meſange bleue, *De Buffon*, v. 413.—*Pl. Enl.* 3. 2.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

T. With a rich blue crown, wings, and tail: a black line over each eye: cheeks and forehead white: back yellowiſh green: breaſt and belly yellow.

Inhabits



Azure Titmouse

Inhabits as high as *Sondmor* *. Found in ſouthern *Ruſſia*, but not in *Sibiria*. PLACE.

E. MARSH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 165.
Entita, Tomlinge, *Faun. Suec.* N° 269.—*Latham*, ii. 541.
La Nonuette cendrée, *De Buffon*, v. 403.—*Pl. Enl.* 3. 3.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With head wholly black: under ſide of the body white: back cinereous. Like the *Colemouſe*, N° 327: it wants the white ſpot on the hind part of the head: its tail is longer, and the bulk larger.

Is found as far as *Sondmor* †. Inhabits all parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, even as far as *Kamtſchatka*; and endures the hardeſt froſts. PLACE.

F. CRESTED.
Parus criſtatus. Tofsmyſſa. Tofstita, *Faun. Suec.* N° 266.
La Meſange huppée, *De Buffon*, v. 447.—*Pl. Enl.* 502.—*Latham*, ii. 545.

T. With a large upright creſt: chin black: reſt of the plumage a mixture of black, aſh-color, and white.

Is found in *Sweden*, and in the weſt and temperate parts of *Ruſſia*; but does not reach *Sibiria*. PLACE.

G. LONG-TAILED, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 166.
Lanius caudatus Ahltita, *Faun. Suec.* N° 83.—*Latham*, ii. 551.
La Meſange à longue queue, *De Buffon*, v. 436.—*Pl. Enl.* 502. 3.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With crown white, mixed with dark grey: head ſurrounded by a bed of black, beginning at the baſe of the bill: from the hind part of the head to the rump a line of black; feathers on

* *Strom.* 239. † *Ibid.*

each

each ſide of that line, and thoſe on the breaſt, a fine purpliſh red: tail very long and cuneiform; black, with the interior edges of the three outmoſt feathers white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Frequent, even in winter, in thickets and woods, all over *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Its elegant neſt deſcribed in the *Br. Zool.* i. p. 395.

H. BEARDED, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167.—*Latham*, ii. 552.
La Mouſtache, *De Buffon*, v. 418.—*Pl. Enl.* 618.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With a fine grey head: beneath each eye a deep black triangular tuft of feathers: back, ſides, and thighs, orange-colored: ſecondaries black, edged with orange: middle of the breaſt bloom-colored: tail long, cuneiform, and ferruginous. FEMALE wants the black tufts: crown of a dirty brown: outmoſt feathers of the tail black; the ends white.

PLACE. Found but rarely in *Schonen* in *Sweden*. Is very common about the *Caſpian* and *Palus Mæotis*, and among the ruſhes of the rivers which fall into them; but in no high latitudes in *Aſia*. None in *Sibiria*.

XXXI. SWAL-

XXXI. SWALLOW. *Gen. Birds* LV.

Br. Zool. N° 168.—*Latham*, ii. 560. 330. CHIMNEY.
Hirundo ruſtica. Ladu Swala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 270.
L'Hirondelle de cheminée, *De Buffon*, vi. 591.—*Pl. Enl.* 543.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SW. With the head, upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, black, gloſſed with rich purpliſh blue: forehead red: under ſide ferruginous. That of *Europe* white; in the MALE tinged with red: tail black; every feather, unleſs the two middle, marked with a white ſpot near the end.

Differs in nothing from the *Engliſh* chimney Swallow, but in the redneſs of the under ſide.

Theſe birds inhabit, during ſummer, *Newfoundland*, and other parts of *North America*. Build on lofty rocks and precipices, eſpecially ſuch as yield ſhelter by overhanging their baſe. Others, ſince the arrival of the *Europeans*, affect the haunts of mankind, and make their neſts in barns, ſtables, and out-houſes: in ſome parts they are, on that account, called Barn Swallows. The *Swedes* give them the ſame name, *Ladu Swala*, becauſe in their country they alſo neſtle in barns. PLACE.

They appear in the *Jerſies* the beginning of *April*, wet, ſays Mr. *Kalm*, from the ſea or lakes, at the bottom of which they had paſſed torpid the whole winter—I ſhould rather imagine, from the caſual ſhowers they met with in their long flight from their winter quarters: and that they do take ſuch, Mr. *Kalm* himſelf is witneſs to,

by

by meeting with them on their paſſage at ſea, nine hundred and twenty miles from any land *.

In the province of *New York* they appear in *May*. Make the ſame ſort of neſt with the *European*. Lay in *June*. Diſappear in *Auguſt*, or early in *September*.

Is found in *Europe* as far north as *Drontheim*, and ſometimes frequents the *Feroe* iſles.

IN SIBIRIA. This ſpecies is very common all over *Sibiria*; but thoſe which are found beyond the *Jeneſei*, and in all the north-eaſt part of that country, have their lower part ruſt-colored, like the *American* variety; for they cannot be deemed a diſtinct ſpecies.

331. MARTIN. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 169.—*Latham*, ii. 564.
Hirundo urbica. Hus-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 271.
L'Hirondelle au Croupion blanc, ou de Fenêtre, *De Buffon*, vi. 614.—*Pl. Enl.* 542.—BL. MUS.

SW. With a white rump, breaſt, and belly: head and back black, gloſſed with blue: wings and tail black: feet covered with white down.

PLACE. In *Europe* is ſeen as high as *Drontheim*.

Inhabits, during ſummer, *Newfoundland* and *New York*. It was alſo found by the navigators on the weſtern coaſt in the month of *October*: it was inferior in ſize to thoſe found in *Europe*. A ſpecimen, with a black rump, was ſent from *Hudſon's Bay* †; doubtful whether a variety or diſtinct ſpecies. They build there under the windows of the few houſes, or againſt the ſteep bank of rivers.

IN SIBIRIA. Is very common in *Sibiria* and *Kamtſchatka*.

* Voy. i. 24.—See alſo *Br. Zool.* i. p. 344, &c. † *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 408.

Br.

Br. Zool. i. N° 170.—*Latham*, ii. 568. 332. SAND.
Hirundo riparia. Strand-Swala. Back-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 273.
L'Hirondelle de rivage, *De Buffon*, vi. 632.—*Pl. Enl.* 543. 2.—BL. MUS.

SW. With the head and upper part of the body of a mouſe-color: wings and tail duſky: under ſide white: throat croſſed by a mouſe-colored ring: feet ſmooth and black.

Arrives in *June* in *New York*. Builds in deep holes of banks, over lakes and rivers; and departs in *Auguſt* or the beginning of *September*. It is frequent in *Sibiria* and *Kamtſchatka*. Is found in *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor* *. PLACE.

Purple Martin, *Cateſby*, i. 51. 333. PURPLE SWIFT.
Great American Martin (fem?) *Edw.* 120.
Hirundo purpurea. H. Subis, *Lin. Syſt.* 344.—*Latham*, ii. 574. N° 21.—575. N°s 23, 24.
Le Martinet coleur de pourpre, *De Buffon*, vi. 676.
L'Hirondelle de la Baie de Hudſon, *Ib.* 677.
L'Hirondelle de la Louiſiane, *Ib.* 674.—*Pl. Enl.* 722.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SW. With its whole plumage black, gloſſed moſt richly with variable blue and deep purple: wings and tail of a duller color: legs and feet naked, large, and ſtrong; three toes only ſtanding forward, not all four, as in the *European* kind. In SIZE far ſuperior to the *Engliſh* Swift; but the wings in proportion ſhorter.

The colors of the FEMALE are leſs gloſſy on the upper part of the body; below of a dirty white: in ſome, the ridge of the wings is white, and the breaſt grey. Such is the ſpecimen engraven by

* *Strom*, 249.

Mr. *Edwards*; which I ſuſpect to be a young bird, and not to differ in ſpecies, although it may in ſex, from that of Mr. *Cateſby*; for I have had opportunity of examining both male and female from *New York*. I muſt alſo unite the *Louiſiane* of the Count *De Buffon*, to this ſpecies.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *South Carolina*, and *Louiſiana*. Appears in *New York* in *April*. Leaves the province the latter end of *Auguſt*. By the ſelf-intereſt of mankind, they are welcome gueſts, and provided with lodgings, in form of earthen pots or boxes, placed on the outſides of the houſes, againſt their arrival, and ſometimes with empty calabaſhes hung on the tops of poles *. In theſe they make their neſts, and lay four or five eggs. In return for theſe benefits, they are the guardians of the poultry; driving away, and purſuing with great noiſe, Crows, Hawks, and all kinds of vermin. On the approach of any thing noxious, they ſet up a loud note; which the chickens conſider as an alarm, and inſtantly run under ſhelter.

334. SWIFT.

Br. Zool. i. N° 171.—*Latham*, ii. 584.
Swift, or Diveling, *Lawſon*, 145.
Hirundo apus. Ring-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* 272.
Le Martinet noir, *De Buffon*, 643.—*Pl. Enl.* 542.—BL. MUS.

SW. With a very ſmall bill: white chin: all the plumage beſides duſky: all the toes ſtanding forward.

PLACE. According to Mr. *Lawſon*, inhabits *Carolina*. Found in vaſt abundance beyond lake *Baikal*, on the loftieſt rocks; chiefly about the river *Onon*, where a variety with a white rump is very common. Extends in *Europe* as high as *Drontheim*.

* *Lawſon*, 144.

American



P. Mazell sculp.

Aculeated Swallow, N.335. Longwinged Goatsucker, N.337.

American Swallow, *Cateſby*, i. 8.
Chimney Swallow, *Kalm*, ii. 146.
Hirundo pelaſgia, *Lin. Syſt.* 345.—*Latham*, ii. 583.
Le Hirondelle brune acutipenne, *De Buffon*, vi. 699.—*Pl. Enl.* 726.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

335. Aculeated.

SW. With the bill ſhort, broad, and black: head, upper part of the neck, and wings, duſky: breaſt cinereous: back, tail, and belly brown: tail even at the end; extremities of each ſhaft naked and ſharp-pointed: wings extend far beyond the tail: legs longer than common to this tribe, and naked a little below the knee. Length five inches and a half.

Inhabits many parts of *North America*. Arrives in *New York* and *Penſylvania* in *May*; ſometimes early, ſometimes late in the month. Builds in chimnies, forming a moſt curious neſt, with bits of ſmall ſticks, cemented by peach-tree gum. It is open at top, and forms about a third of a circle. Lays four or five eggs in *June*, and quits the country in *Auguſt*. They often ſtick cloſe to the chimney-wall by their feet, and ſupport themſelves by applying their ſharp tail to the ſides. They make all day a great thundering noiſe, by flying up and down the funnel. Place.

It is remarkable, that three ſpecies of the *American* Swallows, in general ſeek the protection of houſes for their places of building their neſts, ovation, and nutrition; yet it is very certain, that before the arrival of the *Europeans* they muſt have had recourſe to rocks or hollow trees for thoſe purpoſes; for the miſerable hovels of the *Indians* had neither eaves for the uſes of the 331ſt and 330th ſpecies, nor chimnies for that of the bird in queſtion. The two firſt muſt therefore have fixed their neſt againſt the face of ſome precipice, as ſome of the Houſe Swallows do at preſent in *America*,

In Sibiria. and this ſpecies does about the ſteep rocks about *Irkutſk* in *Sibiria*. The inſtinct that directs part of this genus to fly to the protection of mankind, as ſoon as opportunity, unknown to preceding broods, offered, is as wonderful as it is inexplicable.

Louisiane. A Variety. The Comte *De Buffon* mentions another of this ſpecies *, which is found in *Louiſiana*. It differs only in the ſuperior length of the wings, from the bird I deſcribe: I therefore can conſider it but as a mere variety.

* vi. 700.

XXXII. GOATSUCKER. *Gen. Birds* LVI.

Goatſucker of Carolina, *Cateſby*, i. 8.
Eaſt India Bat, or Muſqueto Hawk, *Lawſon*, 144.
L'Engoulevent de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, vi. 532.—*Latham*, ii. 592.

336. SHORT-WINGED.

G. With the head, back, breaſt, and coverts of the wings, elegantly mottled with black and bright ruſt-color, and ſpotted with large ragged black marks: the ſcapulars of the ſame color, here and there ſpotted with white: on the lower part of the back is a mixture of aſh-color: primaries and ſecondaries moſt beautifully varied with narrow bars of black and ferruginous: the four middle feathers of the tail barred and mottled with the ſame colors; as are the external webs of the three outmoſt on each ſide; but the inner webs of a ſnowy whiteneſs. Wings, when cloſed, reach little farther than half the length of the tail. LENGTH twelve inches: EXTENT twenty-four.

SIZE.

I received this ſpecies from Doctor GARDEN of *Charleſtown, South Carolina*; where it is called, from one of its notes, *Chuck, Chuck Will's widow*; and in the northern provinces, *Whip poor Will*, from the reſemblance which another of its notes bears to thoſe words. This, Mr. *Kalm* ſays, is the fancy of the *Europeans*; for the real ſound is likeſt to *Whipperiwhip*, with a ſtrong accent on the firſt and laſt ſyllable*. It begins its note about the time that the cherry-trees begin to bloſſom, or near the 22d of *April*, in

PLACE.

* *Kalm*, ii. 152.

the

the *Jerſies*; probably ſooner in the ſouthern provinces. Mr. *Blackburne* obſerved them firſt, in the province of *New York*, in *May*. Adds, that they lay two eggs on the bare ground; and that they will ſcarcely quit them on the neareſt approach. They diſappear in *Auguſt*.

EGGS.

Their food is entirely inſects, which they catch night and morning, at the time in which they emit their ſong. They never ſettle on high trees; but on buſhes, rails, or the ſteps of houſes, which they frequent, as inſects ſwarm more, near to habitations, than other places, They give their note ſitting: if they ſee an inſect paſs, they fly up, catch it, and then ſettle again, and renew their ſong. Oft-times numbers perch near one another, make a vaſt noiſe, repeating their ſong as if in emulation. They continue their call till it is quite dark: their note ceaſes during night; but commences at the dawn, and is continued till the ſun riſes, when they again deſiſt for the whole day *. I muſt add, that, beſides theſe notes, it has that ſtrange ſound reſembling the turning of a great ſpinning-wheel; probably common to the whole genus †.

FOOD.

They are extremely rare towards the ſea-ſide; but ſwarm towards the mountains. Doctor *Garden* never got but this one. Mr. *Clayton* confirms their ſcarcity in the maritime parts of the provinces; and favors us with the following account of them.

" I never heard but one in the maritime parts; though my " abode has been always there; but near the mountains, within " a few minutes after ſun-ſet, they begin, and make ſo ſhrill and " loud a noiſe, which the echoes from the rocks and ſides of the " mountains increaſe to ſuch a degree, that the firſt time I lodged " there I could hardly get any ſleep. The ſhooting them in

* *Kalm*, ii. 153. † *Br. Zool.* i. p. 352, 4to—417. 8vo.

" the

" the night is very difficult; they never appearing in the day.
" Their cry is pretty much like the ſound of the pronunciation of
" the words *Whip poor Will*, with a kind of a *chucking* between every
" other, or every two or three cries; and they lay the accent upon
" the laſt word *Will*, and leſt of all upon the middle one.

" The *Indians* ſay, theſe birds were never known till a great
" maſſacre was made of their country folks by the *Engliſh*, and
" that they are the departed ſpirits of the maſſacred *Indians*.
" Abundance of people here look upon them as birds of ill omen,
" and are very melancholy if one lights on their houſe or near
" their door, and ſets up its cry (as they will ſometimes upon the
" very threſhold); for they verily believe one of the family will die
" very ſoon after *."

337. LONG-WINGED.

Whip poor Will, or leſſer Goatſucker, *Edw.* 63.—*Cateſby*, App. 16.—*Latham*, ii. 595.

Caprimulgus minor Americanus, *Lin. Syſt.* 346.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

G. With the head and body duſky, mottled with white and pale ruſt-color: primaries black, marked near the middle with a white bar: under the throat is a white creſcent, with the ends pointing upwards: breaſt barred with dirty white and duſky: tail black, marked regularly on each web with ſpots, mottled with black and white: near the ends of each feather is a large white ſpot, the ends quite black: wings, when cloſed, extend beyond the end of the tail. LENGTH nine inches and a half: EXTENT about twenty-three.

PLACE.

Inhabits the ſame provinces with the former, and ſeems to have the ſame manners and notes; for, according to Doctor *Garden*,

* *Cateſby*, App. 16.

each

each are known, in different places, by the name of *Whip poor Will.* It is found as far north as *Henly* Houſe, a ſettlement about a hundred miles up *Albany* river in *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is called the *Muſqueto* Hawk.

A. EUROPEAN.

Caprimulgus Europeus. Nattſkafwa. Quallknarran, *Faun. Suec.* N° 274.—*Latham*, ii. 593.

L'Engoulevent, *De Buffon*, vi. 512.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

G. With head and back elegantly ſtreaked with narrow lines of black and grey, and with a few long oblong ſtrokes of black and ruſt: belly barred with black and grey: wings black; each web finely marked with ruſty ſpots: near the ends of the three firſt primaries, a large oval white ſpot: tail duſky, with regular ſpots, mottled with ruſt and black; ends of the two firſt feathers white. FEMALE wants the ſpots on the wings and tail.

PLACE. IN KAMTSCHATKA. It is found in *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor*, and is common all over *Sibiria* and *Kamtſchatka*; and lives not only in foreſts, but in open countries, where it finds rocks or high banks for ſhelter.

DIV.



DIV. II.

WATER FOWLS.

SECT. I. Cloven-Footed.

DIV. II. Water-Fowls.

SECT I. Cloven-Footed.

XXXIII. SPOON-BILL. *Gen. Birds*, LIX.

338. Roseate.

Ajaja, *Marcgrave*, 204.—*Wil. Orn.*—*Raii Av.*—Platalea ajaja, *Lin. Syſt.* 231.—*Latham*, iii. 16.

La Spatule d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, vii. 456.—*Pl. Enl.* 165.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 84.

SP. B. With the fore part of the head and throat naked and whitiſh: the whole plumage white, tinged with a beautiful roſe-color, deepeſt about the wings and coverts of the tail, where it nearly approaches crimſon. Size of a Gooſe. Is an eatable fowl. Is converſant in *Louiſiana*, about the ſhores and rivers; and lives on water-inſects and ſmall fiſh. Is found alſo in *Mexico* *, *Guiana* †, *Braſil*, and in *Jamaica*, and the greater *Antilles*. The plumage acquires its beauty in proportion to the age of the bird ‡; ſo probably is whitiſh when young. It ſoon grows tame.

Place.

* *Fernandez*, 49. † *Barrere*, 125. ‡ The ſame.

A. Spoon-



A. SPOON-BILL, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° ix.—La Spatule, *De Buffon*, vii. 448. tab. xxiv. —*Pl. Enl.* 405.—*Latham*, iii. 13.
Platalea Leucorodia, Pelekan, *Faun. Suec.* N° 160.—LEV. MUS.

SP. B. Wholly white, with a pendent creſt: legs and bill black: at the angles of the bill, on each cheek, a bright orange ſpot. From the end of the bill to end of the claws, forty inches. EXTENT fifty-two.

Inhabits the *Feroe* iſles*; and on the continent is ſometimes found in ſummer as high as *Weſt Bothnia* and *Lapland*†. Inhabits alſo the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, both in flocks and ſolitary, frequenting the vaſt lakes of the country. Is ſeen even beyond lake *Baikal*. Winters in the ſouth. They are found in vaſt flocks on the borders of the river *Yaik*, about *Kalmikjowa*, where they reſort to feed on the freſh water muſſels. When they are diſturbed they riſe high into the air, and aſſume an oblique and winding form, which no noiſe can diſcompoſe or break. Their plumage, eſpecially in their flight, exhibits a moſt dazzling whiteneſs. I do not trace them farther ſouth than *Aleppo*, which is one of their winter retreats‡. PLACE.

* *Worm. Muſ.* 310. † *Faun. Suec.* N° 160. ‡ *Extracts*, i. 86.

It builds its neſt on high trees, and is very clamorous in the breeding ſeaſon. Lays four eggs, white powdered with pale red. Feeds on fiſh, which it is ſaid to take from the diving tribe of birds, frightening them from their prey by clattering its bill *. It devours frogs and ſnakes; and will even feed on aquatic plants, and roots of reeds. Notwithſtanding its fiſhy food, it was formerly eſteemed a delicacy. A grove at *Sevenhuys*, near *Leyden*, was, in the middle of the laſt century, one of their breeding places, and was rented from the lord of the ſoil by a perſon who made a profit of their young. But when I was there, in 1765, I found that the grove had been long cut down, and the birds quite driven away. Are never ſeen in *England* except by accident.

* *Worm. Muſ.* 310.

XXXIV.

XXXIV. HERON. *Gen. Birds*, LXIII.

Hooping Crane, *Cateſby*, i. 75.—*Edw.* 132.—*Latham*, iii. 42. 339. Hooping Crane.
Ardea Americana, *Lin. Syſt.* 234.
La Grue blanche, *De Buffon*, vii. 308.—*Pl. Enl.* 889.

H. With a yellowiſh brown bill, ſerrated near the end: crown covered with a red ſkin, thinly beſet with black briſtles: from the bill, beneath each eye, extends a ſimilar ſtripe: on the hind part of the head a triangular black ſpot: quil feathers, and a few of the greater coverts, black: ſecondaries, and the whole plumage, of a pure white: webs of the tertials elegantly looſe and unconnected, and, falling over the primaries, almoſt conceal them: legs and feet black and ſcaly. Length from the bill to the tip of the claws five feet ſeven inches.

Inhabits all parts of *North America*, from *Florida* to *Hudſon's Bay*. Place. Is migratory: appears early in the ſpring about the *Alatamaha*, and other rivers near *St. Auguſtine*, and then quits the country in great numbers, and flies north in order to breed in ſecurity. They breed there in unfrequented places near the ſides of lakes, make their neſt on the ground with graſs and feathers: lay two white eggs, and ſit twenty days. The young are firſt yellow, and become white by degrees. They feed on inſects and worms, which they get from the bottom of ſhallow ponds. They appear in ſummer in *Hudſon's Bay*, and return ſouthward with their young on approach of winter. They make a remarkable hooping noiſe: this makes me imagine theſe to have been the birds, whoſe clamor Captain *Philip Amidas* (the firſt *Engliſhman* who ever ſet foot on *North America*)

ſo

ſo graphically deſcribes, on his landing on the iſle of *Wokokou*, off the coaſt of *North Carolina:* "WHEN," ſays he, "ſuch a flock of "Cranes (the moſt part white) aroſe under us, with ſuch a cry, "redoubled by many ecchoes, as if an armie of men had ſhowted "all together." This was in the month of *July* *; which proves, that in thoſe early days this ſpecies bred in the then deſert parts of the ſouthern provinces, till driven away by population, as was the caſe with the common Crane in *England*; which abounded in our undrained fens, till cultivation forced them entirely to quit our kingdom.

340. BROWN CRANE.

Brown and aſh-colored Crane, *Edw.* 133.—Grus Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 234.—Toquil Coyotl, *Fernandez*, 44.—*Latham*, iii. 43.
La Grue brune, *De Buffon*, vii. 310.—LEV. MUS.

H. With a duſky bill, near four inches long: crown red and naked: cheeks and throat white: hind part of the head and whole neck cinereous: reſt of the plumage of the ſame color, tinged with pale ruſt: primaries black, ſhafts white; the row of feathers incumbent on them light aſh: tertials brown with elegant looſe webs, incurvated, and extending beyond the ends of the primaries: tail cinereous: legs black. LENGTH three feet three. EXTENT three, five. WEIGHT ſeven pounds and a half.

SIZE.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in *Mexico*; but migrates into the north to breed. About the middle of *February* they are ſeen in their flight over the *Jerſies*, ſteering northerly; and in the ſpring ſome make a ſhort halt there †. They arrive in *May* about *Severn* river in *Hudſon's Bay*. Frequent lakes and ponds. Feed on fiſh and inſects. Neſtles on the iſlands. Hatch two young; and retire ſouth-

* *Smith's Hiſt. Virgin. &c.* 2. † *Kalm*, ii. 72.

ward

ward in *autumn* *. I muſt obſerve, that they formerly made a halt in the *Hurons* country, at the ſeaſon in which the *Indians* ſet their *maiz*; and again on their return from the north, when the harveſt was ready, in order to feed on the grain. The *Indians*, at thoſe times, were uſed to ſhoot them with arrows headed with ſtone; for *Theodat* †, my authority, made his remarks in that country in the beginning of the laſt century.

Largeſt creſted Heron, *Cateſby*, App. 10.—Ardea Herodias, *Lin. Syſt.* 237. 341. GREAT.
Le grand Heron d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, vii. 385.—*Latham*, iii. 85.

H. With a bill eight inches long: on the hind part of the neck a long creſt of ſlender herring-bone feathers, of a brown color, to be erected at pleaſure: the head, neck, and whole of the body, brown, paleſt on the under part, and ſpotted: primaries black: legs brown. HEIGHT, when erect, four feet and a half.

Inhabits *Virginia*. Feeds on fiſh, frogs, and lizards. PLACE.

Aſh-colored Heron, *Edw.* 135.—Ardea Hudſonias, *Lin. Syſt.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 86. 342. RED-SHOULDERED.
Le Heron de la Baie d'Hudſon, *De Buffon*, vii. 386.—LEV. MUS.

H. With a white forehead: black creſt: hind part of the neck of a reddiſh brown; fore part white, ſpotted with black: feathers on the breaſt long and narrow: belly black and white, bounded with black: ſides grey: primaries and tail duſky: coverts and ſecondaries cinereous: ſhoulders and thighs of an orange red: bill yellowiſh: legs duſky. In SIZE ſuperior to the *Engliſh* Heron.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, frequenting, during ſummer, the inland lakes. PLACE.

* *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 409. † As quoted by *De Buffon*.

Head

FEMALE?

Head ſmooth, deep cinereous: neck paler: throat white: breaſt and belly white, ſtriped downwards with black: back, tail, and coverts of wings, light aſh: primaries black: ſhoulders and thighs of a dirty yellow: legs duſky.

PLACE.

Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, under the name of the *Hen Heron*. It probably is the female of the laſt. Its LENGTH was three feet to the tail: to the end of the toes four feet nine.

343. COMMON HERON.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 173.—Ardea cinerea. Hagen, *Faun. Suec.* N° 165.—*Latham*, iii. 83.

Le Heron commun, *De Buffon*, vii. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 787. 755.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With a white crown: long pendent black creſt: white neck, ſtreaked before with black: coverts of the wings, ſcapulars, and tail, grey: belly white: primaries duſky. Creſt on the FEMALE very ſhort. LENGTH three feet three.

PLACE.

Is frequent in *Carolina* *; and I think a ſpecimen was ſent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, where they breed in flocks as they do in *England*. If I miſtake not the kind, they come to *New York* in *May*, and retire in *October*. They are found in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, but not very far north. *Crantz* ſays, that they have been ſeen in the ſouth of *Greenland*; but were never obſerved by *Fabricius* †: but it certainly inhabits *Romſdal* and *Nordmer* ‡, in the ſevere climate of the dioceſe of *Drontheim*.

It may be here remarked, that this, and the whole tribe of what *Linnæus* calls *Grallæ*, or the *Cloven-footed Water Fowl*, quit *Sweden*, and of courſe the more northern countries, at approach of winter; nor is a ſingle ſpecies ſeen till the return of ſpring §.

* *Cateſby*, App. xxxvi.—*Lawſon, Hiſt. Carol.* 148. † *Faun. Greenl.* 106.
‡ *Leems*, 242. § *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 588.

White

White Heron, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 175.—Ardea Alba, *Lin. Syſt.* 239.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 166.—*Latham*, iii. 91. 344. GREAT WHITE.

Le Heron blanc, *De Buffon*, vii. 365.—*Pl. Enl.* 886.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With a very ſlender yellow bill: plumage entirely of a milk white: legs black. LENGTH to the toes four feet and a half.

Inhabits *America*, from *Braſil*, *Jamaica*, and *Mexico*, to *New England*. Is gregarious, and often ſeen in *Carolina* perched on trees in flocks of thirty *. It migrates, being ſeen in *New York* from *June* to *October* only. Is found, but rarely, in *Sweden*. Inhabits the *Ruſſian* dominions, about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*, the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the river *Irtiſh*, and ſometimes extends north as high as lat. 53. Captain COOK obſerved this ſpecies in *New Zealand* †. PLACE.

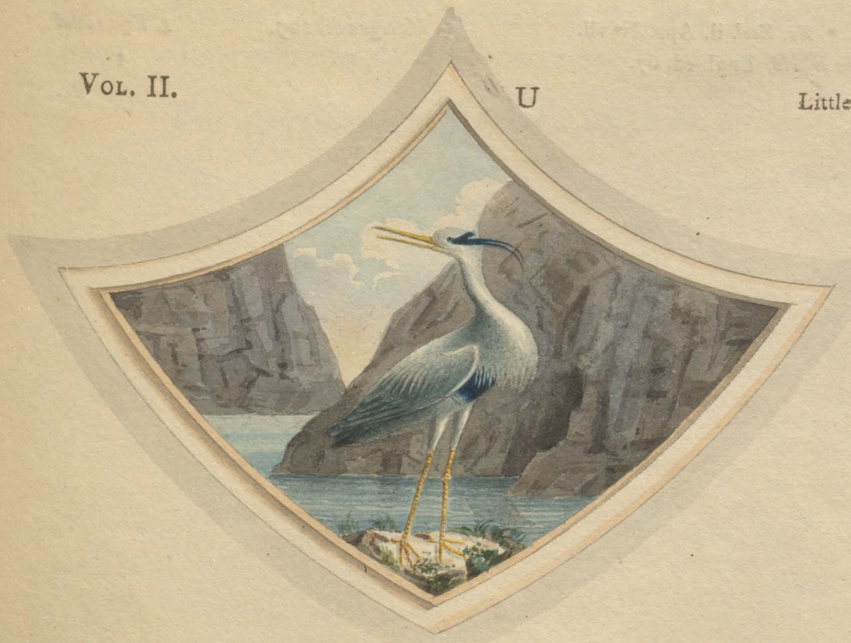
Garzetta, *Aldr. Av.* lib. iii. 161.—*Will. Orn.* 280.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 99.—*Latham*, iii. 94. Var. A. 345. LITTLE WHITE.

La Garzette blanche, *De Buffon*, vii. 371.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With the bill and legs black: whole plumage white: on the head a ſhort creſt. LENGTH two feet.

This ſpecies is found in *New York*. Is met with again in *New Zealand* and *Otaheite*. PLACE.

* *Lawſon*, 148. † *Voy. towards S. Pole*, i. 87.



RED-BILLED. Little white Heron, *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 345.—*Latham*, v. 93.—*Catesby*, i. 77.
Le Crabier à bec rouge, *De Buffon*, vii. 401.

H. With a red bill, two inches three quarters long: yellow irides: green legs: plumage of a snowy whiteness. LENGTH eighteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits, during summer, *Carolina:* frequents rivers and ponds: feeds on fish, frogs, &c.: retires south at the approach of winter.

346. GREAT EGRET. La grande Aigrette, *De Buffon*, vii. 377.—*Pl. Enl.* 925.—*Latham*, iii. 89.

H. With a long slender crest: bill and legs black: whole plumage of a silvery whiteness: the feathers on the back inexpressibly elegant, long, silky, narrow, and with unwebbed plumes, hanging over the wings and tail; the same kind are pendent from the breast. Of double the SIZE of the *European* species. LENGTH of which, from bill to the tip of the tail, is two feet *.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana* and *Guiana*. Does not frequent the shores; but the vast morasses and overflown tracts, where it nestles on the little isles formed by the inundations. The *Guiritinga* of the *Brasilians* † is probably the same species. It extends to the *Falkland* isles; for *Bougainville* observed these Egrets, which he first thought were common Herons. They fed towards night, and made a barking noise ‡.

The feathers of the Great Egret would prove a valuable article of commerce, being very much sought after for the ornamental part of dress.

* *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° vii. † *Marcgrave*, 209. ‡ *Voy. round the World*, Engl. ed. 67.

Br.

Br. Zool. ii. App. N° vii.—Ardea Garzetta, *Lin. Syſt.* 237.—*Latham*, iii. 90. L'Aigrette, *De Buffon*, vii. 372. tab. xx.—*Pl. Enl.* 901.—Lev. Mus. 347. Little Egret.

H. With yellow irides: a creſt with ſome ſhort and two long pendent feathers: whole plumage of a delicate ſilvery white: feathers on the breaſt and ſcapulars very delicate, looſe, and unwebbed: legs a blackiſh green. Weight about one pound. Length to the tip of the tail two feet.

Is frequent in *New York* and *Long Iſland:* about the *Black* and *Caſpian* ſeas; but ſeldom farther north. Are found in *France*, and the ſouth of *Europe*. Migrates into *Auſtria* in ſpring and autumn *. Is frequent in *Senegal*, *Madagaſcar*, *Iſle de Bourbon*, and *Siam* †. Place.

L'Aigrette rouſſe, *De Buffon*, vii. 378.—*Pl. Enl.* 902.—*Latham*, iii. 88. 348. Reddish Egret.

H. With the body of a blackiſh grey: the ſilky long feathers of the neck and back of a ruſty red. Length about two feet.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. Place.

Small Bittern, *Cateſby*, i. 80.—Ardea vireſcens, *Lin. Syſt.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 69. Le Crabier vert, *De Buffon*, vii. 404.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 349. Green.

H. With a green head, and large green creſt: bill duſky above, yellow beneath: throat white: neck a bright bay, ſtreaked before with white: coverts of the wings duſky green, edged with white: tail and primaries duſky: feathers on the back cinereous,

* *Kram. Auſtr.* 346. † *De Buffon, Oiſ.* vii. 375, 376.

long, narrow, and ſilky: belly of a cinereous red: legs yellowiſh. The colors of the FEMALE leſs brilliant: plumage brown: wings ſpotted with ruſt-color. It wants the long ſilky feathers. LENGTH eighteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*. Uſually ſits, with its long neck contracted, on trees hanging over rivers. Feeds on ſmall fiſh, frogs, and crabs. From the laſt, the *French* call ſeveral of theſe Herons *Crabiers*.

They are ſuppoſed to migrate, even from *Carolina*, at approach of winter.

350. LOUISIANE. Le Crabier roux à tête & queue vertes, *De Buffon*, vii. 407.—*Pl. Enl.* 909.—*Latham*, iii. 81.

H. With the crown and tail of a dull green: the neck and belly red, tinged with brown: coverts of the wings duſky green, edged with tawny: the back covered with long ſlender feathers, faintly daſhed with purple.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

351. BLUE. Blue Bittern, *Cateſby*, i. 76.—Le Crabier bleu, *De Buffon*, vii. 398.—Ardea Cærulea, *Lin. Syſt.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 79.—LEV. MUS.

H. With a blue bill, duſky at the point: head and neck of a changeable purple; the firſt adorned with a beautiful creſt of long ſlender feathers: the remainder of the plumage entirely of a fine deep blue: from the breaſt depend ſeveral long feathers: the back is covered with others a foot in length, hanging four inches beyond the tail; they are ſilky, and of the ſame fine texture with thoſe of the creſt: the legs are green. WEIGHT fifteen ounces.

It

It appears, but not in numbers, in *Carolina*, and that only in the ſpring of the year. Its winter reſidence ſeems to be *Jamaica* *. PLACE.

Creſted Bittern, *Cateſby*, i. 79.—Ardea Violacea, *Lin. Syſt.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 80. 352. YELLOW-CROWNED.
Le Crabier gris de fer, *De Buffon*, vii. 399.

H. With a black, ſtrong, and thick bill: crown of a pale yellow: from the hind part iſſue three or four long ſlender white feathers, erigible at pleaſure; ſome are ſix inches long: a broad white ſtripe runs from the corner of the lower mandible as far as the ears: the reſt of the cheeks and head are of a blueiſh black: head, breaſt, belly, and coverts of wings, of a duſky blue: the primaries brown, tinged with blue: the back ſtriped with black, mixed with white: from the upper part ariſe tufts of elegant ſlender ſilky feathers, falling beyond the tail: the legs and feet yellow. WEIGHT one pound and a half.

This ſpecies appears in *Carolina* in the rainy ſeaſons: but their native places are the *Bahama* iſlands, where they breed in amazing numbers, amidſt the buſhes in the rocks. They are called by the iſlanders *Crab-catchers*, as they chiefly live on thoſe cruſtaceous animals. They are of great uſe to the inhabitants; who take the young birds before they can fly, and find them delicious eating. They ſwarm ſo on ſome of the rocky iſles, that two men, in a few hours, will fill a ſmall boat with them, taking them when perched on the rocks or buſhes; for they will make no attempt to eſcape, notwithſtanding they are full grown. PLACE.

* *Sloane's Hiſt. Jamaica*, ii. 315.

H. With

353. ASH-COLORED. H. With a black ſtrong bill: crown duſky: cheeks and chin whitiſh: neck of a pale cinereous brown, ſtreaked before with white: back, wings, and tail, cinereous, clouded round each feather with duſky: feathers on the ſides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: belly white: legs yellowiſh. LENGTH two feet one inch.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*. Arrives there in *May:* breeds, and leaves the country in *October*.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, iii. 87.

354. STREAKED. H. With a bill about two inches long: crown, back, and tail, of an uniform duſky color: hind part of the neck and cheeks ruſty and black: chin and throat white: fore part of the neck marked with ſtreaks of white and black: coverts of the wings, with ſtreaks of black and yellowiſh white: ridge of the wing white: primaries duſky.—LEV. MUS.—*Latham*, iii. 87.

Another, in the ſame *Muſeum* and ſame caſe (probably differing only in ſex) has, from the lower mandible, a white line bounding the lower part of each cheek: the greater coverts of the wings and ſcapulars duſky, each feather tipt with white. In other reſpects it agrees with the former: the legs of each are greeniſh: the form of their bodies ſlender and elegant. LENGTH, from bill to the tip of the tail, about ſeventeen inches.

PLACE. Sent to Sir *Aſhton Lever* from *North America*.

355. GARDENIAN. Le Pouacre de Cayenne? *Pl. Enl.* 939.—*Latham*, iii. 71.

H. With a duſky ſtrong bill: head, neck, breaſt, and belly, whitiſh, elegantly ſtreaked downwards with ſhort fine lines of black; the crown and hind part the darkeſt: upper part of the back



back ſtreaked with white; the lower duſky and plain: the whole wing of the ſame color: the leſſer coverts marked with ſmall yellowiſh ſpots; the greater coverts marked with a white ſpot at the end of each feather, forming, acroſs the wings, two rows: the primaries edged with dull white; the ends tipt with the ſame: tail duſky: legs of a deep dirty yellow. LENGTH about twenty-two inches.

Doctor GARDEN, of *South Carolina*, favored me with this bird. From the characteriſtic lines of white ſpots in the wings, I do not doubt but that the Brown Bittern of *Cateſby*, i. 78, is the ſame* with this: notwithſtanding, it would hardly be known, had he not preſerved the ſpots in his very bad figure of it. He ſays it frequents ponds and rivers in the interior part of the country remote from the ſea.—LEV. MUS. PLACE.

Ardea Nycticorax, *Lin. Syſt.* 135.—*Wil. Orn.* 279.—*Latham*, iii. 52. 356. NIGHT.
Le Bihoreau. Le B. de Cayenne, *De Buffon*, vii. 435. 439. tab. xxii.—*Pl. Enl.* 758. 759. 899.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With a black bill, crown, back, and ſcapulars; the laſt broad and long: forehead, cheeks, neck, and underſide of the body, white: wings and tail of a very pale aſh-color: the hind part of the head is moſt ſpecifically diſtinguiſhed by three very ſlender white feathers, five inches long, forming a pendent creſt: legs of a yellowiſh green. The LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, one foot ſeven inches.

Inhabits *New York*; and a variety is found as low as *Cayenne*. Is common to *Europe*. Is frequent in the ſouthern parts of the *Ruſſian* dominions; but does not extend farther than lat. 53. It PLACE.

* Alſo l'Etoile of *De Buffon*, vii. 428.

muſt

muſt not at this time be ſought for in the wood near *Sevenhuys* in *Holland*, ſo noted in the days of Mr. *Willughby* for the vaſt *rendezvous* of Shags, Herons, Spoon-bills, and theſe birds, beſides Ravens, Wood-pigeons, and Turtles *, it being now cut down. When Mr. *Willughby* viſited the place, it was rented, for the birds and graſs, for three thouſand gilders a year.

This bird is not the *Nyctícorax* of the Antients; which was ſome rapacious fowl, probably of the Owl kind. It is the *Nacht-rab*, or Night-Raven of the *Germans*; ſo called from its nocturnal cry, reſembling the ſtraining of a perſon to vomit.

337. BITTERN. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 174.—Ardea Stellaris. Rordrum, *Faun. Suec.* N° 164.—*Latham*, iii. 56.

Bittern from Hudſon's Bay, *Edw.* 136.—Le Butor, *De Buffon*, vii. 411. 430.—*Pl. Enl.* 789.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With the upper mandible duſky; lower yellow: feathers on the crown black and long; on the cheeks tawny; on the throat white: hind part of the neck browniſh red; fore part white, beautifully marked with ſhort ſtripes of red, bounded on each ſide with one of black: feathers on the breaſt very long: the belly of the colors of the fore part of the neck: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, are ferruginous, traverſed with duſky lines: primaries black: legs yellowiſh green. Rather inferior in SIZE to the *European* Bittern; but ſo like, as not to merit ſeparation.

PLACE. It inhabits from *Hudſon's Bay*, to *Carolina* †. In the former, it appears the latter end of *May*: lives among ſwamps and willows: lays two eggs. Like the *European* ſpecies, is very indolent; and, when diſturbed, takes but a ſhort flight ‡. It does not bellow.

* *Ray's Travels*, i. 33. † *Lawſon*, 148. ‡ *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 410.

That

That of the old continent is found in *Ruſſia*; and, in *Aſia*, in *Sibiria*, as far north as the river *Lena*, and is continued conſiderably to the north. Inhabits *Sweden* *; but, with all the other Herons, diſappears at approach of winter †.

The ſecond ſpecies of Bittern, mentioned by *Lawſon*, p. 148, as being leſſer than the former, with a great topping, of a deep brown color, and a yellowiſh white throat and breaſt, is at preſent unknown to us.

H. With yellow irides: very ſmall creſt: the bill ſeven inches long, ſlender, and of the ſame color with the former: forehead duſky: throat white: creſt and hind part of the neck of a deep ferruginous color: the fore part of the neck marked with four rows of black ſpots: the feathers towards the breaſt long: a dark line paſſes from the breaſt upwards to the back of the neck: the upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, deep ferruginous, marked with a few large black ſpots: primaries duſky: tail ſhort, and of a lead color: belly and breaſt of a dirty white, ſtriped with black: legs of a dirty yellow. The creſt on the head is very ſmall, and the feathers lie univerſally ſmooth. SIZE of the *European* Bittern. 358. RUSTY-CROWNED.

Inhabits *North America*; the province unknown. Deſcribed from a live bird at *Amſterdam*.—LEV. MUS ?—*Latham*, iii. 87. PLACE.

* *Faun. Suec.* N° 164. † *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 588.

359. LITTLE. Little Bittern, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° x. tab. viii.—*Pl. Enl.* 323.—*Latham*, iii. 65.
Ardea Minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* 240.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With a ſmooth head: crown black: hind part of the neck and cheeks ferruginous: coverts on the ridge of the wing, and ends of the greater, of a bright bay; the reſt of the coverts of a very pale clay color: primaries and ſecondaries duſky, with ferruginous tips: lower ſide of the neck and belly of a yellowiſh white: breaſt croſſed with a band of black: tail black: legs of a duſky green. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, fifteen inches. The body narrow: neck very long.

PLACE. Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*, and many parts of *Europe*. Extends to, and perhaps winters in *Jamaica*. Its eggs are of a ſea-green color.

A. COMMON CRANE, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° vi.—Ardea Grus, Trana, *Faun. Suec.* N° 161.—*Latham*, iii. 40.—La Grue, *De Buffon*, vii. 286. tab. xiv.—*Pl. Enl.* 769.—LEV. MUS.

H. With a bald crown: fore part of the neck black: primaries black: a large tuft of elegant unwebbed curling feathers ſpringing from one pinion of each wing: thoſe, and all the reſt of the

the plumage, cinereous. LENGTH ſix feet. WEIGHT about ten pounds.

Cranes arrive in *Sweden* in great flocks in the ſpring ſeaſon; pair, and diſperſe over the whole country; and uſually reſort to breed to the very ſame places which they had uſed for many years paſt *. No augural attention is paid to them there; yet *Heſiod* directs the *Grecian* farmer "to think of ploughing whenever he hears the annual clamor of the Cranes in the clouds †." PLACE.

Inhabits all *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, even as far eaſt as the river *Anadyr*; and migrates even to the *Arctic* circle. None ſeen in *Kamtſchatka*, except on the very ſouthern promontory, which they probably make a reſting-place, on their re-migration; *Kamtſchatka* being deſtitute of ſerpents and frogs, on which they feed in countries where corn is unknown. They lay two blueiſh eggs on the ruſhy ground: the young are hatched late; and as ſoon as they can fly attend their parents in their ſouthern migration: PLACE.

Poturæ te, *Nile*, GRUES.

For *Egypt* is generally ſuppoſed to be the great winter quarters of theſe birds. Previous to their retreat, they aſſemble in amazing numbers, chooſe their leader, ſoar to a conſiderable height, and then, with continued clamor, proceed to their deſigned place. *Milton*, when he touches on this wonderful inſtinct of nature, deſcribes their progreſs with equal truth and elegance.

Part looſely wing the region: part more wiſe,
In common, rang'd in figure (≻) wedge their way,
Intelligent of ſeaſons, and ſet forth

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 588. † Εργων και Ημερων. II. v. 66.

Their aery caravan, high over ſeas
Flying, and over lands with mutual wing
Eaſing their flight. So ſteers the prudent CRANE
Her annual voyage, borne on winds;
The air flotes as they paſs, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes.

B. SIBIRIAN CRANE. Grus Leucogeranos, *Pallas Itin.* ii. 714.—*Latham*, iii. 37.

H. With a red bill like the former, ſerrated near the end: face naked beyond the eyes: coverts and primaries black: all the reſt of the bird of a ſnowy whiteneſs: legs red. Its HEIGHT is four feet and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits the vaſt moraſſes of *Sibiria*, and every part where lakes abound; and penetrates far north into the boggy foreſts about the *Iſchim*, *Irtiſch*, and *Oby*. Makes its neſt among the inacceſſible reeds, with layers of plants, placed on the elevated turfy hillocks. Lays two great grey eggs, ſtreaked with numerous duſky lines. Makes a clamorous noiſe, and that frequently, eſpecially during its flight, reſembling that of the Whiſtling Swan. It is very ſhy, and difficult to approach. The moment it ſees a man, be it ever ſo far off, it inſtantly riſes into the air, which reſounds with its cries. Its great height giving it the advantage of ſeeing all round to a conſiderable diſtance, the ſportſman is therefore obliged to uſe great caution. The leſt ruſtling of the reeds ſets it on its guard. He therefore approaches it under ſome cover, or when the bird is buſied in taking the ſmall fiſhes on which it feeds. Apprehenſive as it is of men, it is fearleſs of dogs, and will attack them with great fury, which gives the maſter opportunity of making his ſhot. In the breeding ſeaſon it is quite intrepid, and will guard its young with great courage, and with its ſharp bill become a very dangerous opponent to the perſon who attempts its neſt. The male and female

female alternately protect the young. Thoſe, for the firſt year, are of the color of ochre; in the ſecond they become white. The ſkin is as red as the bill. They are frequently reared with the young of other Cranes, at *Tobolſki* and other parts of *Sibiria*, and will agree with them very well; but will grow enraged at the ſight of children, and eagerly attack them. Feeds on ſmall fiſh, frogs, lizards, and ſerpents. Winters uſually about the *Caſpian* ſea. Obſerved to migrate in ſpring northward along the courſe of the *Wolga*, always in pairs *. It poſſibly extends to *China*, a bird extremely like it being frequently ſeen on the *Chineſe* paper.

C. WHITE STORK. Ardea Ciconia. Storck, *Faun. Suec.* N° 162.—La Cicogne, *De Buffon*, vii. 253.—*Pl. Enl.* 866.—*Latham*, iii. 47.—LEV. MUS.

H. With red bill and legs: primaries black: the reſt of the plumage white: ſkin of the color of blood. Larger than the common Heron.

PLACE.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*, except *England*. In the weſt of *Ruſſia*, is not found beyond 50 degrees north, nor to the eaſt of *Moſcow*. It appears in *Sweden* in *April*; but is never ſeen farther north than *Scania*; retires in *Auguſt* †: does not reach *Norway*, unleſs tempeſt-driven.

This ſpecies is ſemi-domeſtic: haunts towns and cities; and in many places ſtalks unconcerned about the ſtreets, in ſearch of offals and other food. Removes the noxious filth, and clears the fields of ſerpents and reptiles. They are, on that account, protected in *Holland*; held in high veneration by the *Mahomedans*; and ſo greatly reſpected were they in old times by the *Theſſalians*, that to kill one of theſe birds was a crime expiable only by death ‡.

* *Extracts*, I. 336. † *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 588. ‡ *Pliny*, lib. x. c. 23.

The

The Storks obſerve great exactneſs in the time of their autumnal departure from *Europe* to more favorable climates. They paſs a ſecond ſummer in *Egypt*, and the marſhes of *Barbary* *: in the firſt they pair, and lay again, and educate a ſecond brood †. Before each of their migrations they rendezvous in amazing numbers; are for a while much in motion among themſelves; and after making ſeveral ſhort flights, as if to try their wings, all of a ſudden take flight with great ſilence, and with ſuch ſpeed, as in a moment to attain ſo great a height as to be inſtantaneouſly out of ſight. The beautiful and faithful deſcription which the NATURALIST'S POET ‡ gives of this annual event, ought not by any means to be omitted.

Where the *Rhine* loſes his majeſtic force
In *Belgian* plains, won from the raging deep
By diligence amazing, and the ſtrong
Unconquerable hand of Liberty,
THE STORK-ASSEMBLY meets; for many a day
Conſulting deep and various, ere they take
Their arduous voyage thro' the liquid ſky.
And now, their route deſign'd, their leaders choſe,
Their tribes adjuſted, clean'd their vigorous wings;
And many a circle, many a ſhort eſſay,
Wheel'd round and round, in congregation full
The figur'd flight aſcends, and riding high
The aerial billows, mixes with the clouds.

* *Shaw's Trav.* 428. † *Belon. Obſ.* 201. ‡ THOMSON.

D. Black Stork. Ardea nigra. Odenſwala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 163.—*Latham*, iii. 50. La Cigogne noire, *De Buffon*, vii. 271.—*Pl. Enl.* 399.

H. With the bill, legs, and ſkin, red: head, neck, body, and wings, black, gloſſed with blue: breaſt and belly white. About the Size of the former.

Place. Inhabits many parts of *Europe*. It is not uncommon in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, as far as the *Lena*, where lakes and moraſſes abound. Migrates to warmer countries in autumn. Is a ſolitary ſpecies. Preys on fiſh, which it not only wades for, but, after hovering over the waters, will ſuddenly plunge on its prey. It alſo eats beetles and other inſects. Perches on trees: and builds its neſt in the depths of foreſts.

Theſe birds paſs over *Sweden* in the ſpring in vaſt flocks, flying towards the extreme north. They ſometimes reſt in the moors at night; but it is reckoned a wonder, if any one is found to make its neſt in the country. They return ſouthward in autumn; but, in both their paſſages, ſoar ſo high as to appear ſmall as ſparrows *.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 589.

XXXV. IBIS.

XXXV. IBIS. *Gen. Birds*, LXV.

360. WOOD. Wood Pelecan, *Cateſby*, i. 81.—*Latham*, iii. 105.
Curicaca, *Marcgrave*, 191.—*De Buffon*, vii. 276.—*Pl. Enl.* 868.—*Briſſon*, v. 335.
Tantalus Loculator, *Lin. Syſt.* 240.

I. With a bill near ten inches long; near ſeven in girth at the baſe; ſtrait till near the end, where it bends downwards: fore part of the head and face covered with a bare duſky blue ſkin: hind part of the head, and the whole neck, of a pale yellowiſh brown: under the chin is a pouch capable of containing half a pint: the greater primaries, and ſome of the greater coverts, are black gloſſed with green; the reſt of the wing, back, and belly, white: tail ſquare, ſhort, and black: legs very long, black, and ſemi-palmated. The body of the SIZE of a Gooſe.

PLACE. Appears in *Carolina*, at the latter end of ſummer, during the great rains, when they frequent the overflown *ſavannas* in vaſt flocks; but retire in *November*. They perch erect on tall cypreſs and other trees, and reſt their monſtrous bills on their breaſts for their greater eaſe. They are very ſtupid and void of fear, and eaſily ſhot. Fly ſlowly. Their food is herbs, fruits and ſeeds, fiſh, and water inſects; notwithſtanding which they are excellent eating.

The reſidence of theſe birds, the reſt of the year, is *Braſil*, *Guiana* *, and perhaps other parts of *South America*.

* *Des Marchais*, iii. 326.

Guara,

Guara, *Marcgrave*, 203.—*De Buffon*, vii. 35.—*Pl. Enl.* 81. 361. SCARLET.
Red Curlew, *Cateſby*, i. 84.—*Latham*, iii. 106.
Tantalus Ruber, *Lin. Syſt.* 241.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

I. With a ſlender incurvated bill, and naked ſkin on the face, both of a pale red color: the whole plumage of the richeſt ſcarlet, only the ends of the wings are black: legs pale red. In SIZE ſomewhat larger than the *Engliſh* CURLEW.

Frequent the coaſts of the *Bahama* iſlands. Are common in *Eaſt Florida:* in *Georgia* are frequent in the months of *July* and *Auguſt*, after which they retire ſouthward. A few are ſeen in the ſouth of *Carolina*, and the parts of *America* within the tropics, and very ſeldom to the north. Theſe birds perch, like the former, upon trees, and make a moſt reſplendent appearance. They lay their eggs in the tall graſs. When firſt hatched, the young are of a duſky color: their firſt change is to aſh-color; then to white; and, in their ſecond year, to columbine; and with age acquire their brilliant red. In *Guiana* it is often domeſticated, ſo as never to leave the poultry yard. It ſhews great courage in attacking the fowls, and will even oppoſe itſelf to the cat. The fleſh is eſteemed excellent. Its rich plumage is uſed by the *Braſilians* for various ornaments. PLACE.

Brown Curlew, *Cateſby*, i. 83.—*De Buffon*, vii. 42.—*Latham*, iii. 110. 362. BROWN.
Tantalus Fuſcus, *Lin. Syſt.* 242.

I. With the bill ſix inches and a half long, reſembling the former: bill, face, and legs, red: neck, upper part of the back, and tail, of a cinereous brown: lower part of the back, breaſt, and belly, white.

363. WHITE. White Curlew, *Cateſby*, i. 82.—*De Buffon*, vii. 41.—*Pl. Enl.* 915.—*Latham*, iii. 111. Tantalus Albus, *Lin. Syſt.* 242.

I. With the face, bill, and legs, like the former: the whole plumage of a ſnowy whiteneſs, except the ends of the four firſt primaries, which are green. The fleſh and fat is of ſaffron-color.

PLACE. Theſe birds arrive in *South Carolina*, with the *Wood Ibis* and the *Brown Curlew*, in great numbers, in *September*, and frequent the low watery tracts: continue there about ſix weeks, and then retire ſouth to breed. This ſpecies goes away with egg. There was a ſuſpicion, that the BROWN and the WHITE differed only in ſex; but experiment proved the contrary. The white kind are twenty times more numerous than the others; the fleſh of the latter alſo differs, being of a dark color.

All theſe ſpecies frequent the ſides of rivers, and feed on ſmall fiſh, cruſtaceous animals, and inſects.

A. BAY IBIS. Tantalus Falcinellus, *Lin. Syſt.* 241.—*Muller*, N° 178.—*Latham*, iii. 113. —LEV. MUS.

I. With a black face: violet-colored wings and tail: blue legs.

Inſerted here on the authority of Mr. *Muller*; but this ſpecies has hitherto been known only to ſouthern *Europe*, and about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*.

It has appeared of late years in the iſle of *Oland*, in the *Baltic*, and begins to form a ſettlement there, and to return annually.—Mr. *Oedman*.

XXXVI. CUR-



P. Mazell sculp.

Eskimaux Curlew, N°. 364. *Little Woodcock, N°. 365.*

XXXVI. CURLEW. *Gen. Birds* LXVI.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 177.—Eſkimaux Curlew, *Faun. Am.*—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. 364. Eskimaux.

C. With a duſky bill, near three inches long: crown of a deep brown, divided lengthways by a white ſtripe: cheeks, neck, and breaſt, of a very pale brown, marked with ſmall duſky ſtreaks, pointing down the back: ſcapulars and coverts ſpotted with black and pale reddiſh brown: primaries duſky; ſhafts white: inner webs marked with red oval ſpots: tail barred with black and light brown: legs blue. Larger than the *Engliſh* Whimbrel, of which it is a variety: and differs only in having its back brown inſtead of white.

Were ſeen in flocks innumerable, on the hills about *Chateaux Bay*, on the *Labrador* coaſt, from *Auguſt* the 9th to *September* 6th, when they all diſappeared, being on the way from their northern breeding-place. They kept on the open grounds, fed on the *empetrum nigrum*, and were very fat and delicious. They arrive in *Hudſon's Bay* in *April* or the beginning of *May*: pair and breed to the north of *Albany Fort*, among the woods: return in *Auguſt* to the marſhes; and all diſappear in *September**. Place.

* *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 411. where it is called the *Eſkimaux* Curlew.

A. CURLEW, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 176.—Scolopax arquata, *Faun. Suec.* N° 168.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Courlis, *De Buffon*, viii. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 818.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

C. With an incurvated bill, ſeven inches long: head, and upper part of the wings pale brown, ſpotted with black: back white: tail white, barred with black: legs blueiſh. WEIGHT from twenty-two to thirty-ſeven ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark* * and *Iceland* †; and is found on the vaſt plains of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, quite to *Kamtſchatka*.

B. WHIMBREL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177.—Scolopax Phæopus. Windſpole. Spof. *Faun. Suec.* N° 169.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Courlieu, ou petit Courlis, *De Buffon*, viii. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 842.—LEV. MUS.

C. With a bill near three inches long: head marked lengthways by a whitiſh line, bounded on each ſide by one of black: neck, coverts of wings, and upper part of the back, pale brown, ſpotted with black: lower part of the back and the belly white: tail light brown, barred with black: legs blueiſh grey. WEIGHT twelve ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſame places with the former.

* *Leems*, 249. † *Brunnich*, p. 49.

XXXVII.





XXXVII. SNIPE. *Gen. Birds* LXVII.

365. LITTLE WOODCOCK.

SN. With the upper mandible of the bill two inches and a half long; the lower much ſhorter: forehead cinereous; hind part black, with four tranſverſe yellowiſh bars: from bill to the eye a duſky line: chin white: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, belly, and thighs, of a dull yellow, paleſt on the belly: hind part of the neck black, edged with yellowiſh red: back, and leſſer coverts, of the ſame colors; reſt of the coverts marked with zigzags of black and dull red: primaries duſky: inner coverts ruſt-colored: tail black, tipped with brown: legs ſhort, pale brown. LENGTH, from tip of the bill to the end of the tail, eleven inches and a half.

PLACE.

This ſpecies has entirely the form of the *European* Woodcock; but differs in ſize and color. They appear in the province of *New York* in the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*. They lay, the latter end of the laſt month or beginning of *June*, from eight to ten eggs? and uſually in ſwampy places. Mr. *Lawſon** found them in *Carolina* in *September*. He prefers them, in point of delicacy, to the *European* kind.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

366. COMMON SNIPE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 187.—Scolopax gallinago, Horſgjok, *Faun. Suec.* N° 173.—*Latham*, iii.

La Becaſſine, *De Buffon*, vii. 483.—*Pl. Enl.* 883.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SN. With head divided lengthways with two black lines, and three of reddiſh brown: throat white: neck mottled with brown and teſtaceous: ridge of the wing duſky: greater coverts and primaries

* P. 44.

duſky,

duſky, tipt with white: belly white: lower half of the tail black; upper orange, with two duſky ſtripes: toes divided to the origin. The *American* is leſſer than the *Britiſh*.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Iceland:* extends even to *Greenland**; and common in all parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Is found all over *North America*, and ſwarms in *South Carolina*. The lines on the head are leſs diſtinct in the *American* kind: the bill is alſo ſhorter than that of the *Engliſh*.

Pethay pe ca ſhe is a variety of our Snipe: common in the marſhes from *May* to the end of *September*, makes a drumming noiſe with its wings, fluttering perpendicularly. May be heard far. The noiſe ceaſes in the beginning of *June*.

367. JACK. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 189.—Petite Becaſſine, ou le Sourde, *De Buffon*, vii. 490.—*Latham*, iii.——LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SN. With crown of the head black, tinged with ruſt: a yellow ſtroke over each eye: neck mottled with white, brown, and teſtaceous: rump of a gloſſy purpliſh blue: tail brown, edged with tawny. WEIGHT under two ounces.

PLACE. Theſe two inhabit *Europe*, *North America*, and *Sibiria*.

368. RED-BREASTED SNIPE. SN. With a bill like the common kind, two inches one-eighth long: head, neck, and ſcapulars, varied with black, aſh-color, and red: under ſide of the neck and breaſt ferruginous, thinly ſpotted with black: coverts and ſecondaries dark cinereous; the laſt tipt with white: back and rump white, concealed by the ſcapulars:

* *Faun. Greenl.* N° 71.

tail

tail barred with duſky and white: legs dark green: middle and outmoſt toe connected by a ſmall web. SIZE of the *Engliſh* Snipe.

Inhabits the coaſt of *New York*.—*Latham*, iii. —BL. MUS. PLACE.

SN. With a bill like the former: from that to each eye a white bar: head, neck, and ſcapulars, of a fine uniform cinereous brown, in a very few places marked with black: coverts and primaries dark brown; ſhaft of the firſt primary white: ſecondaries light brown, edged with white: back white: rump and tail barred with black and white: breaſt mottled with brown and white: belly white: legs and toes like the former. Its SIZE the ſame.—BL. MUS. 369. BROWN.

Inhabits the ſame place. PLACE.

SN. With the bill very ſlender, long, and black: the crown, and upper part of the back, duſky, ſtreaked with red: cheeks cinereous, ſtreaked with black: neck and breaſt cinereous, mixed with ruſt-color, and marked obſcurely with dark ſpots: belly white: thighs ſpotted with black: leſſer coverts of wings aſh-colored; greater duſky, edged with brown: primaries and ſecondaries duſky; the laſt tipt with white: lower part of the back white, ſpotted with black: tail barred with black and white; tips reddiſh: legs greeniſh: the toes bordered by a narrow plain membrane. SIZE of the *Engliſh* Snipe. 370. NODDING.

Obſerved in *Chateaux Bay*, on the coaſt of *Labrador*, in *September*. PLACE.
Are perpetually nodding their heads.—*Latham*, iii.

Edwa.

371. GREAT GODWIT.

Edw. 137.—Scolopax Fedoa, *Lin. Syſt.* 244.—La Barge rouſſe de Baie de Hudſon, *De Buffon*, vii 507.—*Latham*, iii.—LEV. MUS.

SN. With bill ſix inches long: throat white: from the bill to the eye extends a duſky line: head and neck mottled with duſky and light brown: breaſt barred with black: belly plain brown: back and coverts varied with ruſty brown and duſky: the primaries and ſecondaries ferruginous on their exterior webs: tail barred with light brown and black: legs very long, black, and naked very high above the knees.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Connecticut*.—BL. MUS.

372. RED.

Red Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 181.—*Edw.* 138.—Scolopax Lapponica, *Faun. Suec.* N° 174.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 411.—*Latham*, iii. 142.
La Barge rouſſe, *De Buffon*, vii. 304.—*Pl. Enl.* 900.—LEV. MUS.

SN. With a bill three inches three quarters long, reflecting a little upward; yellow near the baſe; duſky towards the end: head, neck, breaſt, and upper part of the back, ferruginous, and ſtreaked with black, excepting the neck, which is plain: lower part of the back white: leſſer coverts of the wings cinereous brown: exterior webs of the primaries black; the lower parts white: the lower part of the tail white; the upper black; the tips white: the legs duſky. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, one foot ſix inches. EXTENT two feet four. WEIGHT twelve ounces. Varies much in colors, according to age.

PLACE. Is common to the north of *Europe* and of *America*. Very numerous, in ſummer-time, in the fens of *Hudſon's Bay*; where they breed, and then retire. Appear about the *Caſpian* ſea in the ſpring; but never in *Sibiria*, nor in the north of *Aſia*.

Godwit,



Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 179.—*Cateſby*, App.—*Latham*, iii. 144.
La Barge Aboyeuſe, *De Buffon*, vii. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 876.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 373. Common.

SN. With the bill turning a little up; four inches long; pale purple at the baſe; duſky at the end: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a very light brown, with a brown ſpot in the middle of each feather: primaries duſky; inner webs of a reddiſh brown: lower part of the back of a pure white: tail barred with black and white: belly and vent white: legs duſky; in ſome of a greyiſh blue. In Size ſomewhat inferior to the laſt.

Common to the north of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*. Place.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill orange, four inches long, black towards the tip: plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, marbled and ſpotted with rufous white: cere and chin white: quills rufous cream-color, marked with minute brown ſpecks: the whole of the under parts of the body pale rufous; the breaſt and ſides very pale, tranſverſely barred with duſky waved lines: vent rufous white: tail rufous, croſſed with ſix or ſeven brown bars: legs black. Marbled Godwit.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*. Communicated by Mr. *Latham*. Place.

LENGTH nearly ſeventeen inches: bill three, bending a little upwards; the baſe half pale, the reſt black: crown blackiſh, ſpotted and ſtreaked with duſky white: ſides of the head, and back part of the neck, nearly the ſame, but paler: lore duſky: over the eye a white ſtreak: chin whitiſh: back and ſcapulars duſky brown, Hudsonian Godwit.

ſpotted with rufous white: leſſer wing coverts brown; in the middle paler, and marked with a few ſpots of white: larger coverts plain aſh-color: quills black, with white ſhafts, the baſes of them, from the fourth, white for one-third of their length: rump white: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, fine rufous bay, waved acroſs with duſky lines: tail feathers white at the baſe, and duſky the reſt of their length: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, with the laſt. Communicated by Mr. *Latham*.

374. SPOTTED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 186.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 410.—*Latham*, iii.—BL. MUS.

SN. With a very ſlender bill, a little more than two inches long: orbits, chin, and throat, white; from bill to eye a line of white: cheeks and under ſide of the neck white, with ſhort ſtreaks of a duſky color: crown and upper part of the neck brown, with white ſtreaks: coverts of the wings, primaries, ſecondaries, and ſcapulars, black, with elegant triangular ſpots of white: tail barred with black and white: breaſt and belly white: legs long; and in the live bird of a rich yellow; ſometimes red. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, near ſixteen inches.

PLACE. Arrives in *Hudſon's Bay* in ſpring. Feeds on ſmall ſhell-fiſh and worms; and frequents the banks of rivers. Called there, by the natives, from its noiſe, *Sa-ſa-ſhew*; by the *Engliſh*, *Yellow-legs*. Retires in autumn. Makes a ſtop in the province of *New York*, on its return, but does not winter there. This, and ſeveral other ſpecies of Snipes and Sandpipers, are called, in *North America*, *Humilities*.

Leſſer

Leſſer Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—La Barge commune, *De Buffon*, vii. 500. —*Pl. Enl.* 874.—*Latham*, iii. 146.
Scolopax Limoſa, *Faun. Suec.* N° 172.
Jadreka, *Olaf. Iceland*, ii. 201. tab. xlviii. 375. JADREKA.

SN. With a bill near four inches long: head and neck cinereous: cheeks and chin white: back of an uniform brown: wings marked with a white line: rump and vent feathers white: middle feathers of the tail black; in the reſt the white predominates more and more, to the outmoſt: legs duſky. WEIGHT nine ounces. LENGTH, to the tail, ſeventeen inches.

Inhabits *Iceland*, *Greenland* *, and *Sweden*. Migrates in flocks in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*. PLACE.

SN. With a black bill: head, neck, and breaſt, ſpotted with black and white: back, ſcapulars, and greater coverts, of the ſame colors: primaries duſky: rump and tail barred with black and white: belly white: legs long and yellow. Double the SIZE of a Snipe. 376. STONE.

Obſerved in autumn feeding on the ſands on the lower part of *Chateaux Bay*, continually nodding their heads. Are called there *Stone Curlews*. PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 72.

377. REDSHANK. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 184.—Scolopax Totanus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 167.—*Latham*, iii. Le Chevalier aux pieds rouges, *De Buffon*, vii. 513.—*Pl. Enl.* 845.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SN. With bill red at the base, black at the end: head, hind part of neck, and scapulars, of a dusky ash-color, faintly marked with black, often plain: back white, sprinkled with black: under side of neck white, streaked with dusky: breast and belly white: tail barred with black and white: legs of a bright orange-colour. LENGTH near twelve inches. EXTENT twenty. WEIGHT five and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, in common with the north of *Europe*, as high as *Finmark* *; and is found in *Sibiria*. Grows less common towards the north of that country. Is sometimes found, in *Hudson's Bay*, quite white †.

378. YELLOW-SHANKS. SN. With a slender black bill, an inch and a half long, a little bent at the end: head, hind part of the neck, back, and greater coverts of the wings, dirty white, spotted with black: lesser coverts plain brown: primaries dusky: breast and fore part of the neck spotted with black and white: belly and coverts of the tail pure white: tail barred with brown and white: legs yellow. LENGTH, from tip of the bill to the tail, eleven inches.

PLACE. Appears in the province of *New York* in autumn.—BL. MUS.

* *Leems*, 253. † *Edw.* 139.



Br. Zool. ii. N° 183.—La Barge varié, *De Buffon*, vii. 503.—*Latham*, iii. Scolopax Glottis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 171.—Lev. Mus. 379. Greenshank.

SN. With a bill two inches and a half long, very ſlender, and a little recurvated: head, and upper part of neck, cinereous, with duſky lines: over each eye a white line: coverts of wings, ſcapulars, and upper part of the back, of a browniſh aſh-color: breaſt, belly, and lower part of the back, white: primaries duſky: tail white, finely marked with waved duſky bars: legs green. Length fourteen inches. Weight only ſix ounces.

Inhabits the province of *New York*; and in every latitude of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, in plenty. Is found in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *. Place.

SN. With a bill two inches long, and duſky: head and neck ſtreaked with black and white: breaſt white, with round brown ſpots: belly and ſides white; the laſt marked with tranſverſe bars of brown: back and coverts of the wings cinereous, with great ſagittal ſpots of black: primaries duſky, with a tranſverſe white bar: ſecondaries white: the middle feathers of the tail cinereous, barred with black; outmoſt white: legs duſky: toes ſemipalmated. Length fourteen inches. 380. Semipalmated.

Inhabits *New-York*.—Bl. Mus. Place.

A. Atticku.

THIS ſpecies is called, by the *Indians* of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Atticku*, *ſha*, *ſhe*, *ſhu*. Weight twenty-ſeven drams: Length eight and a half: Extent fifteen; bill one and a half, black, ſtreight, very ſlender:

* *Strom.* 235.

head,

head, and upper part of neck, duſky, with darker prone lines: coverts of wings, back, and ſcapulars, browniſh aſh, ſparingly ſpotted with dirty white: chin, underſide of neck, and breaſt, ſpotted with black and white: belly white: two upper feathers of tail brown; the reſt, with the coverts, finely croſſed with undulated duſky bars: legs green. Come in *June*, in ſmall flocks, and breed on the plains: retire in winter: often light on trees. Make a ſhrill noiſe in flying.

381. BLACK. SN. With red bill and legs: the plumage moſt intenſely black.

PLACE. Obſerved by *Steller* in the iſlands towards *America*.



A. EUROPEAN WOODCOCK, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 178.—Le Becaſſe, *De Buffon*, vii. 462.—*Pl. Enl.* 885.—*Latham*, iii.
Scolopax ruſticola. Morkulla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 170.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SN. With a reddiſh cinereous front: hind part of the head barred with reddiſh brown: upper part of the body and wings barred with ruſt-color, black, and grey: breaſt and belly dirty white, barred with duſky lines. WEIGHT twelve ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits, during ſummer, *Scandinavia*, *Lapland*, and *Iceland*. Migrates ſoutherly at approach of winter. Common in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, but only in the time of migration; and breeds in the northern marſhes and *Arctic* flats.

The

The female Woodcock may be diſtinguiſhed from the male by a narrow ſtripe of white along the lower part of the exterior web of the outmoſt feather of the wing. The ſame part, in the outmoſt feather of the male, is elegantly and regularly ſpotted with black and reddiſh white. In the baſtard wing of each ſex is a ſmall pointed narrow feather, very elaſtic, and much ſought after by painters as a pencil.

B. Great Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—*Latham*, iii.
Scolopax Media, *Friſch.* tab. 228.—Lev. Mus.

SN. With head divided lengthways by a teſtaceous line, bounded on each ſide by one of black; above and beneath each eye another: neck and breaſt yellowiſh white, marked with ſemicircular ſpots of black: ſides undulated with black: back and coverts teſtaceous, ſpotted with black, and edged with white: primaries duſky: tail ruſt-color; external feathers barred with black. Weight eight ounces.

Inhabits the *Arctic* regions of *Sibiria*. Found in *England* and *Germany*. The link between the Woodcock and Snipe. Place.

C. Dusky Snipe. Scolopax Fuſca, *Lin. Syſt.* 243.—*Briſſon*, v. 276. tab. xxiii.
La Barge brun, *De Buffon*, vii. 508.—*Pl. Enl.* 875.—*Latham*, iii.

SN. With the upper part duſky black, with the edges of the feathers whitiſh: lower part of the body dark cinereous: two middle feathers of the tail duſky, ſtreaked croſſways with white: the ſide feathers brown, ſtreaked in the ſame manner: legs black. Length twelve inches; of the bill two and a quarter.

Breeds within the *Arctic* circle. Migrates into *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Place.

The

The DUSKY SNIPE is to be reckoned among the *Swediſh* birds, one having been killed near *Stockholm*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

D. FINMARK SNIPE. Scolopax Gallinaria, *Muller*, N° 183.—*Latham*, iii.

SN. With the bill tuberculated like that of the common Snipe: head entirely grey: legs yellow. In other reſpects, has great agreement with the common ſort.

PLACE. Inhabits *Finmark*.

XXXVIII. SANDPIPER. *Gen. Birds*, LXVIII.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 200.—Tringa interpres, Tolk, *Faun. Suec.* N° 178. 382. HEBRIDAL.
Turnſtone, *Cateſby*, i. 72.—Tringa Morinellus, *Lin. Syſt.* 249.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Tourne-pierre, *De Buffon*, viii. 130.—*Pl. Enl.* 130.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With black bill, red at the baſe: white forehead, throat, belly, and vent: crown white, ſpotted with black: ſides of the head white: a black line paſſes above the forehead; is continued under each eye to the corner of the mouth; drops on each ſide of the neck to the middle, which is ſurrounded with a black collar: breaſt black: coverts cinereous: upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and tertials, ferruginous, ſpotted with black: lower part of back white, traverſed with a black bar: tail black, tipped with white: legs ſhort; of a bright orange. WEIGHT three ounces and a half. LENGTH eight inches and a half.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, *Greenland* *, and the *Arctic* flats of *Sibiria*, where it breeds, wandering ſoutherly in autumn. It lays four eggs. It migrates in *America* as low as *Florida*. In ſpring it poſſeſſes itſelf of the iſles of the *Baltic*, till it quits them in autumn †. PLACE.

Tringa Striata, *Lin. Syſt.* 248.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 71.—*Faun. Dan.* N° 194.— 383. STRIATED.
Latham, iii.

S. With the baſe of the bill and legs yellow: upper part of the body undulated with duſky and cinereous: front of the neck duſky: breaſt and belly white: primaries and ſecondaries black;

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 74. † *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 590.

the laſt tipt with white: tertials white, with a ſtripe of black: tail black: the feathers on the ſide cinereous, edged with white. Size of a Stare.

Place. Inhabits *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*. Is found, but not frequently, in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and is converſant, even during winter, in the froſty climate of *Greenland*; but retires to breed into the bottom of the bays: flies very ſwiftly along the ſurface of the water, catching the inſects on the ſurface. Never touches the water with its feet or body; but dexterouſly avoids the riſing of the higheſt waves. Twitters with the note of the Swallow *.

384. Knot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 193.—Le Canut, *De Buffon*, viii. 142.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa Canutus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 183.—Lev. Mus.

S. With a black bill: between the baſe and eyes a white line: crown and upper part of the body of a duſky brown: wings of the ſame color, croſſed with a line of white: the breaſt and under ſide of the neck white, ſpotted with black: rump white, with large black ſpots: legs ſhort, of a blueiſh grey: toes divided to the origin.

Place. I have ſeen this ſpecies from the province of *New York*. Obſerved by Dr. *Pallas* only about lake *Baikal*.

385. Spotted. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 196.—Tringa Macularia, *Lin. Syſt.* 249.—*Edw.* 277.—*Latham*, iii.
La Grive d'eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 140.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

S. With a white line above each eye: crown, upper part of neck and body, and coverts of the wings, olive brown, with triangular black ſpots: under ſide, from neck to tail, white, with brown

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 73.

ſpots:

ſpots: middle feathers of the tail brown; thoſe on the ſide white, with duſky lines: legs of a dirty fleſh-color. FEMALE has no ſpots on the lower part of the body. SIZE of the Striated.

Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *Penſylvania* in *April*, and ſtays there all the ſummer. Viſits *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*: breeds there, and retires in *September*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 194.—Tringa Cinerea, *Brunnich*, N° 179.—*Latham*, iii. —BL. MUS. 386. ASH-COLORED.

S. With a duſky cinereous head, ſpotted with black: neck cinereous, marked with duſky ſtreaks: upper part of the back and ſcapulars of a plain cinereous: lower part, and coverts of wings, finely varied with concentric ſemicircles of black, aſh-color, and white: coverts of the tail barred with black and white: tail cinereous, edged with white: breaſt and belly pure white; the firſt ſpotted with black: legs duſky green: toes bordered with a narrow membrane, finely ſcolloped. LENGTH ten inches. WEIGHT five ounces.

Seen in great numbers on *Seal* Iſlands, near *Chateaux Bay*. Continues the whole ſummer in *Hudſon's Bay*, and breeds there. Breeds in *Denmark?* Frequent the *Flintſhire* ſhores in the winter ſeaſon, in great flocks. PLACE.

S. With the under ſide of neck and body white: the breaſt ſpotted with brown: leſſer coverts duſky, edged with white: back and greater coverts duſky in the middle; the edges cinereous: the ſecondaries of the ſame colors: coverts of the tail barred with black and white: ſides beneath the wings ſtreaked with brown: tail cinereous. 387. NEW-YORK.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—BL. MUS. PLACE.

388. COMMON.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 204.—La Guignette, *De Buffon*, vii. 540.—*Pl. Enl.* 850.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa Hypoleucus Snappa, *Faun. Suec.* N° 182.—LEV. MUS.

S. Above of a deep brown, ſpotted with rugged marks of black: the plumage moſt gloſſy and ſilky: fore part of the neck and breaſt white, with a few black ſpots: belly white: primaries and ſecondaries duſky; the laſt with their bottoms and ends white: the outmoſt feathers of the tail ſpotted with white and brown; the middle brown, tipt with white: legs yellowiſh. WEIGHT about two ounces. Differs little from the *European* kind, but in the colors of the legs.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chateaux Bay*, and the northern latitudes of *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*.

389. GREEN.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 201.—Le Becaſſeau, *De Buffon*, vii. 535.—*Pl. Enl.* 843.
Tringa Ocrophus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 180.—Tr. Littorea? *Faun. Suec.* N° 185.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

S. With head and upper part of the neck cinereous brown, ſtreaked with white: lower part of neck mottled with brown and white: back, ſcapulars, and coverts of wings, of a duſky green, gloſſy as ſilk, and elegantly ſpeckled with white: primaries duſky: rump, breaſt, and belly, white: tail white, the feathers marked with different numbers of ſpots: legs a cinereous green. About a third larger than the COMMON.

PLACE. I have ſeen this ſpecies in Mr. *Kuckan*'s collection, which he made in *North America*. It is alſo found in *Iceland*; and is very common in all the watery places of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. The *Tringa Littorea* is ſaid to migrate from *Sweden* to *England*, at approach of winter *.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 590.

Br.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 206.—Tringa Cinclus, *Lin. Syſt.* 251.—*Latham*, iii. 390. PURRE.
L'Alouette de mer, *De Buffon*, vii. 548.—*Pl. Enl.* 851.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With a ſlender black bill: head and upper part of neck aſh-colored, ſtreaked with black: from bill to eyes a white line: under ſide of the neck white, mottled with brown: back and coverts of wings a browniſh aſh-color: greater coverts duſky, tipt with white: breaſt and belly white: two middle feathers of the tail duſky; the others aſh-color, edged with white: legs of a duſky green. WEIGHT an ounce and a half. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half.

Inhabits the coaſt of *New York*, and extends as low as *Jamaica* and *Cayenne*. Not mentioned among the *Scandinavian* birds. Common in all latitudes of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 205.—La Brunette, *De Buffon*, vii. 493.—*Latham*, iii. 391. DUNLIN.
Tringa Alpina, *Faun. Suec.* N° 181.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 77.
Loar Thræll, *Olaf. Iceland.* i. N° 677. tab. xli.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With head, hind part of the neck, and back, ferruginous, marked with great black ſpots: lower part of neck white, ſtreaked with black: coverts of the wings aſh-colored: breaſt and belly white, marked with a black creſcent: tail aſh-colored; the two middle feathers longeſt and darkeſt: legs black. In SIZE ſomewhat larger than the laſt.

Inhabits *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Scandinavia*, the alps of *Sibiria*, and, in its migration, the coaſts of the *Caſpian* ſea. PLACE.

392. RED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 202.—Aberdeen Sandpiper, N° 203.—*Latham*, iii, Tringa Icelandica, *Lin. Syſt.* Add.

S. With the bill black and ſlender, a little bending: head, upper part of the neck, and beginning of the back, duſky, marked with red: lower ſide of the neck and breaſt cinereous, mixed with ruſt-color, and obſcurely ſpotted with black: leſſer coverts of the wings cinereous; primaries duſky; ſecondaries tipt with white: two middle feathers of the tail are duſky, and extend a little beyond the others: the reſt are cinereous: legs long and black.

PLACE. The birds which I have ſeen of this kind came from the coaſts of *New York*, *Labrador*, and *Nootka Sound*. They are alſo found in *Iceland* *. Probably are the ſame with the *Scolopax Subarquata*, which, during ſummer, frequent the ſhores of the *Caſpian* ſea, lake *Baikal*, and eſpecially the mouth of the *Don* †. I believe them to be the young, or the females, of that which is deſcribed in the *Br. Zool.* under the name of the Red. The laſt differs in nothing, but in having the whole under ſide of a full ferruginous color.

SIZE. LENGTH from eight to ten inches. Varies greatly in ſize.

393. GREY. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 191.—Grey Plover, *Will. Orn.* 309.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa Squatarola, *Faun. Suec.* N° 186.
Le Vanneau Pluvier, *De Buffon*, viii. 68.—*Pl. Enl.* 854.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With a ſtrong black bill: head, back, and coverts of wings, black, edged with grey, tinged with green, and ſome white: cheeks and throat white, ſtreaked with black: primaries duſky,

* *Brunnich*, N° 180.

† *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xix. 471. tab. xix.—The *Tringa Ruficollis*, PALLAS *Iter.* iii. 700, is another red-necked ſpecies, found about the ſame ſalt lakes.

white

white on their interior lower ſides: belly and thighs white: rump white: tail barred with black and white: legs of a dirty green: back toe very ſmall. WEIGHT ſeven ounces. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, twelve inches.

According to *Lawſon*, frequents the vallies near the mountains of *Carolina*. Are ſeen flying in great flocks; but ſeldom alight *. Very common in *Sibiria*; and appear in autumn in flocks, after breeding in the extreme north. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 198.—*Latham*, iii. 394. GAMBET.
Tringa Gambetta, *Faun. Suec.* N° 177.—Tr. Variegata, *Brunnich*, N° 181.

S. With head, back, and breaſt, of a cinereous brown, ſpotted with dull yellow: coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, cinereous, edged with yellow: primaries duſky: belly white: tail duſky, bordered with yellow: legs yellow. SIZE of the Greenſhank.

Taken in the frozen ſea, between *Aſia* and *America*, lat. 69 ½, long. 191 ½. Inhabits alſo *Scandinavia* and *Iceland* †; in the laſt it is called *Stelkr*, from its note. PLACE.

Le Vanneau armé de la Louiſiane, *Briſſon*, iv. 114. tab. viii.—*De Buffon*, viii. 65.—*Pl. Enl.* 835.—*Latham*, iii. 395. ARMED.

S. With an orange bill, depreſſed in the middle: on each ſide of the baſe is a thin naked ſkin of a light orange-color, which riſes above the forehead, extends beyond each eye, and falls, in form of a pointed wattle, far below the chin: crown duſky: hind part of the neck, back, rump, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings,

* *Hiſt. Carol.* 140.—*Cateſby*, App. † *Paulſen's Liſt.*

of

of a duſky grey: from the chin to the vent white, tinged with tawny: primaries moſtly black: the fore part of the wing is armed with a ſharp ſpur, a moſt offenſive weapon: the tail ſhort, whitiſh, croſſed near the end with a black bar, and tipt with white: legs long, and of a deep red. LENGTH, from bill to tail, above ten inches. EXTENT about two feet two.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

396. SWISS. Tringa Helvetica, *Lin. Syſt.* 250.—Le Vanneau Suiſſe, *De Buffon*, viii. 60.—*Pl. Enl.* 853.
Vanellus Helveticus, *Briſſon*, v. 106. tab. x.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With a ſtrong bill an inch long, depreſſed in the middle: front and ſides of the head white; hind part ſpotted with black and white: cheeks, under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly, black: thighs and vent white: primaries black: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, white, barred with black: legs black: back toe very ſmall. SIZE of a Lapwing.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſt of *Connecticut* and *Hudſon's Bay*. Viſits the laſt in the ſpring. Feeds on berries, inſects, and worms. Retires in *September*. Breeds alſo in the *Arctic* flats of *Sibiria*; and, in the time of migration, appears in all parts of the ſouth of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Is found in *France* and *Swiſſerland*.

397. LITTLE. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 207.—Tringa puſilla, *Lin. Syſt.* 252.—Oddinſtiane Iſlandis, *Latham*, iii.

S. With crown black: upper part of the plumage brown, edged with black and pale ruſty brown: belly and breaſt white: tail duſky: legs black. SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow.

Inhabits

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland*. Obſerved alſo in *Nootka Sound*. It is met with as far ſouth as *St. Domingo* *. Probably migrates there in the winter. PLACE.

A. RUFF, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 192.—Le Combattant, ou Paon de mer, *De Buffon*, vii. 521. —*Pl. Enl.* 305, 306.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa pugnax, Bruſhane, *Faun. Suec.* N° 175.—*Leems Lapm.* 246.—LEV. MUS. —BL. MUS.

S. With a long ruff of feathers on the fore part and ſides of the neck; and a long tuft on the hind part of the head: legs yellow. REEVES, or the females, are of a pale brown: back ſlightly ſpotted with black: breaſt and belly white: neck ſmooth.

Inhabits the north of *Europe* in ſummer, as far as *Iceland*, and is very common in the northern marſhes of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. PLACE.

B. FRECKLED.—Calidris nævia, *Briſſon*, v. 229. tab. xxi. fig. i.—*Latham*, iii.

S. Above of a duſky cinereous, ſpotted with red and black; the laſt gloſſed with violet: lower part of the body of a reddiſh white, varied with duſky and cheſnut-colored ſpots: two middle feathers of the tail aſh-colored, edged with white; the reſt dark cinereous; the outmoſt feather on each ſide marked lengthways, on the exterior ſide, with a white line: legs greeniſh. LENGTH near nine inches.

Is found in the north of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and alſo in *France*. PLACE.

* *Briſſon*, v. 222.



C. SELNINGER, *Muller*, N° 206.—Tringa Maritima, *Brunnich*, 182.—*Leems*, 254.—*Latham*, iii.

S. Above varied with grey and black: the middle of the back tinged with violet: fore part of the neck duſky: lower part of the body white: tail duſky: four outmoſt feathers on each ſide ſhorter than the reſt, and edged with white: legs yellow. SIZE of a Stare.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norway* and *Iceland*. Lives about the ſea-ſhores, and is always emitting a piping note.

D. LAPWING, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 190.—Le Vanneau, *De Buffon*, viii. 48.—*Pl. Enl.* 242.—*Latham*, iii.

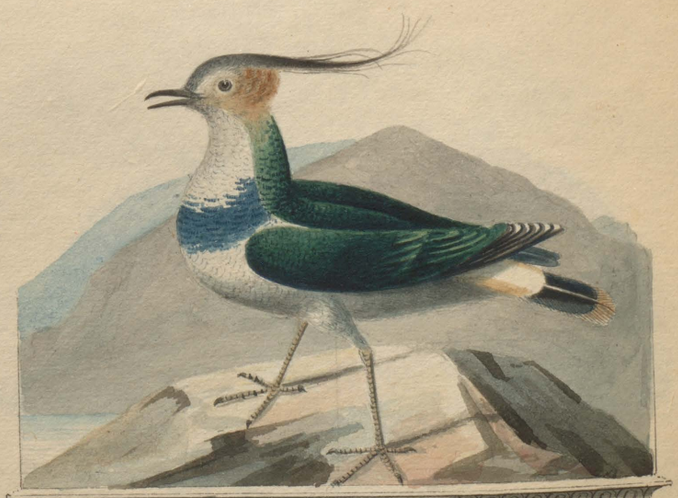
Tringa Vanellus Wipa, Cowipa, Blæcka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 176.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With a black bill: crown and breaſt black: head adorned with a very long ſlender creſt, horizontal, but turning up at the end: cheeks and ſides of the neck, and belly, white: back and ſcapulars gloſſy green; the laſt varied with purple: primaries and ſecondaries black, marked with white: coverts of tail, and vent, orange: outmoſt feathers of the tail white, marked with one duſky ſpot; the upper half of the reſt black; the lower of a pure white. WEIGHT eight ounces. LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. EXTENT two feet and a half.

PLACE. The Lapwing is common in moſt parts of *Europe*. Extends to the *Feroe* iſles, and even to *Iceland**. Is very frequent in *Ruſſia*; but becomes very rare beyond the *Urallian* chain; yet a few have been obſerved about the rivers *Ob* and *Angara*, and beyond lake

* *Brunnich.*

Baikal;



LAPWING

Baikal; but never farther to the eaſt. They extend ſouthward as far as *Perſia* and *Egypt* *, where they winter; but, unable to bear the vaſt heats of the ſummer, migrate to the countries about *Woroneſch* and *Aſtracan* †. Appears in *Lombardy*, in *April*; retires in *September*. Continues in *England*, and I believe in *France*, the whole year; but conſtantly ſhifts its quarters in ſearch of food, worms and inſects. In *France*, multitudes are taken for the table in clap-nets, into which they are allured by the playing of a mirror.

E. Waved. Tringa Undata, *Brunnich*, N° 188.—*Latham*, iii.

S. Of a duſky color, marked with undulated lines of white and yellowiſh clay-color: ſhaft of the firſt primary white: tips of the ſecondaries, and their coverts, white: tail aſh-colored, tipt with black.

Inhabits *Denmark* and *Norway*. Place.

F. Shore. Tringa Littorea, *Faun. Suec.* N° 183.—*Brunnich*, N° 177.—*Latham*, iii. Le Chevalier varié, *De Buffon*, vii. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 300.

S. With a duſky neck, ſtriped obliquely with white: back and coverts of the wings duſky, with ſmall ruſty ſpots, lighteſt on the laſt: primaries and ſecondaries duſky, the laſt tipt with white; ſhaft of firſt primary white: breaſt and belly white: tail croſſed with waved bars of duſky and white: legs duſky. Size of a Turtle Dove.

Inhabits the marſhes of *Sweden*; and is found in *Denmark*. Place.

* *Haſſelquiſt*, 288. † *Extracts*, i. 107. ii. 147.

G. Wood. Tringa Glareola, *Faun. Suec.* N° 184.—*Latham*, iii.

S. With the back duſky, ſpeckled with white: primaries and ſecondaries duſky; the laſt tipt with white: breaſt and belly whitiſh: tail barred with black and white; the outmoſt feathers lighteſt: rump white: legs of a dirty green. Size of a Stare.

Place. Inhabits the moiſt woods of *Sweden*.

H. Uniform. Keildu-ſuin, Iſlandis, *Muller*, N° 205.—*Latham*, iii.

S. With a ſhort black bill, and of an uniform light aſh-color on all its plumage.

Place. Inhabits *Iceland*.

XXXIX. PLOVER. *Gen. Birds*, LXIX.

Spotted Plover, *Edw.* 140.—Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire, *De Buffon*, viii. 85. 398. ALWARGRIM.
Charadrius Apricarius. Alwargrim, *Faun. Suec.* N° 189.—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With a ſhort bill, like that of the *Swiſs* Sandpiper: the forehead white, from which a white line falls from each corner, along the ſides of the neck, and unites at the breaſt; the whole intervening ſpace black, as are the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent; only on the laſt are a few white ſpots: crown, hind part of neck, back, and coverts of wings and tail, duſky, moſt elegantly ſpotted with bright orange: the primaries duſky, edged with aſh-color: ſecondaries and tail barred with duſky and brown: legs black. SIZE of a Golden Plover.

Inhabits all the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Hudſon's Bay*, and all the *Arctic* part of *Sibiria*; and deſcends ſouthward in its migrations. Is called in *Hudſon's Bay*, the *Hawk's eye*, on account of its brilliancy. It appears in *Greenland* in the ſpring, about the ſouthern lakes, and feeds on worms and berries of the Heath *. Arrives in *New York* in *May:* breeds there, and diſappears in the latter end of *October*, after collecting in vaſt flocks. Is reckoned moſt delicious eating. PLACE.

The ALWARGRIM breeds in all the moraſſes of *Smoland:* thoſe which migrate to the *Swediſh* Alps, return at *Michaelmas*, and remigrate through *Helſingeland*, where thouſands of them are ſeen covering the fields.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 79.

399. GOLDEN. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 208.—Le Pluvier doré, *De Buffon*, viii. 81.—*Pl. Enl.* 904. Charadrius Pluvialis, Akerhoua, *Faun. Suec.* N° 190.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of wings, duſky, elegantly ſpotted with yellowiſh green: breaſt brown, ſtreaked with greeniſh lines: belly white: middle feathers of the tail barred with black and yellowiſh green; the others with black and brown: legs black. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, eleven inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, as low as *Carolina* *. Migrates to the *Labrador* coaſt, about a week after the *Eſkimaux* WHIMBRELS, in in its way to *New York*; but not in ſuch numbers. Found in *Iceland* and the north of *Europe*; but are ſcarcely ſeen in *Ruſſia*. Very frequent in *Sibiria*, where they breed in the north. They extend alſo to *Kamtſchatka*, and as far ſouth as the *Sandwich* iſles: in the laſt it is very ſmall. I have ſeen, which I ſuppoſe to be young, a variety with black breaſts: and ſometimes a very minute back toe.

400. NOISY. Chattering Plover, *Cateſby*, i. 71.—Le Kildir, *De Buffon*, viii. 96.—*Latham*, iii. Charadrius Vociferus, *Lin. Syſt.* 253.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With a broad black bar, extending from the bill, beneath each eye, to the hind part of the head: orbits red: forehead, and ſpace before and beyond the eyes, white: fore part of the crown black; the reſt brown: a white ring encircles the throat and

* *Lawſon*, 140.—*Cateſby*, App.

neck;

neck; beneath that another of black; under that ſucceeds, on the breaſt, two ſemicircles, one of white, another of black; all below is white: back and coverts of wings brown: primaries duſky: the feathers on the rump are orange, and extend over three parts of the tail; the lower part of which is black. SIZE of a large Snipe.

Inhabits *New York*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*; where they reſide the whole year. Are the plague of the ſportſmen, by alarming the game by their ſcreams. They are called in *Virginia*, *Kill-deer*, from the reſemblance their note bears to that word. Migrate to *New York* in the ſpring: lay three or four eggs: ſtay late. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 211.—Le Pluvier à collier, *De Buffon*, viii. 90.—*Pl. Enl.* 921. Charadrius Hiaticula, Strandpipare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 187.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 401. RINGED.

PL. With a ſhort bill; upper half orange-color; the end black: crown light brown: forehead, and a ſmall ſpace behind each eye, white: from the bill, beneath each eye, extends a broad bar of black: the neck is encircled with a white ring; and beneath that is another of black: coverts of wings of a pale brown: primaries duſky: tail brown, tipt with lighter: legs yellow.

Almoſt all which I have ſeen from the northern parts of *North America*, have had the black marks extremely faint, and almoſt loſt. The climate had almoſt deſtroyed the ſpecific marks; yet, in the bill and habit, preſerved ſufficient to make the kind very eaſily aſcertained. The predominant colors were white, and very light aſh-color. WEIGHT near two ounces. LENGTH, to tip of the tail, ſeven inches and a half. Thoſe of the weſtern coaſts of *North America* are much ſmaller. VARIES. SIZE.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *America*, down to *Jamaica** and the *Braſils*; in the laſt it is called *Matuitui*†, where it frequents ſea-ſhores and eſtuaries. Is found in ſummer in *Greenland:* migrates from thence in autumn. Is common in every part of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Was found by the navigators as low as *Owyhe*, one of the *Sandwich* iſles, and as light-colored as thoſe of the higheſt latitudes.

402. BLACK-CROWNED. PL. With the bill an inch long; black towards the end; red towards the baſe: forehead black: crown black, ſurrounded with a circle of white: throat white: neck and breaſt of a very light aſh-colored brown, divided from the belly by a duſky tranſverſe ſtroke: belly and vent white: back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, cinereous brown: primaries duſky; white towards their bottoms: tail white towards the baſe; black towards the end; and tipt with white: legs very long, naked an inch above the knees, and of a blood red: toes very ſhort. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, about ten inches.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*. Has much the habit of the *European* DOTTREL.—LEV. MUS.

403. SANDERLING. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 212.—Le Sanderling, *De Buffon*, vii. 532.
Charadrius Calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* 255.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With a ſlender, black, weak bill, bending a little at the end: head and hind part of the neck cinereous, ſtreaked with duſky lines: back and ſcapulars of a browniſh grey, edged with dirty white: coverts and primaries duſky: belly white: feathers of the

* *Sloane.* † *Marcgrave*, 199.

tail

tail ſharp-pointed and cinereous: legs black. WEIGHT near an ounce and three quarters. LENGTH eight inches.

Inhabits *North America*. Abounds about *Seal Iſlands*, on the *Labrador* coaſt. I do not find it among the birds of northern *Europe*; nor in *Aſia*, nearer than lake *Baikal*. PLACE.

PL. With a black ſtrait bill, an inch long: head, neck, breaſt, ſcapulars, and coverts of wings and tail, of a ruddy color, ſpotted with black, and powdered with white; in the ſcapulars and coverts of wings the black prevails: the outmoſt web of the four firſt quil feathers brown; the internal white, tipt with brown: the upper part of the others white; the lower brown: the two middle feathers of the tail brown, edged with ruſt; the others of a dirty white: legs black: toes divided to their origin. 404. RUDDY.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.—Mr. *Hutchins*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 209.—*Fl. Scot.* i. N° 157.—*Latham*, iii. 405. LONG-LEGGED.
Charadrius Himantopus, *Lin. Syſt.* 255.—*Haſſelquiſt*, 253.
L'Echaſſe, *De Buffon*, viii. 114.—*Pl. Enl.* 878.—LEV. MUS.

PL. With the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wings, duſky; the laſt croſſed with a white line: tail of a greyiſh white: forehead and whole under ſide of the neck and body white: legs the moſt diſproportionably long and weak of any known bird; the *French*, for that reaſon, call it, very juſtly, *l'Echaſſe*, or the bird that goes upon ſtilts; they are of a blood-red, four inches and a half long, and the part above the knees three and a half. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, thirteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits from *Connecticut* to the iſlands of the *Weſt Indies* *. Is not a bird of northern *Europe*. Frequent in the ſouthern deſert of independent *Tartary:* very common about the ſalt lakes; and often on the ſhores of the *Caſpian* ſea. Is again found on the *Indian* ſhores near *Madras* †.

A. DOTTREL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 210.—Charadrius Morinellus *Lahul*, Lappis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 188.—*Leems Lapmark*, 260.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Guignard, *De Buffon*, viii. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 832.—LEV. MUS.

PL. With bill and crown black: from the bill, over each eye, a white line: breaſt and belly dull orange; the firſt croſſed with a white line: vent white: back, coverts of wings, and tail, olivaceous, edged with dull yellow: tail duſky olive; ends of the outmoſt feathers white. Colors of the female duller. WEIGHT four ounces. LENGTH ten inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, even as high as *Lapmark*. Firſt appears in *Drontheim*; then ſeeks the *Lapland* alps. Returns in ſmaller numbers. Appears in *May* at *Upſal*, in its paſſage northward. Breeds in all the north of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; but appears in the temperate latitudes only in their migrations.

* *Sloane.* † *Raii Syn. Av.* 193.

B. ALEX-

B. ALEXANDRINE.—Charadrius Alexandrinus, *Lin. Syſt.* 253.—*Brunnich*, App. p. 77.—*Haſſelquiſt Itin.* 256.—*Latham*, iii.

PL. With a black bill: a white line over each eye, and collar round the neck: head, upper part of body, and coverts of wings, light cinereous brown: primaries duſky; from the fifth to eighth marked with an oblong white ſpot on the exterior margin: ſecondaries duſky, tipt with white: middle feathers of the tail black; outmoſt white: under ſide of the body white: legs duſky blue. SIZE between a Lark and a Thruſh.

Found in the dioceſe of *Drontheim, Norway.* Common about the ſalt lakes between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*; but not obſerved in any other part of *Ruſſia* or *Sibiria.* Inhabits alſo the canal which conveys water from the *Nile* to *Alexandria* *. PLACE.

* *Haſſelquiſt Itin.* 256.

XL. OYSTER-CATCHER. *Gen. Birds.*

406. PIED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 213.—*Cateſby*, i. 85.—L'Huitrier. La pie de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 119.—*Pl. Enl.* 929.—*Latham*, iii.
Hæmatopus oſtralegus, Strandſkjura, *Faun. Suec.* N° 192.—*Brunnich*, N° 189.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

O. With a long depreſſed bill, cuneated at the end, and of a rich orange-color: beneath the throat ſometimes a white bar: the whole neck beſides, with head, back, and coverts of wings, of a fine black: wings duſky, croſſed with a bar of white: under ſide of the body white: lower part of the tail white; end black: legs ſtrong and thick, of a dirty fleſh-color. WEIGHT ſixteen ounces. LENGTH ſeventeen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to the *Bahama* iſlands; and again is found in *Sharks Bay*, on the weſt coaſt of *New Holland* *, with ſome variation of color. It is met with about *Curaçoa* in the *Weſt Indies* †, and wholly black, with a red bill and cinereous legs.

Found as far as *Lapmark* ‡. Inhabits all *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Breeds on the great *Arctic* flats: and extends to *Kamtſchatka*.

The *Fins* hold this bird in the utmoſt deteſtation; for they ſuppoſe that when they are engaged in the Seal chace, it gives notice to the Seals of the approach of the hunters, and by that means frightens away the game §.

* *Dampier*, iii. 85. † *Feuillée, Obſerv.* ed. 1725. p. 289. ‡ *Leems Lapmark*, 252. § *Torfæi, Hiſt. Norv.* i. 109.



P. Mazell sculp.

Clapper Rail, N. 407. *Semipalmated Snipe, N. 380.*

XLI. RAIL. *Gen. Birds* LXXIII.

407. CLAPPER.

R. With the crown, and whole upper part of neck, back, and wings, of an olive brown, edged with pale aſh-color: primaries dark, edged with tawny: tail of the ſame color: cheeks cinereous: throat white: under ſide of the neck and breaſt brown, tinged with yellow: ſpace beyond the thighs barred with dark cinereous and white: legs brown. LENGTH fourteen inches; of the bill two.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*. Called there the *Meadow Clapper*. It arrives there in *May*, lays in *June*, and diſappears in *October*.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

408. VIRGINIAN.

Rallus Virginianus, *Lin Syſt.* 263.—*Latham*, iii.
American Water Rail, *Edw.* 279.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

R. With a duſky bill, red at the baſe of the lower mandible: crown duſky: cheeks cinereous: from the bill to each eye a white line: throat whitiſh: upper part of the neck and back duſky, bordered with brown: ridge of the wing white: coverts ferruginous: primaries and tail duſky: under ſide of the neck and breaſt of a browniſh orange: lower belly, ſides, and thighs, duſky, barred with white: vent black, white, and orange: legs of a dirty fleſh-color. In ſize and ſhape like the *Engliſh* Rail *, of which it ſeems a mere variety; ours having a deep aſh-colored breaſt inſtead of a red one.

A VARIETY OF THE ENGLISH RAIL.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Penſylvania*. The common kind is found in the *Feroe* iſlands, *Norway*, as far as *Sondmor*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, and the weſt of *Sibiria*.

* Le Rale d'Eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 154.—*Pl. Enl.* 749.

XLII. GAL-

XLII. GALLINULE. *Gen. Birds* LXXV.

409. SOREE.

Little American Water Hen, *Edw.* 144.—*Latham*, iii.
Soree, *Cateſby*, i. 70.—Le Râle de Virginie, *De Buffon*, viii. 165.—LEV. MUS.

G. With a yellow bill: crown, hind part of the neck, back, tail, and wings, of a ruſty brown, ſpotted with black: coverts of the wing alone plain and more ferruginous: forehead, throat, and great part of the front of the neck, of a deep black: cheeks, ſides of the neck, and breaſt, of a fine blueiſh aſh-colour: belly and ſides of a dirty white; the laſt barred downwards with black: legs of a dull green. Rather larger than a Lark.

PLACE. Theſe birds migrate in great numbers into *Virginia* the latter end of *September*, and continue there about ſix weeks. During that ſpace they are found in vaſt multitudes in the marſhes, feeding on wild oats. On their firſt arrival they are exceedingly lean; but ſoon grow ſo fat as to be unable to fly. In that ſtate they lie upon the reeds; and the *Indians* go in canoes and kill them with their paddles, or run them down. It is ſaid that they have taken a hundred dozen in a morning. They are moſt delicious eating; and, during the ſeaſon, are found on the tables of moſt of the planters, for breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper *.

410. YELLOW-BREASTED.

G. With the crown and hind part of the neck dark olivaceous brown, ſpotted with white: back plain brown: ſcapulars edged with yellowiſh white: breaſt dirty yellow: belly white: legs brown. In SIZE leſſer than an *Engliſh* Quail.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*.—BL. MUS.

* *Burnaby's Travels*, octavo ed. 42.

Br.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 215.—Rallus Porzana, *Lin.* 262. 410*. SPOTTED.

G. With brown head ſpotted with black: neck deep olive, ſpotted with white: ſcapulars olive, with two white ſpots on each feather: from bill to eye a broad grey bar: legs yellowiſh green. WEIGHT three ounces. LENGTH eight inches.

Appears in *Hudſon's Bay* in *May:* retires in *October:* lurks about rivers and lakes. Lays ten or twelve eggs, under ſome buſh.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 217.—*Brunnich*, N° 191.—La Poule d'Eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 171. —*Pl. Enl.* 877.—*Latham*, iii. 411. COMMON.

Fulica chloropus, *Lin. Syſt.* 258.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

G. With the head and upper part of the neck, body, and coverts of the wings, of a fine deep olive green: primaries and tail duſky: breaſt and belly cinereous: vent white: legs green. WEIGHT of the male fifteen ounces: length fourteen inches.

Inhabits *New York*, and as low as *Carolina:* does not croſs the *Baltic:* rare in *Denmark:* inhabits *Ruſſia*, and the weſt of *Sibiria*, but not the eaſt. PLACE.

The COMMON GALLINULE is found in *Sweden*, but omitted in its *Fauna*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

A. CRAKE,



A. Crake, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 216.—Rallus crex. Angſnarpa: Kornkraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 194.
Le Rale de Terre, Genet, ou Roi des Cailles, *De Buffon*, viii. 146.—*Pl. Enl.* 750.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

G. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, black, edged with bay: coverts of wings plain bay: tail of a deep bay: belly dirty white: legs cinereous. When lean weighs ſix, when fat eight ounces.

Place. Inhabits *Europe*, even as far north as *Drontheim*. Notwithſtanding it is ſo ſhort-winged a bird, and a bad flier, yet it is found in ſummer in the *Schetland* iſles; not uncommon in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, but none in the north, or towards the ſhores. Where Quails are common, in thoſe countries this bird abounds; and the contrary where Quails are ſcarce. The Crakes depart at the ſame time with the Cranes. The *Tartars* obſerve how ill adapted the firſt are for a long flight; therefore believe that every Crane takes a Crake on its back, and ſo aſſiſts the migration *.

* *Gmelin.*

DIV. II.

SECT. II. Pinnated Feet.

DIV. II.

SECT. II. PINNATED FEET.

XLIII. PHALAROPE. *Gen. Birds*, LXXVI.

412. GREY.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 218.—*Edw.* 308.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa lobata, *Faun. Suec.* N° 179.—*Muller*, N° 195.—*Brunnich*, N° 171.
Le Phalarope à feſtons dentelés, *De Buffon*, viii. 226.—*Pl. Enl.* 766.—LEV. MUS.

PH. With a black bill, flatted and dilated near the extremity: eyes placed far back: white forehead: crown duſky: upper part of the neck light grey: back, rump, and ſcapulars, deep dove-color, marked with duſky ſpots: edges of the ſcapulars yellow: coverts and primaries duſky; the firſt edged with white: breaſt and belly white: tail duſky, edged with aſh-color: legs black: toes ſcolloped; the margins of the membranes finely ſerrated. SIZE of a Purre.

PLACE. Inhabits *Scandinavia*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*: in the laſt, lives on the frozen ſide, near the great lakes: quits the country before winter: is ſeen on the full ſeas in *April* and *September*, in the courſe of its migration. Swims ſlowly: cannot dive. Twitters like a Swallow. The feathers being very ſoft, the *Greenlanders* uſe it to wipe their rheumy eyes. Is not found in *Ruſſia*, but is frequent in all *Sibiria*, about the lakes and rivers, eſpecially in autumn; probably in its migration from the *Arctic* flats: it was alſo met with among the ice, between *Aſia* and *America*.

Br.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 219.—*Edw.* 142, 143.—*Latham,* iii.
Tringa fulicaria, *Faun. Suec.* N° 179.—*Brunnich,* N° 172.—*Muller,* N° 196.
—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 76.
Le Phalarope rouge, *De Buffon,* viii. 225.

413. RED.

PH. With bill in form of the laſt: crown, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the breaſt, of a duſky aſh-color: ſides of the neck ferruginous: throat, belly, and vent, white: wings black: greater coverts and ſecondaries tipt with white: back and ſcapulars duſky; the laſt edged with bright ferruginous: rump white, barred with cinereous: tail duſky: toes like the former. The whole under ſide of the neck, the breaſt, and belly, of the ſuppoſed FEMALE are ferruginous. *Linnæus* calls the male *Tringa Hyperborea*, and ſeparates them *.

Found in *Hudſon's Bay* and *Scandinavia*; common about the *Caſpian* ſea, and lakes and rivers adjacent, during ſpring; but does not extend to the farther part of *Sibiria*; yet was found by the navigators between *Aſia* and *America*. They go in pairs. Swim in the ponds of the fens; and are perpetually dipping their bills in the water in ſearch of inſects.

PLACE.

Edw. 46.—*Latham,* iii.

414. BROWN.

PH. With a ſlender black bill, a little bending at the end: crown black: cheeks and neck of a light aſh-color, tinged with bloom-color: breaſt and belly white: back, wings, and tail, duſky: greater primaries and greater coverts tipt with white: legs like the preceding.

* *Syſt. Nat.* 249.

PLACE. Taken on board a ſhip off the coaſt of *Maryland*, the wind blowing from land. The form of the bill is a ſpecific diſtinction from the laſt.

415. PLAIN. PH. With a ſlender black bill, dilated at the end: crown duſky and dull yellow: acroſs each eye a black line: cheeks and fore part of the neck a pale clay-color: breaſt and belly white: back and tertials duſky, edged with dull yellow: coverts, primaries, and tail, cinereous; the laſt edged like the tertials: legs yellowiſh: toes bordered with a plain or unſcolloped membrane.

PLACE. Taken in the frozen ſea, about *Lat.* 69½. *Long.* 191½.

XLIV. COOT. *Gen. Birds*, LXXVII.

Br. Zool. i. N° 220.—La Foulque, *De Buffon*, viii. 211.—*Pl. Enl.* 197.—*Latham*, iii. 416. COMMON.

Fulica atra, *Faun. Suec.* N° 193.—*Brunnich*, N° 196.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

C. With a white bill: head, neck, body, wings, and tail, of a full black: legs yellowiſh green. WEIGHT from twenty-four to twenty-eight ounces.

Inhabits the ſhores of *Sweden* and *Norway:* appears in ſpring, and very rarely viſits the lakes or moors *. Frequent in *Ruſſia*, and even to the eaſt of *Sibiria*. I found it among the birds ſent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *North America*. The *Indians* about *Niagara* dreſs their ſkins, and uſe them for pouches. They are frequent in the rivers of *Carolina*, where they are called *Fluſterers* †; I ſuppoſe, from the noiſe they make in flying along the ſurface of the water. PLACE.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 591. † *Lawſon*, 149.

XLV. GREBE.

XLV. GREBE. *Gen. Birds*, LXXVIII.

417. HORNED.

Eared or horned Dobchick, *Edw.* 49.—*Latham*, iii.

GR. With the head very full of feathers, and of a mallard green-color: from each eye iſſues a long tuft of yellowiſh orange-colored feathers, almoſt meeting at the hind part of the head; beneath them is a large ruff of black feathers: fore part of the neck and breaſt of an orange red; the hind part and back duſky: coverts of the wings cinereous: primaries and tertials black: ſecondaries white: belly gloſſy and ſilvery: legs of a bluiſh aſh-color before; fleſh-colored behind. Of the SIZE of a Teal. Not the male of my Eared Dobchick, as Mr. *Edwards* ſuppoſes *; there being in that ſpecies no external difference of ſexes, as I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay:* appears there in the freſh waters in *June:* lays its eggs among the aquatic plants. Retires towards the ſouth in autumn: is called by the natives, *Sekeep.* It appears in *New York* in that ſeaſon, and continues there till ſpring, when it returns to the north. For its vaſt quickneſs in diving is called, in *New York*, the *Water Witch.*

418. PIED-BILL.

Colymbus podiceps, *Lin. Syſt.* 223.—*Latham*, iii.
Pied-bill Dobchick, *Cateſby*, i. 91.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. with a ſtrong arched bill, not unlike that of the common poultry; of an olive-color, croſſed through the middle of both mandibles with a black bar: noſtrils very wide: chin and throat of

* See *tab.* 96. *Edw.* and my account of that ſpecies, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 224.

a gloſſy



P. Mazell sculp.

Pied billed Grebe N.418.

Marbled Guillemot N. 438.

a gloſſy black, bounded with white: upper part of the neck and back duſky: cheeks and under part of the neck pale brown: breaſt ſilvery, mottled with aſh-color: belly ſilvery: wings brown: ends of the ſecondaries white: toes furniſhed with broad membranes. The female wants the black bar on the bill. LENGTH fourteen inches.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina:* is called in the firſt, the *Hen-beaked Wigeon*, or *Water Witch*. Arrives there late in the autumn, and goes away in *April*. PLACE.

Le Grebe de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, viii. 240.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 943.—*Latham*, iii. 419. LOUISIANE.

GR. The end of the bill ſlightly bent: middle of the breaſt white, tinged with duſky: ſides of the neck and body, quite to the rump, ruſt-colored: from the baſe of the neck to the thighs marked with large tranſverſe black ſpots: upper part of the body and wings deep brown: legs duſky. In SIZE rather leſs than the common Grebe.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 225.—*Edw.* 96. fig. 1.—Le petit Grebe, *De Buffon*, viii. 232.—*Pl. Enl.* 942.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 420. DUSKY.

GR. With the crown, neck, back, and primaries, duſky: ridge of the wings and ſecondaries white: reſt of the wings duſky: breaſt and belly ſilvery, but clouded. SIZE of a Teal.

Sent from *New York* with the *Horned Grebe*, as its female; but is certainly a diſtinct ſpecies. PLACE.

A. GREAT CRESTED GREBE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 223.—Le Grebe cornu, *De Buffon*, viii. 235.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 151.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With the cheeks and throat ſurrounded with a long pendent ruff, of a bright tawny color: on the head a great duſky creſt: hind part of the neck and back duſky: primaries of the ſame color: ſecondaries white: breaſt and belly of a gloſſy ſilvery white: outſide of the legs duſky; inſide greeniſh. WEIGHT two pounds and a half. LENGTH twenty-one inches. EXTENT thirty.

PLACE. Inhabits *Iceland*, northern *Europe*, and the temperate and northern parts of *Sibiria*, in every reedy lake.

B. EARED, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 225.—*Edw.* 96. fig. 2.—*Latham*, iii.
Colymbus Auritus. Fiorna. Skrænlom, *Faun. Suec.* N° 152.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With crimſon irides: behind each eye a large tuft of ferruginous feathers: the head, upper part of the body, and primaries, duſky: ſecondaries white: whole under ſide white: feathers above the thighs ferruginous. LENGTH, to the rump, twelve inches.

Inhabits *Iceland* *, *Norway*, and *Sweden*, and alſo the lakes of *Lapland*, where it makes a floating neſt: quits thoſe countries in winter.

* *Olaffen.*

Common

Common in *Sibiria* and *Ruſſia*, in all latitudes. Inhabits *England* the whole year. I have ſeen numbers ſhot in *Lincolnſhire*. Could obſerve no external ſexual differences; ſo am certain they are not of the ſame ſpecies with the *Horned Grebe*, N° 417.

C. RED-NECKED GREBE. Colymbus Parotis. *Muſ. Carlſon.* tab. ix.

GR. With the crown, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, duſky brown: ſecondaries white? cheeks and throat white; the firſt marked with a few brown ſtreaks: under ſide of the neck bright ferruginous: belly white: legs duſky.

This ſpecies was ſent to me by the late Mr. *Fleiſcher* of *Copenhagen*, from either *Denmark* or *Norway*. And it is found in *Sweden*. The ſame ſpecies is found, but very rarely, towards the *Caſpian* ſea *. PLACE.

* *Doctor* PALLAS.

D I V. II.

SECT. III. WEB-FOOTED.

DIV. II.

SECT. III. WEB-FOOTED.

* WITH LONG LEGS.

XLVI. AVOSET. *Gen. Birds* LXXIX.

421. AMERICAN.

AV. With a ſlender black bill, ſlightly turning up: head, neck, and upper part of the breaſt, of a pale buff-color: reſt of the lower part of the body white: back and primaries black: leſſer coverts white; greater black; beneath which is a long tranſverſe bar of white: legs very long, and duſky: feet ſemipalmated; the webs bordering the ſides of the toes for a conſiderable way. Larger than the *Engliſh* AVOSET.

PLACE.

This ſpecies is preſerved in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM. It is a native of *North America*. I imagine that it ſometimes is found entirely white; for the bird called by Mr. *Edwards* (tab. 139.) the *White Godwit* from *Hudſon's Bay*, ſeems to be the ſame with this.



A. TEREK. Scolopax cinerea, *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xix. 473. tab. xix.—*Latham*, iii.

AV. With a bill one inch ten lines long, ſlightly recurvated: whole upper part of the plumage cinereous: the middle of each feather marked with duſky; on the rump in form of bars: lower



P. Brown del. P. Mazell sculp.

American Avoset. N.421.



lower part of body white: tail cinereous; outmoſt feather on each ſide varied with white and aſh-color: legs ſhort, ſemipalmated. Size of the *Red Sandpiper*.

Frequents and breeds in the north*; and haunts, during the ſummer, the *Caſpian* ſea. Migrates through *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. PLACE.

B. SCOOPING, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 228.—Skarflacka. Alſit, *Faun. Suec.* N° 191.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. 591.—L'Avocette, *De Buffon*, viii. 466.—*Pl. Enl.* 353.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

AV. With a black, thin, flexible bill, three inches and a half long, bending upwards half its length: head, hind part of the neck, and part of the wings and ſcapulars, black: reſt of the neck, breaſt, belly, and tail, white. WEIGHT thirteen ounces. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, eighteen inches. EXTENT thirty.

Inhabits, in *Scandinavia*, only the iſle of *Oeland*, off *Sweden*; where it rarely appears in the ſpring. Is properly a ſouthern bird. Very frequent, in the breeding ſeaſon, about *Foſſdike Waſh*, in *Lincolnſhire*: are then very eaſily ſhot, flying about one's head like the Lapwing, repeating ſhrilly, *twit, twit*. Lay two eggs, white, tinged with green, and ſpotted with black. Are frequent about the ſalt lakes of the *Tartarian* deſart, and about the *Caſpian* ſea. PLACE.

* *Doctor* PALLAS.

XLVII. FLAM-

XLVII. FLAMMANT. *Gen. Birds* LXXXI.

422. RED. Flamingo, *Cateſby*, i. 73.—Phænicopterus ruber, *Lin. Syſt.* 230.—Le Flammant, ou le Phènicoptere, *De Buffon*, viii. 475.—*Pl. Enl.* 63.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

FL. With the upper mandible extremely convex, ridged, and ſloping to a point; the under very deep, and convex on the upper part; the edges of both furniſhed with numerous teeth: ſpace between it and the eyes naked: neck very long: tail ſhort: primaries black: all the reſt of the plumage of a fine crimſon color; but the *European* birds, which are the only I have ſeen, are roſeate: legs very long: toes webbed: hind toe very ſmall. The attitude is erect: and its HEIGHT uſually five feet.

PLACES IN AMERICA. Theſe birds inhabit *Louiſiana* *, the *Bahama* iſlands, and thoſe of the *Weſt Indies*; and frequent only ſalt waters. They live in flocks, and are uncommonly tame, or rather ſtupid. A perſon who can ſtand concealed may ſhoot as many as he pleaſes; for they will not ariſe at the report of the gun; but the ſurvivors will ſtand as if aſtoniſhed: nor will they take warning at the ſight of the ſlain; but continue on the ſpot till moſt of them are killed. Such is *Cateſby*'s account. But the honeſt and intelligent *Dampier* gives a very different one; and ſays that they are extremely ſhy, and very difficult to be ſhot.

NESTS. They build their neſts in ſhallow ponds; and form, for that purpoſe, with mud, hillocks with a broad baſe, which appear about a foot and a half above the water: theſe taper to the top, in which

* *Du Prutz*, ii. 81.

the

the birds make a hollow for the eggs. They lay two, and cover them with their rump, their legs reſting beneath the water. As ſoon as the young are hatched they run very faſt, but cannot fly till they are full grown *. They are for a long time of a grey color, nor do they attain that of red till near two years.

They ſtand upright, and in a row; ſo at a diſtance look like a file of ſoldiers. They feed on the ſeeds of water-plants: not fiſh. Their fleſh is good, notwithſtanding it is lean, and looks black. *Dampier* alſo bears witneſs to the delicacy of the tongues; which, ſays he, are large, and furniſhed with a knob of fat at the root, the ſo much boaſted morſel. *Apicius*, a *Roman*, probably cotemporary with *Tiberius*, had the honor of firſt introducing them to table: the ſame perſon whom *Pliny* ſo forcibly ſtigmatiſes with the title of *Nepotum altiſſimus gurges* †.

The FLAMMANT inhabits ſeveral parts of the old world: ſuch as ſome of the coaſts of the *Mediterranean* ſea; the *Cape de Verd* iſlands; and the *Cape of Good Hope*. They are common on the ſhores of the *Caſpian* ſea, on the *Perſian* and *Turcomannian* coaſts: repairing in flocks to the mouth of the river *Yemba*; and ſometimes to that of the *Yaik*; and alſo to that of the *Volga*, below *Aſtracan*.

PLACES IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

* *Voyages*, i. 71. † *Lib.* x. c. 48.

* WITH

* WITH SHORT LEGS.

XLVIII. ALBATROSS. *Gen. Birds* LXXXII.

423. WANDERING.

Diomedea Exulans, *Lin. Syſt.* 214.—*Pl. Enl.* 237.—*Latham*, iii.
Albatroſs, *Edw.* 88.—*Pallas, Spicil. Zool. Faſc.* v. 28.
Tſchaiki of the Kamtſchatkans, LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

ALB. With a ſtrong bill, ſinking a little in the middle; hooked at the end of the upper mandible, abrupt at that of the lower; noſtrils covered with a ſtrong guard, and opening forward; color red; tip duſky: the plumage, in ſome, wholly duſky, with the color moſt intenſe on the upper part; others again have their under ſide entirely white: the tail is rounded: legs and feet of a duſky red: the webs duſky.

SIZE. ALBATROSSES differ greatly in ſize. Whether they differ in ſpecies I cannot determine. They weigh from twelve to twenty-eight pounds: and vary in extent of wings, from ſeven feet ſeven inches to ten feet ſeven.

PLACE. The white and the brown variety or ſpecies appear annually in flocks of thouſands, about the end of *June*, and ſpread over the whole *Ochotſchan* ſea, the gulph of *Penſchinſhi*, and the *Kurile* iſlands; but very rarely on the eaſtern coaſt of *Kamtſchatka*. They alſo arrived in great numbers about *Bering*'s Iſland, at the time when *Stiller* was preparing to depart from his long confinement, after the ſhipwreck of his illuſtrious commander. He ſailed from thence on the 10th of *Auguſt*. This coincides with the re-migration of theſe birds, who retire from the former places about the end of *July* or the middle of *Auguſt*. Their arrival is the certain forerunner of fiſh. It is probable



probable that they purſue their prey northward, as they do not return the ſame way. They ſpread to the coaſts of *America* *, and tend from each continent to their breeding-places in the ſouthern hemiſphere, which they may arrive at by the ſeaſon of ſummer in that adverſe part of the globe.

MANNERS. They ſeek the northern ſhores, in purſuit of the vaſt ſhoals of ſalmon which frequent thoſe diſtant places. They are the moſt voracious of birds; and will ſo fill themſelves with fiſh, that ſometimes a large one will hang half out of their mouths till thoſe in their ſtomach are digeſted. They will be at times ſo loaden with food as to become incapable of flying; and even ſo ſtupified, as to be readily hunted down by boats, or transfixed in the water by darts: neither can they ariſe till they have vomited up their prey, which they ſtrive to do with all their might.

CAPTURE. The *Kamtſchatkans* are very ſolicitous about the capture of theſe birds, not ſo much for the ſake of their fleſh (which is very tough and dry, and never eaten unleſs hunger compels) but on account of the inteſtines, which they blow into bladders, in order to form floats for their nets. They angle for the Albatroſſes as they do for the ſcaly race, baiting with a whole fiſh, a large hook fixed to a long cord. This they fling into the water, when there is an inſtant conteſt among theſe greedy birds, which ſhall firſt lay hold of it †.

They have only the veſtige of a tongue; which is one of the characters of the Gannet, Corvorants, and other voracious birds. Their voice, like that of the Pelecan, reſembles the braying of an aſs.

* Seen the 4th of *July*, in lat. 56. 30, off the weſtern coaſt of *America*.—*Ellis's Voy.* i. 292.

† *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, Engl. edit. 155.

MIGRATIONS. The voyage which theſe birds undertake, from perhaps almoſt the extremity of the ſouthern hemiſphere to that of the northern, urged by inſtinct, to attend the migration of certain fiſhes, is very amazing. They are, indeed, ſeen in *April* and *May* off the *Cape* of *Good Hope* *, ſometimes ſoaring in the air with the gentle motion of a Kite, at a ſtupendous height; at others, nearer the water, watching the motions of the Flying Fiſh, which they catch while thoſe miſerable beings ſpring out of their element to ſhun the jaws of the *Coryphenes*. I have not authority to ſay that ſome of them do not reſide about the *Cape* the whole year: but I am acquainted with only two places in which they breed; one is the *Falkland* iſlands, the other the coaſt of *Patagonia* †. In the firſt, they begin to lay their eggs in *October*, the ſpring of thoſe regions, and con-

NESTS AND EGG. tinue that function about a month. They build their neſts with ſedges, in form of a haycock, about three feet high, leaving a hollow in the ſummit for the egg; for they lay but one, which is four inches and a half long, white, with ſome ſmall obſcure ſpots at the thicker end. They are conſtantly watched while on their neſts by multitudes of Hawks, who no ſooner ſee the Albatroſs quit its neſt, but they inſtantly dart down and carry off the egg. This obliges them to lay another, and prolong the ſeaſon of incubation.

The remaining part of the ſummer they wander over all parts of the *Antarctic* ſeas; and were ſeen as low as lat. 67. 20. in the middle of our *January* ‡; and have been ſeen in ſeveral ſucceſſive months to the northward, ſhunning the winter of their native he-

* *Dampier*, i. 531.—*Oſbeck*, i. 109.

† This account is given by a diſtinguiſhed officer in our navy, who had viſited theſe iſlands.

‡ *Cook's Voy. S. Pole*, i. 256.

miſphere,

miſphere, and ſeeking warmth and food in the remote climate of *Kamtſchatka*.

STELLER takes notice of ſome birds which the *Ruſſians* rank under the name of *Gloughpichi*. He ſays they are found in great numbers on the iſles between *Aſia* and *America*; that they were of the ſize between an Eagle and a Gooſe, had a yellow crooked bill, and their plumage of the color of umber, ſpotted with white. He alſo ſaw numbers feeding on a dead whale. And in croſſing the *Penchian* ſea, he obſerved ſeveral flying: ſome white, others black *. All theſe I ſuſpect to have been different ſorts of ALBATROSSES, which may have wandered here; for the *Antarctic* voyagers obſerved at leſt three ſpecies in their approaches towards the ſouthern pole †.

* *Deſcr. de la Kamtſchatka*, 492.

† *Cook's Voy. towards the S. Pole*, i. 43, 256, 258.

XLIX. AUK. *Gen. Birds* LXXXIII.

424. GREAT. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 229.—*Edw.* N° 147.—*Latham*, iii.
Alca Impennis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 140.—*Brunnich*, N° 105.—*Muller*, N° 139.—LEV. MUS.

A. With a ſtrong bill, bending at the end: black, and furrowed tranſverſely: between that and the eyes, a bean-ſhaped white ſpot: above, the whole plumage is of a gloſſy black; the ſecondaries alone tipt with white: breaſt and belly white: wings very ſhort, and uſeleſs for flight, covered with very ſhort feathers: legs black. To the end of the toes, three feet.

PLACE. Inhabits (but not very frequently) the coaſts of *Norway*, the *Feroe* iſlands (in a certain number of years, *St. Kilda*) *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland*. It lives chiefly on the ſea; but never wanders beyond the ſoundings. Feeds much on the *Lump-fiſh*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 57. and *Father Laſher*, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 99. and other fiſh of that ſize. Builds on rocks remote from ſhore. Lays one egg, ſix inches long, irregularly marked with purpliſh lines on a white ground, or blotched near the thicker end with black or ferruginous ſpots. Hatches late. The young, in *Auguſt*, are only covered with grey down. Their food, at that period, is vegetable, the *Rhodiola Roſea*, and other plants, having been found in their ſtomachs. The *Greenlanders* uſe the gullet as a bladder to make their darts * buoyant in the water after they have flung them at any object of the chace. Theſe birds are one, being of the ſame uſe to

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 82.

thoſe

thoſe people as the BLACK-BILLED AUK, N° 426, ſerving for food and raiment. They are taken only at ſea, being purſued by the natives in their canoes, and transfixed with their miſſile weapons. The *Eſkimaux*, which frequent *Newfoundland*, cloath themſelves with the ſkins of theſe birds.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 230.—Le Pingoin, *Pl. Enl.* 1004, 1005.—*Latham*, iii. 425. RAZOR-BILL.
Alca Torda, *Faun. Suec.* N° 139.—LEV MUS.—BL. MUS.

A. With a white line from the bill to the eyes: bill thick, bent at the end, croſſed with tranſverſe groves; the largeſt white, and paſſing over each mandible: head, back, wings, and tail black: ſecondaries tipt with white: breaſt and belly white: legs black. WEIGHT near twenty-three ounces. LENGTH eighteen inches. EXTENT twenty-ſeven.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and the coaſt of *Labrador* *. Extends in *Europe*, along the White ſea, into the *Arctic Aſiatic* ſhores; and from thence to *Kamtſchatka* and the gulph of *Ochotſk*, wherever there are lofty rocks †. It is the only PLACE.

* Doctor PALLAS; to whom it was ſent by a *Moravian* miſſionary.

† In the *Britiſh Zoology*, ii. N° 230, I made matter of wonder, the manner in which this bird placed its egg on the naked rock, with ſo ſecure a balance that it would not roll off. Mr. *Aikin* referred me to the following paſſage in HARVEY *de Generatione Anim.* which moſt clearly explains the cauſe: in the ſame iſland" (the *Baſs*), ſays he, "una mihi monſtratur avis, quæ ovum duntaxat ſingulare, ſive "unicum, parit, idemque ſuper cujuſdam lapidis acuti faſtigium collocat (nullo "nido, aut conquiſitâ ſtrue ſuppoſitâ), idque tam firmiter, ut mater abire & redire, "ſalvo ovo, poſſit. Hoc autem ſi quis loco dimoveat, nullâ arte poſtea ſtabiliri "poteſt; quin inde devolutum præceps in mare ruat. Locus nempè (ut dixi) "cæmento albo incruſtatur; ovumque, cum naſcitur, lentâ & viſcoſâ madet humi- "ditate, quâ citò concreſcente, tanquam *ferrumine* quodam ſubſtrato ſaxo aggluti- "natur."

one

one of this ſpecies which reaches the inland *Baltic*. It is found there on the *Carls-Ozar* iſles, near *Gothland*, and the iſle of *Bondon* off *Angermanland*.

426. BLACK-BILLED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 231.—Alca Pica, *Lin. Syſt.* 210.—*Latham*, iii. Alca Uniſuleata, *Brunnich*, N° 102.—*Muller*, N° 138.

A. With a black bill, marked with one furrow: whole upper ſide of the body black; the under, from chin to tail, white. WEIGHT only eighteen ounces. LENGTH fifteen inches and a half. EXTENT twenty-five.

PLACE. Inhabits the north of *Europe*, and the ſame countries with the former. It extends farther ſouth than any of the genus; being found on the coaſts of *Candia*, the antient *Crete*; where it is called *Vuthamaria*, and *Calicatczu* *. In *Greenland* neither of them frequent the bays till the intenſe cold ſets in; but live in the ſea, reſorting, in the breeding ſeaſon, to the cliffs in flocks, where each knows its ſtation. Feed on the *cancer pedatus*, and other marine inſects; and grow very fat. In winter, reſort to the bays to feed; but at night return to ſea. Vie with the *Eider-duck*, in point of utility to the *Greenlanders*. The ſkins are uſed for cloathing: the raw fat is ſucked as broth: the fleſh, half putrid, is much admired: and the whole fowl, dreſſed with the inteſtines in it, eſteemed a high delicacy.

They are taken in the ſea with darts; or, chaced in canoes, are driven on ſhore, and killed by the perſons who wait for them; or are taken in nets made of ſplit whalebone. They are the chief food of the natives during *February* and *March* †.

* *Belon. Obſ.* 12. † *Crantz*, i. 48.

The

The *Alca Balthica* of *Brunnich*, N° 115, is a variety of theſe birds, only wants the white line from the bill to the eyes.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 232.—*Edw.* 358.—Le Macareux, *Pl. Enl.* 275.—*Latham*, iii. Alca Arctica, *Faun. Suec.* N° 141.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 427. PUFFIN.

A. With a ſhort bill, deep at the baſe, ridged, triangular, ending in a ſharp point; baſe ſtrongly rimmed; upper part blueiſh grey; lower red; both furrowed tranſverſely: crown, and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, black: cheeks white, bounded by grey: breaſt and belly white: legs orange-colored. WEIGHT twelve ounces. LENGTH twelve inches. EXTENT twenty-one.

Inhabits all the coaſts of northern *Europe*, the icy ſea, and all the way to *Kamtſchatka*; where they are larger and blacker than uſual, and their crown cinereous. Found in the *Feroe* iſles, where they are called *Lunda*; extends to *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. *Cateſby* enumerates this ſpecies, and ſays that the GREAT AUK, and RAZOR-BILL, frequent the coaſts of *Carolina* during winter *. In the ſame ſeaſon, numbers of theſe birds, and the RAZOR-BILLS, frequent the coaſt of *Andaluſia*; but diſappear in the ſpring. It is ſuppoſed that they continue ſwimming from the northern parts in ſearch of food; the fiſh of the ſofter latitudes not retiring to the great deeps out of their reach, as is the caſe with the fiſh of more rigorous climates. PLACE.

* *Cateſby*, App. xxxvi.

A. With

428. LABRADOR. A. With a bill about an inch and a quater long, much carinated at top, not very deep, a little convex; upper mandible duſky, lower whitiſh, marked with a black ſpot, and angulated like that of a Gull: crown, and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, duſky: lower part white: legs red. SIZE of the former.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Labrador* coaſt?—BR. MUS.

429. LITTLE. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 233.—*Edw.* 91.—*Latham*, iii.
Alca Alle, *Faun. Suec.* N° 142.—*Brunnich*, N° 106.—Rot-ges, or Rottet, *Marten's Spitzb.* 85.—LEV. MUS.

A. With a ſhort, black, convex, and thick bill: whole upper part black: cheeks and lower parts white: ſcapulars ſtreaked downwards with white; the ſecondaries tipped with white: legs dirty greeniſh white: webs black: head and neck of the ſuppoſed male entirely black. In SIZE not ſuperior to that of a Blackbird. Its weight about four ounces: its length nine inches: its extent fifteen and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits the north of *Europe*, as far as *Spitzbergen*; but I believe does not extend to *Aſia*. Frequent in *Greenland*. Dives well. Is always putting its bill to the water as if drinking. Grows very fat in ſtormy weather, when the waves bring ſmall Crabs and little fiſh near the ſurface. Is called in *Newfoundland* the *Ice-bird*, being the *harbinger* of ice *. Varies to quite white; and ſometimes is found with a reddiſh breaſt. Is called by the *Dutch*, *Rottet*, from its note.

* *Crantz*, i. 85.

A. With

A. With a black bill, crown, and throat: on each ſide of the head a ſhort whitiſh creſt: on the hind part of the neck are numbers of white, long, looſe, and very narrow feathers, which give it an aged look: wings, back, and tail, ſooty: breaſt and belly white. SIZE of the former. 430. ANTIENT.

Inhabits from the weſt of *North America* to *Kamtſchatka* and the *Kurile* iſlands.—PALLAS, MS.—LEV. MUS. PLACE.

A. With the bill black and ridged: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, duſky: under ſide of the neck and breaſt of a deep iron grey: belly of a dirty white: legs duſky. SIZE of the *Water Ouzel*. 431. PYGMY.

Seen in vaſt multitudes about *Bird Iſland*, between *Aſia* and *America*. PLACE.

Alca Cirrhata, *Pallas Spicil. Zool.* faſc. v. 7. tab. i.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS. 432. TUFTED.

A. With a ſtrong thick bill, of a ſub-triangular form, arched, hooked near the end; the lower mandible truncated; the upper mandible, near the baſe, riſing into a diſtinct prominence: the bill of the male marked with three furrows; of the female with two: its colours a fine red, yellow, and corneous: from the ſides of the head are two long ſilky tufts of a yellow color, falling down the ſides of the neck to the back: cheeks white: the reſt of the plumage entirely black: lighteſt beneath: legs of a bright red. In SIZE ſuperior to the *Puffin Auk*.

Inhabits only the ſhores of *Kamtſchatka*, the *Kurile* iſlands, and thoſe intervening between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*. PLACE.

MANNERS. In manners this ſpecies greatly reſembles the Puffin. Lives all day at ſea, but at no great diſtance from the rocks: comes on ſhore at night: burrows a yard deep under ground, and makes there a neſt, with feathers and ſea plants: is monogamous, and lodges there the whole night with its mate. Lays one white egg, in the latter end of *May* or beginning of *June*. Bites fiercely when taken. Feeds on Crabs, Shrimps, and ſhell-fiſh, which it forces from the rocks with its ſtrong bill.

The females of *Kamtſchatka* copy from this bird the faſhion of hanging, from behind each ear, tufts made of ſlips of the white part of the ſkins of the *Glutton*. Theſe are reckoned the moſt valuable preſent a lover can give his miſtreſs, or a huſband to his wife, and the ſtrongeſt proof of affection.

Their magicians formerly uſed to recommend the bills of this bird, mixed with thoſe of the Puffin, and the parti-colored hairs of Seals, as a powerful amulet. The diſtant iſlanders ſtill bear the bills in their helmets and caps, and make their garments of the ſkins; but the *Kamtſchatkans* at preſent make no uſe of any part but the eggs, which are a common food; the fleſh being hard and inſipid.

433. PERROQUET. Alca Pſittacula, *Pallas Spicil. Zool.* faſc. v. 15. tab. ii.—*Latham*, iii.

A. With an oval bill, or the upper and lower parts convex, and of a bright red color: from the remote corner of each eye is a very ſlender tuft of fine white feathers, hanging down the neck: the head and upper part of the body duſky; the lower whitiſh, varied with black edges: legs dirty yellow: webs duſky. About the SIZE of the Little Auk.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtſchatka*, the iſles towards *Japan*, thoſe towards *America*, and the weſtern ſhores of *America*, in great abundance. They

They ſwim in flocks; but never, unleſs tempeſt-driven, go far from the rocks, to which they reſort towards night, and ſhelter themſelves in the fiſſures or holes, without keeping any certain neſt. Are the moſt ſtupid of all birds, and caught by the natives in this ridiculous manner:—towards evening they put on their garment with great ſleeves, pull out their arms, and leave the ſleeves diſtended, which the birds will creep into by flocks, and thus become an eaſy prey.

The ſtupidity of this ſpecies has often been the ſalvation of mariners ſailing by night in theſe dangerous parts; being often warned of the neighborhood of a dreadful rock, by theſe birds flying on board their veſſel, miſtaking it for their deſigned lodging. They lay one egg, uncommonly great for their ſize; it is of a whitiſh color, ſpeckled with brown, duſky, or yellow; and is eſteemed for its delicacy.

Alca Criſtatella, *Pallas Spicil. Zool.* faſc. v. 18. tab. iii.—*Latham*, iii.

434. CRESTED.

A. With a ſcarlet bill: upper mandible convex, and end hooked; and near the angle of the mouth a ſcarlet heart-ſhaped ſubſtance: on the forehead riſe ſome upright feathers; and above that a fine creſt of longer feathers, curling forwards: head and neck black: behind each eye hang a few narrow feathers: back black, marked with duſky ferruginous ſtrokes: rump hoary: wings ſooty: under ſide of the body of a duſky cinereous caſt: legs livid: webs duſky. SIZE of the Miſſel Thruſh.

Frequent on *Bird Iſland*, between *Aſia* and *America*.

PLACE.

435. DUSKY. Alca Tetracula, *Pallas Spicil. Zool.* faſc. v. 23. tab. iv.—*Latham*, iii.

A. With a ſmall arched bill, duſky and yellow: above the baſe, on the forehead, the feathers divide into two points: beyond each eye is a whitiſh deſcending line, in which are a few ſetaceous feathers: general color of the bird duſky: belly hoary: on the hind part of the head and neck, and near the tail, a few ruſty marks: tail very ſhort, duſky, and ſome of the feathers tipt with ferruginous: legs livid: webs intenſely black. LENGTH eleven inches. EXTENT eighteen.

PLACE. Frequent about *Kamtſchatka*, the *Kurile* iſles, and thoſe ſituated towards *America*. Live in flocks on the rocks; but appear at ſea ſolitary: moſt ſtupid, and clumſy. Can ſcarcely fly; or ſtand, except they reſt againſt the rocks, where they lodge in the fiſſures the whole night, or in burrows, which they make with great facility. They ſwim and dive admirably well. Are exceedingly bad food; but are eaten by the almoſt-famiſhed natives.

L. GUILLEMOT. *Gen. Birds* LXXXIV.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 234.—Colymbus Troille, *Faun. Suec.* N° 149.—*Latham,* iii. —Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 436. Foolish.

G. With the bill three inches long: head, neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep mouſe-color: ſecondaries tipt with white: breaſt and belly pure white: legs duſky. Weight twenty ounces, Length ſeventeen inches. Extent twenty-ſeven and a half.

Inhabits all parts of the north of *Europe*, to *Spitzbergen*; the coaſt of *Lapmark*, and along the white and icy ſea, quite to *Kamtſchatka* and *North America*. Found in *Newfoundland*. Not mentioned among the birds of *Greenland*. Is a ſpecies that winters on the coaſt of *Italy* *; poſſibly thoſe which quit *England* before that ſeaſon. Place.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 236.—Colymbus Grylle, *Faun. Suec.* N° 148.—*Latham,* iii. —Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 437. Black.

G. With the bill an inch and a half long: inſide of the mouth of a fine red: bill, head, neck, back, tail, and under ſide of the body, black: wings duſky; the coverts marked with a bed of white; ſecondaries tipt with white: legs ſcarlet. Length fourteen inches. Extent twenty-two.

* *MS. Liſt of Birds of Italy*, ſent to me by that eminent Ornithologiſt, M. Scopoli, from *Pavia*.

Found

PLACE. Found in all the ſame places with the former, except *Italy*; doubtful as to *Newfoundland*. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* the whole year. The young are mottled with black and white, and ſometimes are quite white *. Are excellent divers; therefore called ſometimes *Diving Pigeons*. Make a twittering noiſe. The *Greenlanders* eat the fleſh, uſe the ſkin for cloathing, and the legs as lures for fiſh.

The excrements of the BLACK GUILLEMOT, in the *Norwegian* ſeas, are of a ſcarlet color, occaſioned, as is ſuppoſed, by its feeding on the *aſcaris verſipellis*, or *rodaat*.

In *Kamtſchatka* is a variety, with a white oblique line iſſuing from the white ſpot on the wings.

438. MARBLED. G. With a black bill: crown duſky: throat, breaſt, and belly, mottled with black and white: back and ſides very gloſſy, and marbled with black and ruſt-color: wings duſky; greater coverts edged with white: tail black: legs yellow: webs black. LENGTH nine inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Prince William's Sound*, on the weſtern coaſt of *North America*, and probably *Kamtſchatka*.—LEV. MUS.

* Mr. *Hutchins* aſſures me, that the old birds do not vary, as has been imagined.

A. LESSER





A. LESSER GUILLEMOT, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 235.—*Latham*, v. 331.—Ringuia, *Brunnich*, N° 110.

G. With a bill two inches and a half long, weak and ſlender: crown, upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a very duſky mouſe color: tips of the ſecondaries white: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: a duſky line originates at the fartheſt ſide of the eye, and points backwards: legs black. LENGTH ſixteen inches. EXTENT twenty-ſix. WEIGHT nineteen ounces.

Inhabits *Iceland*, and poſſibly the other northern coaſts of *Europe*: frequents the *Britiſh* ſeas only in winter: are ſeen with the Black-billed Auks, in flocks innumerable, in the firth of *Forth*, in purſuit of ſprats, are alſo ſeen on the coaſts of *North Wales* and *Devonſhire*, in the ſame ſeaſon. PLACE.

II. DIVER.

LI. DIVER. *Gen. Birds* LXXXV.

439. NORTHERN. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 237.—L'Imbrim, ou grand Plongeon de la Mer de Nord, *De Buffon*, viii. 258.—*Pl. Enl.* 952.
Colymbus Glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* 221.—*Latham*, iii. 337.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With head and neck black: throat, and hind part of the neck, marked with a ſemilunar ſpot of white, and with white ſtreaks pointing downwards: upper part of the body and wings black, varied with white ſpots: tail duſky: breaſt and belly white: legs black. LENGTH three feet five inches. EXTENT four feet eight. WEIGHT ſixteen pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits the north of *Europe*, and ſpreads along the *Arctic* coaſts, as far as the mouth of the *Ob* only. Is found about *Spitzbergen*, *Iceland*, *Hudſon's Bay*, and as low as *New York*. Makes its neſt, in the more northern regions, on the little iſles of freſh-water lakes. Every pair keeps a lake to itſelf. Sees well: flies very high, and, darting obliquely, falls ſecure into its neſt. Tries to ſave itſelf by diving, not flying. The young defend themſelves ſtoutly with their bills. Appears in *Greenland* in *April* or the beginning of *May*. Goes away in *September* or *October*, on the firſt fall of ſnow. The natives uſe the ſkins for cloathing; and the *Indians* about *Hudſon's Bay* adorn their heads with circlets of their feathers.

440. IMBER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 238.—Le Grand Plongeon, *De Buffon*, viii. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 251.
Colymbus Immer, *Lin. Syſt.* 222.—*Latham*, iii. 340.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a duſky head: back, coverts of wings, and tail, duſky, elegantly edged with greyiſh white: primaries and tail black: breaſt and belly ſilvery: legs black: webs marked with white ſtripes. Larger than the laſt.

Inhabits

Inhabits *New York* during winter. Extends to *Kamtſchatka*; but in no part of *Sibiria* or *Ruſſia*. Found in *Iceland*, and moſt parts of northern *Europe*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 239.—Le petit Plongeon, *De Buffon*, viii. 254.—*Pl. Enl.* 992. Colymbus Stellatus, Soehane, *Brunnich*, N° 130.—*Latham*, iii. 341.—LEV. MUS. —BL. MUS. 441. SPECKLED.

D. With the bill turning a little upwards: head dark grey, ſpotted with white: hind part of the neck of an uniform grey: back, coverts of wings, primaries, and tail, duſky; each feather of the back and coverts of the wings are marked near the end with two white ſpots: from chin to tail a fine ſilvery white: the throat of ſome clouded with aſh-color. WEIGHT three pounds eleven ounces. LENGTH two feet three. EXTENT three feet nine.

Theſe three ſpecies viſit *New York* in the winter, and return very far north to breed. This is common about the *Baltic* and White Sea; but not obſerved in other parts of *Ruſſia*; yet is a native of *Kamtſchatka* *. It lays two eggs in the graſs, on the borders of the lakes, not far from the ſea. The eggs are exactly oval, of the ſize of thoſe of a Gooſe, duſky, marked with a few black ſpots. PLACE.

D. With a ſtrong black bill, three inches long: head and neck light grey, ſtriped regularly downwards with long narrow black lines: back and ſcapulars duſky and plain: primaries, tail, and legs, duſky: cheeks, and whole under ſide of the body, of a gloſſy white. WEIGHT between two and three pounds. 442. STRIPED.

* *Steller*, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv. 424.

PLACE. Inhabits the lakes of *Hudſon's Bay*. Lays, in *June*, two eggs. Flies high, and paſſes backwards and forwards, making a great noiſe; which is ſaid to portend rain. Deteſted by the natives, who look on this note as ſupernatural.—Mr. *Hutchins*.

443. RED-THROATED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 240.—Le Lumme, ou petit Plongeon de Mer de Nord, *De Buffon*, viii. 261.—*Pl. Enl.* 308.
Colymbus Septentrionalis, *Lin. Syſt.* 220.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With head and chin of an uniform grey: throat, and lower ſide of the neck, of a dull red: upper part grey, ſtreaked with black: upper part of body, wings, and tail, duſky: back and coverts of wings ſpotted with white: breaſt and belly white: legs duſky. WEIGHT three pounds. EXTENT three feet five. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, two feet.

PLACE. Found in the north of *Europe* and *Iceland*, along the northern coaſt of *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, and *Kamtſchatka*; but does not haunt the inland lakes. Inhabits the rivers of *Hudſon's Bay* during ſummer. Prey much on the fiſh entangled in the nets; but are often caught themſelves in their rapid purſuit of the fiſh. Mr. *Hutchins* took fourteen out of a ſingle net in one tide. Numbers of every ſpecies of Diver are frequently taken in this manner about *Hudſon's Bay*.

444. BLACK-THROATED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 241.—Colymbus Arcticus, Lomm. *Faun. Suec.* N° 150.
Le Lumme, &c. *De Buffon*, viii. 261.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With bill, forehead, and cheeks, black: hind part of the neck cinereous: ſides of the neck ſtreaked downwards with black: fore part varying with black, purple, and green: back and coverts of wings duſky; the firſt marked with ſquare, the laſt with round white

white ſpots: breaſt and belly white: tail black: legs partly red, partly duſky.

This, and the preceding, inhabit *Hudſon's Bay* *, the north of *Europe*, and *Iceland*. Few in *Ruſſia:* but frequent in the inland lakes of *Sibiria*, eſpecially thoſe of the *Arctic* regions; but in the wandering ſeaſon ſpread over all latitudes. PLACE.

The *Norwegians* remark the ſagacity of theſe birds, in preſaging the change of weather. When the ſkies are big with rain, they fly wildly about, and make the moſt horrible hoarſe noiſe, fearing that the ſwelled waters ſhould invade their neſt; on the contrary, in fine weather, their note is different, and ſeemingly in an exulting ſtrain. The *Norwegians* think it impious to deſtroy, or even to diſturb, this ſpecies †.

The *Swedes* have leſs ſuperſtition: they dreſs the ſkins; which, when prepared, ſhew in the cleareſt manner, on the inſide, the quincuncial diſpoſition of feathers. They are exceedingly tough, and are uſed for gun-caſes and facings for winter-caps ‡.

* *Edwards*, 147. † *Worm. Muſ.* 304. ‡ *Faun. Suec.*

LII. SKIMMER. *Gen. Birds* LXXXVI.

445. CUT-WATER. Cut-water, *Cateſby*, i. 90.—Le Bec en Ciſeaux, *De Buffon*, viii. 454. tab. 36. —*Pl. Enl.* 357.
Rynchops nigra, *Lin. Syſt.* 229.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SK. With the bill greatly compreſſed, the edges ſharp; lower mandible four inches and a half long; upper only three; baſe red; the reſt black: forehead, chin, front of neck, breaſt, and belly, white: head, and whole upper part of the body, black: wings of the ſame color: lower part of the inner webs of the primaries white: tail ſhort, and a little forked; middle feathers duſky; the others white on their ſides: legs weak and red. LENGTH one foot eight inches. EXTENT three feet ſeven.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*, from *New York* to *Guiana**. Skims nimbly along the water, with its under mandible juſt beneath the ſurface, feeding on the inſects and ſmall fiſh as it proceeds. Frequents alſo oyſter-banks; its bill being partly, like that of the Oyſter-catcher, adapted for preying on thoſe ſhell-fiſh. In Mr. *Ray's Synopſis* † is a ſketch, ſent from *Madras*, of one of this ſpecies.

* *Barrere France Equin.* 135. † 194. N° 5. tab. i. N° 5.

LIII. TERN.

LIII. TERN. *Gen. Birds* LXXXVII.

Cateſby, i. 88.—Le Noddi, *De Buffon*, viii. 461.—*Pl. Enl.* 461.
Sterna Stolida, *Lin. Syſt.* 227.—Lev. Mus. 446. Noddy.

T. With a black long bill: crown white, gradually darkening to the hind part: whole plumage brown: wings and tail almoſt duſky. Weight four ounces.

Inhabit, in vaſt numbers, the *Bahama* iſlands, where they breed on the bare rocks. In the breeding ſeaſon they, and numbers of other birds, are ſeen in great flights, flying near the ſurface of the water, continually dropping on the ſmall fiſh which are driven to the top, to ſhun the perſecution of the greater. The whole air reſounds with the noiſe of the birds, who ſeem in full exultation on their ſucceſs; which is expreſſed in vaſt variety of notes. A rippling and whiteneſs in the water marks the courſe of the ſhoals of fiſh; and above them the air is animated with their feathered enemies. Where the ſtrongeſt rippling is, there appear the thickeſt ſwarms of fowls. As ſoon as the time of nutrition is over, theſe birds diſperſe over the ocean ſeparately; and are ſeen at the diſtance of hundreds of leagues from land; but very ſeldom on the outſide of the tropics. Their ſtupidity is notorious; for they will ſuffer themſelves to be taken by the hand, when they ſettle, as they often do, on the yards of ſhips. Place.

T. With a black bill, two inches long: forehead white: crown, hind part of the head and neck, back, and wings, of a ſooty blackneſs: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, and ridge of the 447. Sooty.

the wings, white: tail greatly forked; tip of the exterior feathers white; the reſt of the tail duſky. Nearly the SIZE of the Common Gull.

PLACE. Sent from NEW YORK to Sir *Aſhton Lever*. Theſe birds are found in very remote climates. They ſwarm in the iſle of *Aſcenſion*, 8 ſouth latitude. Emit a moſt ſharp and ſhrill cry: are quite fearleſs; and fly ſo cloſe to the few men who viſit that diſtant iſle, as almoſt to touch them. They lay only two or three eggs, which are of a ſurprizing ſize, yellowiſh, ſpotted with brown and pale violet. The flocks which poſſeſs the different parts of the iſle, lay at different times. In ſome quarters the young were found very large; in others only a ſingle egg was found juſt then layed. Mr. *Oſbeck* and Doctor *Forſter*, who were here in *April* and *May*, are ſilent about this ſpecies: poſſibly it was then on its migrations. It is to the Comte de *Buffon* * we owe this account; who received it from that obſervant nobleman the Marquis de *Querhoënt*.

448. GREAT. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 254.—Sterna Hirundo, Tarna, *Faun. Suec.* N° 158. Le Pierre garin, ou grande Hirondelle de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 331.—*Pl. Enl.* 987.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With bill and feet of a fine crimſon color: forehead, throat, and whole under ſide, of a pure white: crown black: upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, an elegant pale grey: tail much forked, white, with the exterior edges of the three outmoſt grey. WEIGHT four ounces one quarter. LENGTH fourteen inches. EXTENT thirty.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Spitzbergen*; and alſo the northern parts of *North America*, as far as *Hudſon's Bay*. It appears in *New*

* *Oiſ.* viii. 345.

England

England in *May*, and goes away in autumn: called there the *Mackerel Gull*. It is found on the *Arctic* coasts of *Sibiria* and *Kamtſchatka*. Retires even from *England* at approach of winter.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 255.—Sterna minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* 228. 449. LESSER.
La petite Hirondelle de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 996.—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With a yellow bill and legs; the firſt tipt with black: forehead and cheeks white: from the back to the eyes is a black line: crown black: breaſt and belly of the moſt exquiſite and gloſſy whiteneſs, unequalled by the fineſt ſatin: back and wings of a pale grey: tail white; leſs forked than that of the preceding. WEIGHT two ounces eight grains: LENGTH eight inches and a half: EXTENT nineteen and a half.

This ſpecies is too tender to endure the high northern latitudes, nor even beyond the *Baltic*. Is met with in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, and about the *Black* and *Caſpian* ſea; and in *Sibiria* about the *Irtiſh*. In *America* is ſeen, during ſummer, about *New York*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 256.—Sterna fiſſipes, *Lin. Syſt.* 228. 450. BLACK.
Le Guifette noire, ou l'Epouvantail, *De Buffon*, viii. 341.—*Pl. Enl.* 333.—
Latham, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

T. With the bill, head, neck, breaſt, and belly, black: vent white: wings and back of a deep aſh-color: tail ſhort; exterior feathers white; the others cinereous: legs a dirty red: webs deeply hollowed in the middle, ſo as to form a creſcent.

This is the ſpecies which I apprehend was ſent to the Royal Society from *Hudſon's Bay*; and was ſeen in vaſt flocks beyond lat. 41 north, PLACE.

north, long. 47 weſt from *London*, by Mr. *Kalm* *, ſomewhat ſouth of the bank of *Newfoundland*. Is found in *Europe*, as far as *Iceland*. Very numerous in *Sibiria*, and about the ſalt lakes of the deſarts of *Tartary*, which they animate by their note and active flight and motions.

A. KAMTSCHATKAN. PALLAS, *MS.*
La Guiffette? *De Buffon*, viii. 339.—*Pl. Enl.* 924.

T. With the bill and crown black: forehead and ſpace over the eyes white.

PLACE. Obſerved by *Steller* about *Kamtſchatka*. A bird ſeemingly of this ſpecies was ſhot on the *Severn* a few miles below *Shrewſbury*; and is among the elegant drawings of my friend, *Joſeph Plymley*, Eſq; of *Longnor*.

B. CASPIAN T. Terna Caſpia, Mr. *Lepechin*, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xiv. 500. tab. xiii. —PALLAS, 483. tab. xxii.—*Latham*, iii.

T. With a ſcarlet bill, three inches long: crown and hind part of the head of an intenſe black, hoared with white: ſpace round the eyes black; under each a white creſcent: cheeks, lower ſide of the neck, and whole under ſide of the body, of a ſnowy whiteneſs:

* *Voyage*, i. 23.

upper

upper part cinereous and hoary: ſix firſt primaries darker, edged and tipt with black: tail deeply forked, and of a pure white: legs black. The ſpecimen deſcribed by Doctor PALLAS was of darker colors; perhaps differed in age and ſex. LENGTH near two feet. EXTENT three feet two inches. Seems, in the air, as big as a KITE.

Inhabits the *Caſpian* ſea, about the mouth of the *Yaik*. Makes a laughing noiſe. Fiſhes both in the ſea and rivers. Remains long ſuſpended in the air, then daſhes on its prey; and ſkims the ſurface of the water like a Swallow. Lays, on the back of deſart iſles, two eggs marked with duſky ſpots. Wanders up the great river *Oby*, even towards the *frozen* ocean *. PLACE.

The CASPIAN TERN has been lately diſcovered near *Stockholm*. It returns to the *Baltic* before the *Black-backed* Gull. Lays three eggs on the bare rock; white, thinly painted with black.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* PALLAS, MS. Catalogue.

LIV. GULL. *Gen. Birds* LXXXVIII.

451. BLACK-BACKED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 242.—Larus marinus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 155.
Le Goeland à manteau noir, *De Buffon*, viii. 405.—*Pl. Enl.* 990.—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

G. With a ſtrong pale yellow bill; the lower mandible marked with a black ſpot, encircled with red: upper part of the back and wings black; primaries tipt with white: the reſt of the plumage of a ſnowy whiteneſs: legs pale fleſh-color. WEIGHT ſometimes five pounds. LENGTH twenty-nine inches. EXTENT five feet nine.

SIZE.

PLACE. Inhabits northern *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*, *Lapmark*, and the *White Sea*; *Greenland*, and the coaſt of *North America* down to *New York* and *South Carolina*, where they are called *Old Wives*. Is obſerved, in *Greenland*, to attack other birds, eſpecially the *Eider Duck*. The *Eſkimaux* and *Greenlanders* make their garments of the ſkins of theſe, as well as other water fowl. This was a practice, in early times, with every people to whom manufactures were unknown, *Nam avium plumæ in uſum veſtis conſeruntur* *.

452. HERRING.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 246.—Larus fuſcus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 154.
Le Goeland à manteau gris brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 410.—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.

G. With a yellow bill; lower mandible marked with a red ſpot: irides ſtraw-colored: head, neck, and tail, white: back and coverts of wings aſh-color: primaries duſky, with a white ſpot near

* *Senecæ Epiſt.* Ep. xc.

their

their ends: legs of a pale fleſh-color; vary to yellow. WEIGHT about thirty ounces. LENGTH twenty-three inches. EXTENT four feet four.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Newfoundland*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*: even in the laſt country a common ſpecies; and continues there the whole year. Breeds among broken rocks: much upon wing: is caught in ſnares, or by a baited hook. The fleſh and eggs eaten; and the ſkin uſed, like that of moſt other Gulls, for garments. Is found in *Hudſon's Bay* during ſummer: breeds there, and retires at approach of winter. It breeds likewiſe on the iſlands on the coaſt of *South Carolina*. Is frequent about the *Caſpian* and *Black* ſeas, and their great rivers: alſo about the greateſt lakes of *Sibiria*, and *Ruſſia*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 247. WAGEL.
Le Goeland varié, ou le Griſard, *De Buffon*, viii. 413.—*Pl. Enl.* 266.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

G. With a black bill: irides duſky: whole plumage, above and below, varied with brown, white, and cinereous: primaries duſky: tail mottled with duſky and white; near the end a black bar; tips whitiſh: legs of a dirty white.

The above is only a young *Herring Gull*.

Cateſby, i. 89.—*Will. Orn.* 346. N° iv.—La Mouette rieuſe, *De Buffon*, viii. 433. 454. LAUGHING.
—*Pl. Enl.* 970.
Larus Atricilla, *Lin. Syſt.* 225.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

G. With a red bill: black head: the ends of the primaries black: back and coverts of the wings cinereous: all the reſt of the plumage white: legs black and long. LENGTH about eighteen inches. EXTENT three feet.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama* iſlands. Their note reſembles a coarſe laugh. Has been ſeen but very lately on the *Baltic*.

455. BLACK-HEADED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 252.—Larus ridibundus, *Lin. Syſt.* 225.—La Mouette rieuſe, *De Buffon*, viii. 433.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

G. With a red bill and legs: head and throat black: neck, belly, and tail, white: back and wings aſh-colored: ends of the primaries marked with black. LENGTH about fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-ſeven. WEIGHT ten ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits *New England:* comes in *May*, leaves the country in *Auguſt*. In *Europe*, not farther north than *England*. In all parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and even *Kamtſchatka*. Has the laughing notes of the former, of which it ſeems a variety. Appears in *Hudſon's Bay* in *May:* retires ſouthward in *September*.

456. KITTIWAKE. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 250.—*Phipps*, 187.—Larus Riſſa, *Lin. Syſt.* 224.
Kutge-gehef, *Marten's Spitzbergen*, 82.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS?
Tarrock, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—L. Tridactylus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 157.

G. With a yellow bill: inſide of the mouth orange: head, neck, under ſide of the body, and tail, white: behind each ear is a black ſpot: the back and coverts pale grey: primaries duſky, with a white ſpot near the ends: legs duſky: no back toe. LENGTH fourteen inches. EXTENT three feet two.

PLACE. Is found about *Newfoundland*. Inhabits *Spitzbergen*, *Greenland*, *Iceland*, and the north of *Europe*, the arctic coaſt of *Aſia*, and *Kamtſchatka*.

The KITTIWAKE, or Three-toed Gull, undergoes three alterations of color. In the firſt ſtage of its life, its plumage is much mixed with black, and is at that time the ſame with my *Tarrock*.

In

In its ſecond ſtage, is the ſame with the *Kittiwake*; and in the laſt, is the ſame with the *Larus Riſſa*.

Larus eburneus, *Phipps's Voy.* 187.—Larus candidus, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 67. Rathſher, *Marten's Spitzb.* 77.—La Mouette blanche, *De Buffon*, viii. 422.—*Pl. Enl.* 994.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. 457. Ivory.

G. With the bill and legs of a lead-color: whole plumage of a ſnowy whiteneſs. Length, to the end of the tail, ſixteen inches. Extent thirty-ſeven.

Inhabits *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland:* alſo very frequent in the frozen ſea between *Aſia* and *America*; and off cape *Denbigh*, a little to the ſouth of *Bering's Streights*. Keeps uſually far at ſea; but when it does alight, is very ſtupid, and eaſily killed. The young are ſpotted with black, and their bills are black. Place.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 249.—Larus canus. Homaka. Mave. *Lappis* Straule, *Faun. Suec.* N° 153.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. 458. Common.

G. With a yellow bill: head, neck, tail, and all the under ſide of the body, white: back and coverts of wings light grey: primaries duſky; near their extremities a white ſpot: legs dull white, tinged with green. Length ſeventeen inches. Extent three feet. Weight twelve ounces and a half.

Inhabits as high as *Iceland*; and is common about the *Ruſſian* lakes. Is frequent on the coaſt of *Newfoundland*. Place.

The *Winter Gull*, Br. Zool. is no other than this ſpecies, not arrived at its full plumage.

459. ARCTIC. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 245.—*Phipps*, 187.—Le Labbe à longue queue, *De Buffon*, viii. 445.—*Pl. Enl.* 762.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 421.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

G. With a duſky bill, much hooked at the end: upper part covered with a thin cere: crown black: back, wings, and tail, duſky: neck, breaſt, and belly, white: tail cuneiform; two middle feathers near four inches longer than the reſt. FEMALE wholly brown; under ſide lighteſt. LENGTH twenty-one inches.

PLACE. Inhabits, in *America*, *Hudſon's Bay* *; all the north of *Europe* to *Spitzbergen*; frequent in *Greenland*. Feeds almoſt entirely on fiſh caught by other birds, which it perſecutes till they drop their prey, or vomit for fear; when it catches their droppings before it falls into the water. The *Dutch* call it, from a now exploded notion, that it lives on the dung of fowl, the *Stront-jagger*. Extends along the *arctic* coaſt to *Kamtſchatka*. Aſcends the great rivers, the *Ob*, *Jeneſei*, and *Lena*, above a hundred leagues inland.

460. BLACK-TOED. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 244.—Catharacta cepphus. Strandhoeg, *Brunnich*, N° 126.—Le Labbe, ou Stercoraire, *De Buffon*, viii. 441. tab. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 991.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

G. With a bill reſembling the former: head and neck of a dirty white, marked with duſky ſpots: back, ſcapulars, coverts of wings, and tail, black, prettily edged with pale ruſt: breaſt and belly white, croſſed with numerous duſky and yellowiſh lines: the ſides and vent barred croſſways with black and white: tail black, tipt with white; the exterior webs of the outmoſt ſpotted with ruſt; the two middle feathers are near an inch longer than the others.

* *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii.

Theſe

Theſe birds vary into lighter and darker colors; but the color of the toes are ſpecific marks: the legs are of a blueiſh lead-color: the toes and webs have their lower parts of a deep black. WEIGHT eleven ounces. LENGTH fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-nine.

Inhabits, in *America*, the coaſt of *Newfoundland* and *Hudſon's Bay:* is hated by the natives, who have a notion that the birds are companions to the deteſted *Eſkimaux*. I cannot, in *Europe*, trace it higher than *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; yet it has been ſhot, in the *Atlantic* ocean, as near to the line as north *lat.* 8, weſt *long.* 22. 12. PLACE.

460*. KEASH.

THIS ſpecies of Gull was diſcovered by Mr. *Hutchins*, in *Hudſon's Bay*. Its bill is black, and three inches long: head, neck, breaſt, and belly, of an uniform brown: primaries black: coverts and ſcapulars brown, marked with white: tail black, ſpeckled and tipt with white. LENGTH twenty-three inches. EXTENT four feet and a half. WEIGHT two pounds and a half. Perhaps a young *Skua* Gull: the natives call it *Keaſh*.

A. SKUA, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 243.—Catharacta Skua, *Brunnich*, N° 125.—*Muller*, N° 167. Le Goeland brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 408.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

G. With a ſtrong ſharp black bill and cere: head, back, and coverts of the wings, brown and ruſt-colored: primaries and ſecondaries duſky; the ſhafts of the primaries white: on the ſecondaries

daries a great white ſpot: breaſt and belly of a ruſty aſh: tail brown, white at the baſe: legs black and ſcaly: claws black, ſharp, ſtrong, and hooked like thoſe of a KITE. LENGTH two feet. EXTENT four and a half. WEIGHT three pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* very locally; only from *Foula* and *Unſt*, two of the *Schetland* iſles, to the *Feroe* iſles, *Norway*, and as far as *Iceland*. Its manners, ſuch as its great courage, and fierceneſs in defending its young, in driving away the Eagle from its haunts, and, as is firmly aſſerted by Mr. *Schroter*, a ſurgeon in the *Feroe* iſles, its preying on the leſſer water fowl, like a rapacious land bird, are fully deſcribed in the *Britiſh Zoology*. They abound about *Port Egmont*, in the *Falkland* iſlands, and are therefore ſtiled by navigators, *Port Egmont Hens*. They have been obſerved in many parts of the *Pacific* ocean, as low as *lat.* 36. 56 ſouth, to the eaſt * of *New Zeland*; and as high, in the ſame hemiſphere, as *lat.* 67. 15 †. The navigators found them in great plenty, in their breeding ſeaſon, in the latter end of *December*, about *Chriſtmas Sound*, in *Terra del Fuego*, making their neſts in the dry graſs. They have not been remarked in other parts of the globe, nearer than the *Schetlands*.

B. GLAUCOUS, Larus Glaucus, *Brunnich*, N° 148.—*Muller*, N° 169.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 64.—*Latham*, iii.

G. With a yellow bill, and orange ſpot near the end: head and lower part of the body white: back and wings of a fine hoary grey; primaries darkeſt, and tipt with white: legs of a pale fulvous hue. In SIZE ſuperior to the Herring Gull.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norway*, *Lapmark*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. Is called by the *Dutch*, *Burgermeiſter*, being the maſter of all other ſea fowl. It builds its neſt high on the cliffs: preys on dead

* *Cook's Voy. Hawkſworth's Coll.* ii. 283. † *Forſter's Voy.* i. 109.

Whales:

Whales: attends the Walruſes, in order to feed on their dung; and, as *Frederic Martens* aſſerts, will even deſtroy and eat the young of the Razor-bills. It alſo feeds on fiſh; and does not deſpiſe the berries of the *Empetrum Nigrum*. It is almoſt continually on wing; and makes a hoarſe noiſe, like the Raven.

The GLAUCOUS GULL breeds on the rocks of the *Baltic* ſea, and muſt be placed among the birds of *Sweden*. It lays three blueiſh eggs, with ſome large black ſpots. They are very ſharp at the leſſer end.

C. SILVERY. Larus argentatus, *Brunnich*, N° 149.—*Latham*, iii.

G. With a white head and neck, ſtreaked downwards with cinereous lines: back and under part of the body like the former ſpecies: lower part of the primaries greyiſh; upper black; the tips white: bill yellow, with an orange ſpot. SIZE of the Herring Gull. This and the former ſeem nearly.

Inhabits *Norway*. This, Mr. *Oedman* aſſures me, is only a *Herring Gull*, whitened by extreme age and cold. PLACE.

D. RED-LEGGED.

G. With blood-red bill and legs: head and neck white, mottled about the former: back and coverts of wings fine grey: leſſer coverts mottled: under ſide of body and the tail white; the laſt tipt with black. SIZE of the Black-cap Gull.

A bird of this ſpecies was brought from *Kamtſchatka*. Another of the ſame kind has been ſhot in *Angleſey*. PLACE.

LV. PETREL. *Gen. Birds* LXXXIX.

461. FULMAR. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 257.—Procellaria glacialis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 144.—Petrel de l'isle de St. Kilda, *Pl. Enl.* 59.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

P. With a strong yellow bill: head, neck, tail, and under side of the body, white: back and coverts of wings cinereous: primaries dusky: legs of a pale yellow. Rather larger than the Common Gull.

PLACE. Abound in the seas of *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland*, and common in those between *Kamtschatka* and *America*: the latter are darker colored than the former. They are equally abundant in the southern hemisphere. Captain *Cook* found them among the ice, in his voyage towards the south pole, in lat. 64. 55 *; in lat. 59, to the south of the isle of *New Georgia* †; and even in the moderate climate of lat. 34. 45, not remote from the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡. They keep chiefly in the high seas, and feed on dead whales, or any thing that offers on the surface; but will, with their strong bills, pick the fat out of the backs of living whales, especially of the wounded; whose bloody track they will follow by hundreds, to watch its rising. Their flight resembles running on the top of the water; for which reason the *Norwegians* call it *Hav-hest*, or Sea-horse; and *Storm-fugl*, or Storm-fowl, as being supposed to be a presage of tempests. The *Dutch* call it *Mall-mucke*, or the Foolish Fly, from their multitudes, and their stupidity. They very seldom come to land, unless they chance to lose their way in the mists, which are so fre-

* *Cook's Voy. S. Pole*, i. 252. † *Forster's Voy.* ii. 534. ‡ *Forster*, i. 52.

quent

quent on the coaſt of *Greenland* during the month of *Auguſt*. They breed on the broken rocks about *Diſco*, and remote from the main land.

They are, by reaſon of their food, exceſſively fetid; yet the fleſh is uſed as a food by the *Greenlanders*, both raw and dreſſed. The fat is alſo eaten, and ſerves to ſupply their lamps with oil. The prey of theſe birds being chiefly the blubber of cetaceous fiſh, it is quickly converted into oil, which ſerves the *Fulmars* for a double end; as a ſuſtenance for the young, and a defence againſt their aſſailants; for they ſpurt it, on being ſeized, out of their mouths and noſtrils, into the faces of the perſons who lay hold of them. The *Greenlanders* take them by darting them in the water.

Latham, vi. 396.—Quebrantahueſſos, *Boug. Voy.* 63.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. 205.—*Forſter's Voy.* 516.—*De Buffon*, ix. 519. 461. A. GIANT.

P. With a very ſtrong bill, four inches and a half long, much hooked at the end, and of a fine yellow, like that of poliſhed box; the tube reaches to the commencement of the hook. At the corners of the mouth is a naked yellow ſkin: the crown is duſky: hind part of the neck and back light brown, mottled with dirty white: wings, ſcapulars, and tail, an uniform duſky brown: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: legs ſhort, ſtrong, and of a greyiſh yellow; the ſpur very ſtrong and ſharp. Length forty inches; extent of wings ſeven feet: equal in body to a Gooſe.

Theſe birds are very common off the weſtern coaſt of *North America*, and in the ſea between that continent and *Kamtſchatka*, and quite cover the rocks of the intervening chain of iſles with their numbers. STELLER ſaw multitudes feeding on a dead whale, two hundred verſts from land. They ſpread over the ocean like the PLACE.

little ſpecies of Petrel, and like it is the harbinger of ſtorms. Sailors diſlike their appearance, and call them *Mother Cary's Geeſe*, as they do the leſſer kind her *Chickens*. Mother *Cary* was probably a witch, protectreſs of theſe ominous birds: for ſeamen, as well as landmen, had their belief in the *weird* ſiſters, who

Hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land.

They often appear the day before a ſtorm, ſometimes ſkimming the ſurface of the water, following the courſe of the waves with expanded and ſeemingly motionleſs wings; as the winds increaſe ſo do their numbers; gathering round the ſhip, ſometimes flying round, at others floating on the waves, but always keep near, till the return of fair weather *.

They are found as high north as the *Kamtſchatkan* ſeas; and along the weſtern coaſts of *America*, in different places, as low as *Staaten* land. They have been ſeen in the northern hemiſphere in *March*, *April*, and *May*. In the ſouthern, for example, in *Terra del Fuego*, and *Kerguelin*'s iſland, in *December*. They are very fooliſh birds; and were found in the laſt place ſo tame, as to ſuffer the ſeamen to knock them on the head with ſticks. The *Ruſſians*, on account of the ſtupidity of theſe birds, call them *Gloupichi* †. They feed on the carcaſes of ſeals, whales, or any others they meet with. M. *Bougainville* intimates, that they alſo prey on live birds; for he ſpeaks of them as the enemy of certain kinds frequent on the *Falkland* iſles ‡. From the vaſt ſtrength of their bills, they certainly are a redoubtable foe: the *Spaniards*, from that circumſtance, call them *Quebrantahueſſos*, or the *Bone-breaker* ‖. Our circumnavigators eat of them, and call them a good food.

* *Ulloa*'s voy. ii. 220. octavo, tranſ.—*Pernetti*'s voy. tranſ. 100.
† *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 492, 505. ‡ *Bougainville*'s voy. tranſ. 62.
‖ *Ulloa*.

It

It is very probable that they migrate, with the *Albatros*, into the ſouthern hemiſphere, and breed there. The eggs of the Pintado Petrel were found on *Kerguelin*'s land in *December*. A ſmall blue ſpecies, and a ſmall black one, were alſo ſeen at the ſame time aſhore there *. This concurrence of four ſpecies of a genus, which is never found on land, unleſs at the ſeaſon of breeding, renders certain that this is one of the places, and *December* one of the months in which they perform the firſt great command of perpetuating their race.

Latham, vi. 408.—Lev. Mus.

461. B. Black-toed.

P. With a black bill, an inch and a half long: chin, throat, and ſpace round its baſe, of a pale ſilvery grey, minutely ſpeckled with duſky: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a ſooty black, a little hoary on the back: whole lower part of neck and body of a hoary aſh: tail rounded at the end: legs, and one third of the length of the webs, very pale: the reſt of the webs and the joints of the toes black. Length thirteen inches.

From a ſpecimen in the *Leverian* Muſeum, ſuppoſed to come from the weſtern ſide of *North America*.

Latham, vi. 416.—*Br. Muſ.*

461. C. Dusky.

P. With a duſky bill, an inch and an half long; inſtead of tubular noſtrils, only two ſmall apertures: upper part of the body duſky black, lower white: ſides of the neck mottled with brown

* Cook's laſt voy. i. 87.

and

and white: edges of the middle coverts of the wings whitiſh: legs placed as far behind as the vent, duſky on their outſides, pale on the inner: two inner toes yellowiſh: webs orange. LENGTH thirteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Nootka* ſound; and *Chriſtmas* iſle, in the Pacific ocean, lat. 1. 59. north; long. 202. 30. eaſt.

462. SHEAR-WATER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 258.—*Edw. Av.* 359.—Procellaria Puffinus, *Lin. Syſt.* 213.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

P. With a duſky bill, more ſlender than that of the former: head, wings, and whole upper part of the body, of a ſooty blackneſs: lower part, from chin to tail, and the inner coverts of the wings, white: legs weak, compreſſed; whitiſh before, duſky behind. LENGTH fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-one. WEIGHT ſeventeen ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*. Conſort with the laſt in *Greenland:* and, in miſty weather, quite cover the ſea. It extends, in the *Atlantic* ocean, to *America*, and again almoſt to the *Cape of Good Hope* *; and is alſo found in the ſouthern hemiſphere, having been ſeen in ſouth lat. 13. 13, in Captain *Cook's* paſſage from *Eaſter* iſland to *Otaheitè* †: and again, in numbers, as low as cape *Deſeada*, in ſouth latitude 53 ‡.

* *Cook's Voy. to S. Pole*, 12, 13. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.*

P. With

P. With the whole upper and under parts of a cinereous grey: bill much hooked, and black: leſſer coverts of wings duſky; greater, deep grey: exterior webs of primaries duſky; interior, light grey: tail forked, and of a light grey. LENGTH nine inches. 463. FORK-TAIL.

Taken among the ice between *Aſia* and *America*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 259.—Procellaria pelagica, Stormwaders Fogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 143. 464. STORMY.

Le Petrel, ou l'Oiſeau tempete, *Pl. Enl.* 993.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

P. With a black bill, much hooked at the end: rump and feathers of the vent, and each ſide of the tail, white; all the reſt black: ſecondaries tipt with white: tail ſhort: wings very long. LENGTH ſix inches. EXTENT thirteen.

This ſpecies inhabits the north of *Europe:* is common about *Kamtſchatka*, where it is larger than in other places: but does not extend to the *Arctic* circle, at leſt is unmentioned by the Fauniſts of that region. Is, with the preceding, found at all diſtances from land, in all parts of the *Atlantic*, from *Great Britain* to the coaſt of *North America* *: flocks attend the ſhips the whole way, and uſually keep in the wake, where they pick up every thing that drops. They never are off wing; yet ſeem to ſettle. They are ſilent during day; clamorous in the dark. Are hated by the ſailors, who call them *Witches*, imagining they forebode a ſtorm. The *Norwegians* ſtile them *Sondenvinds Fugl*; the *Swedes*, *Stormwaders Fogel*; and the inhabitants of *Feroe*, *Strunkvit*. PLACE.

* *Kalm*, i. 22, 23.

A. KURIL.

A. KURIL. Black Petrel, *Edw.* 89.—*Latham*, iii.

P. With a ſtrong yellow bill: whole plumage of an unvaried ruſty black: legs the ſame, daſhed with red. SIZE of a Raven.

PLACE. Sent to Doctor *Pallas* from the *Kuril* iſles.

LVI. MERGANSER. *Gen. Birds* XC.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 260.—Mergus Merganſer, Wrakfagel, Kjorfagel, Skraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 135.—Le Harle, *De Buffon*, viii. 267.—*Pl. Enl.* 951, 953.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 465. Goosander.

M. With a red bill: head full of feathers, looſe behind, and of a mallard green: lower part of the neck and belly of a fine ſtraw-color: upper part of the back, and ſcapulars next to it, black: lower part of the back, and the tail, cinereous: primaries duſky; ſecondaries white, edged with black: coverts on the ridge of the wing black; the others white: legs a full orange. Weight four pounds. Length two feet four. Extent three feet two. Head and upper part of the neck of the Female, or Dun Diver, or *Mergus Caſtor* of Linnæus, is ferruginous: behind is a pendent creſt: throat white: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, cinereous: primaries duſky: breaſt and middle of the belly white.

Inhabits the province of *New York* in winter: retires in *April*, probably to *Hudſon's Bay*, and other northern countries. It is alſo found as low as *South Carolina* *. Breeds in every latitude in the *Ruſſian* empire; but moſtly in the north. Is common in *Kamtſchatka*. Extends through northern *Europe* to *Iceland* and *Greenland* †. Continues the whole year in the *Orknies*; but viſits Place

* The birds like a Duck, with a narrow bill, with ſets of teeth, called in *Carolina*, *Fiſhermen*, and deſcribed as having a fiſhy taſte, are of this ſpecies. See *Lawſon*, 150.

† *Olaffen Iceland*—and *Faun. Groenl.* N° 49.

South Britain only in ſevere winters. Swims with its body very deep in the water: dives admirably; and is a great devourer of fiſh.

The GOOSANDER fears leſs the cold than the ice, the laſt preventing it from feeding: one was ſeen in *Helſingeland*, in the month of *January*, in the moſt intenſe cold. It returns among the firſt birds in the ſpring. It lays fourteen eggs, ſometimes in hollow trees, ſometimes under buſhes. The males, in the month of *July*, often ſleep on the water with their heads under their wings. They feed chiefly on *Blennies*.

466. RED-BREASTED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 261.—Mergus ſerrator, Ptacka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 136.—Le Harle huppé, *De Buffon*, viii. 273.—*Pl. Enl.* 207.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 48.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

MALE. With a creſted head; and part of the neck a mallard green: reſt of the neck, and whole belly, white: breaſt ferruginous, ſpotted with black: upper part of the back black: exterior ſcapulars black; interior white: coverts of the wings black and white: primaries duſky: lower part of the back, and ſides under the wings, cinereous, barred with ſmall lines of black: tail brown: legs orange. In the FEMALE the head and upper part of the neck are dull ferruginous: throat white: fore part of the neck, and the breaſt, marbled with deep aſh-color: back, ſcapulars, and tail, cinereous: primaries duſky. WEIGHT of the male two pounds. LENGTH one foot nine. EXTENT two feet ſeven.

PLACE. Frequent *Newfoundland* and *Greenland* during ſummer; and appear, in the ſame ſeaſon, in *Hudſon's Bay* in great flocks. Is found in *Europe* as high as *Iceland*, where it is called *Vatus-önd*. In the *Ruſſian*

Ruſſian dominions is gregarious, about the great rivers of *Sibiria* and lake *Baikal*.

It arrives later in *Sweden* than the former. It has ſuch a predilection for the color of red, that the *Swediſh* ſhooters uſe dogs of that tinge, and even cover their bodies with red cloth or linen when they are engaged in the purſuit of this ſpecies.

Mr. *Hutchins* adds two ſpecies to this genus, diſcovered by him in *Hudſon's Bay*.

466. A. BROWN.

THE head of the firſt is of a dark brown: from the orbits is a whitiſh brown ſtroke, extending backwards, and ending in a large pendent creſt; the upper part of it brown, the lower black: greater and leſſer coverts, ſcapulars, and tail, black: ſecondaries of the ſame color, but each web is broadly edged with white: chin ſpeckled with black and white: breaſt blueiſh grey, lightly mottled with white: belly white: vent tawny: beyond the junction of the thighs with the body, are a few black feathers marked with red: legs duſky yellow. WEIGHT twenty-three ounces. LENGTH ſeventeen inches and a half.

PLACE.

This ſpecies arrives in the bay in *May*, as ſoon as the rivers are open. Makes its neſt about the lakes, with graſs lined with feathers pulled from its own breaſt: retires when the rivers are frozen.

466. B. WAPERS.

THE next is called by the natives *Waw, pew ne way ſe pis*. Has a black, long, ſlender bill: forehead and crown of a ſhining black, and the feathers long: about the ears are ſome dirty white feathers: throat and belly white: breaſt and vent blue: the hind part of the neck inclines to brown: primaries, ſcapulars, baſtard

wing, and leſſer coverts, dark blue: greater coverts blue, marked with a white ſpot: ſecondaries white on the outſide, blue on the inner: tail black, ſhort, and rounded: legs blue. WEIGHT fourteen ounces. LENGTH fourteen inches.

PLACE. Arrives in *Hudſon's Bay* in *June:* lays ten ſmall white eggs, and makes its neſt on the top of ſome ſtump of a tree, near the ſides of ponds, and forms a cavity by ſcraping away the rotten wood: hatches in *July*, and immediately conveys its young to the water: retires in *October*.

467. HOODED. Round-creſted Duck, *Cateſby*, i. 94.—*Edw.* 360.—*Latham*, iii.
Mergus cucullatus, *Lin. Syſt.* 207.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

M. With a large, upright, circular creſt, beginning at the baſe of the bill, and ending at the hind part of the head; flabelliform, edged with black; the reſt white; and on each ſide, above the eyes, ſtreaked with a ſhorter ſet of black feathers: forehead, cheeks, neck, back, and tail, black: breaſt and belly white: ſides yellowiſh ruſt, croſſed by ſlender duſky lines. Head and neck of the FEMALE dark aſh, mottled with black: creſt ſhort, and ruſt-colored: back, wings, and tail, duſky; the wings croſſed with a white line: breaſt and belly white. In SIZE between a Wigeon and a Teal.

PLACE. This ſpecies breeds in ſome unknown parts of the north. Appears in *New York*, and other parts of *North America*, as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina*, in *November*; and frequents freſh waters: retires in *March*.

Br. Zool. N° 262.—La Piette, *De Buffon*, viii. 275.—*Pl. Enl.* 449, 450. 468. SMEW.
Le Harle couronné, *De Buffon*, viii. 280.—*Pl. Enl.* 935, 936.—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.

M. With a lead-colored bill: horizontal creſt, white above, black beneath: eyes included in a large oval ſpot, black, gloſſed with green, which extends to the baſe of the bill: neck, and whole under ſide of the body, pure white: wings and ſcapulars parti-colored with black and white: tail deep aſh-color: legs blueiſh grey. LENGTH eighteen inches. EXTENT twenty-ſix. WEIGHT thirty-four ounces. Head of the FEMALE * ruſt-colored, and ſlightly creſted: around the eyes a ſpot of the ſame color and form as in the male: neck grey, darkeſt behind: in the other marks reſembles the male, except the legs, which are grey.

This ſpecies was ſent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, I think as a winter bird. In *Europe* it extends to *Iceland:* viſits *Britain* in the ſevere ſeaſon. In the *Ruſſian* empire frequents the ſame places with the GOOSANDER. Each of theſe retire ſouthward at approach of winter; and are obſerved returning up the *Volga* in *February*, tending towards the north. Migrates during ſummer, even as low as *Tinos* in the *Archipelago* †. PLACE.

The *Mergus Minutus* of LINNÆUS, *Faun. Suec.* N° 138, is the female of the above.

* Confiding in other writers, I made, in my *Britiſh Zoology*, another ſpecies of the female of the Smew, under the name of the *Red-headed*, N° 263. The bird I thought to be the female, and call the Lough Diver, is a diſtinct kind. Mr. *Plymley* informs me that he diſſected ſeveral, and found males and females without any diſtinction of plumage in either ſex.

† *Extracts*, ii. 146.—*Haſſelquiſt*, 269.

LVII. DUCK.

LVII. DUCK. *Gen. Birds* XCI.

469. WHISTLING SWAN. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 264.—Anas Cygnus ferus. Swan, *Faun. Suec.* N° 107.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With the lower part of the bill black; upper part, and ſpace between that and the eyes, covered with a naked yellow ſkin: eye-lids naked and yellow: whole plumage pure white: legs black. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, four feet ten. EXTENT ſeven feet three. WEIGHT from thirteen to ſixteen pounds.

PLACE. Theſe birds inhabit the northern world, as high as *Iceland*, and as low as the ſoft climate of *Greece*, or of *Lydia*, the modern *Anatolia*, in *Aſia Minor:* it even deſcends as low as *Egypt*. They ſwarm, during ſummer, in the great lakes and marſhes of the *Tartarian* and *Sibirian* deſarts; and reſort in great numbers to winter about the *Caſpian* and *Euxine* ſeas. Thoſe of the eaſtern parts of *Sibiria* retire beyond *Kamtſchatka*, either to the coaſts of *America*, or to the iſles north of *Japan*. Swans were twice ſeen in *Nootka* ſound, in the month of *April*, flying towards the north, probably to their breeding places. In *Sibiria*, they ſpread far north, but not to the *Arctic* circle. They arrive in *Hudſon's Bay* about the end of *May*, about nine in a flock, accompanied by the Geeſe. Breed in great numbers on the ſhores, in the iſlands, and in the inland lakes; but all retire to the ſouthern parts of *North America* in autumn, even as low as *Carolina* and *Louiſiana* *. Mr. *Lawſon*, who was no inaccurate obſerver, ſays, that there were two ſorts in *Carolina:* the larger is called, from its note, the *Trumpeter*. Theſe arrive in great flocks

* *Cateſby, App.* xxxvi.—*Lawſon*, 146.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 78.

to

to the freſh rivers in winter; and, in *February*, retire to the great lakes to breed: the leſſer are called *Hoopers*, and frequent moſtly the ſalt water. The Cygnets are eſteemed a delicate diſh. The *Indians* of *Louiſiana* make diadems for their chieftains with the large feathers: the leſſer are woven into garments for the women of rank. The young of both ſexes make tippets of the unplucked ſkin. They breed in great multitudes in the lakes of *Lapland*; and reſort towards the more ſouthern parts of *Europe*, during the ſevere ſeaſon. Breed even in the *Orkney* iſles.

How taken in Iceland.

In *Iceland* they are an object of chace. In *Auguſt* they loſe their feathers to ſuch a degree as not to be able to fly. The natives, at that ſeaſon, reſort in great numbers to the places where they moſt abound; and come provided with dogs, and active and ſtrong horſes, trained to the ſport, and capable of paſſing nimbly over the boggy ſoil and marſhes. The Swans will run as faſt as a tolerable horſe. The greater numbers are taken by the dogs, which are taught to catch them by the neck, which cauſes them to loſe their balance, and become an eaſy prey. Great uſe is made of the plumage: the fleſh is eaten; and the ſkin of the legs and feet, taken off entire, looks like ſhagreen, and is uſed for purſes. The eggs are collected in the ſpring for food *.

In Kamtſchatka.

In *Kamtſchatka*, where they abound both in winter and ſummer, they are alſo taken with dogs, in the moulting ſeaſon; or killed with clubs. During winter they are taken in the unfrozen rivers, and form a conſtant diſh at the tables of the natives †.

Specific diſtinctions.

This ſpecies has ſeveral diſtinctions from the ſpecies which we, in *England*, call the Tame Swan. In *Ruſſia* this ſpecies more fitly clames the name, it being the kind moſt commonly tamed in that empire. The Whiſtling Swan carries its neck quite erect: the other ſwims with it arched. This is far in-

* *Olaſſen*, i. 118.

† *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 495.

ferior

ferior in ſize. This has twelve ribs on a ſide; the MUTE* only eleven. But the moſt remarkable is the ſtrange figure of the wind-pipe, which falls into the cheſt, then turns back like a trumpet, and afterwards makes a ſecond bend to join the lungs. Thus it is enabled to utter a loud and ſhrill note. The other *Swan*, on the contrary, is the moſt ſilent of birds; it can do nothing more than hiſs, which it does on receiving any provocation. The vocal kind emits its loud notes only when flying, or calling: its ſound is, *whoogh*, *whoogh*, very loud and ſhrill, but not diſagreeable, when heard far above one's head, and modulated by the winds. The natives of *Iceland* compare it to the notes of a violin: in fact, they hear it at the end of their long and gloomy winter, when the return of the Swans announces the return of ſummer: every note muſt be therefore melodious which preſages the ſpeedy thaw, and the releaſe from their tedious confinement.

VOCAL SWAN OF THE POETS.

It is from this ſpecies alone that the antients have given the fable of the Swan being endued with the powers of melody: embracing the *Pythagorean* doctrine, they made the body of this bird the manſion of the ſouls of departed poets: and after that, attributed to the birds the ſame faculty of harmony which their inmates poſſeſſed in a pre-exiſtent ſtate. The vulgar, not diſtinguiſhing between ſweetneſs of numbers and melody of voice, thought that real which was only intended figuratively. The MUTE Swan never frequents the *Padus*; and I am almoſt equally certain that it never is ſeen on the *Cayſter*, in *Lydia*; each of them, ſtreams celebrated by the poets, for the great reſort of Swans. The *Padus* was ſtyled *Oloriferus*, from the numbers which frequented its waters; and there are few of the poets, *Greek* or *Latin*, who do not truly make them

* We change the name of the Tame Swan into MUTE, as the former name is equivocal, and this ſpecies emits no ſound.

its

its inhabitants. I ſhall give one reference only, out of reſpect to the extreme beauty of the imagery.

Haud ſecus *Eridani* ſtagnis ripave *Cayſtri*
Innatat albus Olor, pronoque immobile corpus
Dat fluvio: & pedibus tacitis emigrat in undas.
Silius Italicus, lib. 14.

Tame Swan, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 265.—Anſer Cygnus, N° 107. β.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. 470. Mute Swan.

D. With a deep red bill, and black incurvated nail at the end: a triangular naked black ſkin between the bill and the eyes: at the baſe of the upper mandible a large black rounded protuberance: legs black: whole plumage of a ſnowy whiteneſs. Weight ſometimes twenty-five pounds.

The Mute Swan, or that which we call Tame, is found in a wild ſtate in ſome parts of *Ruſſia*; but far more plentiful in *Sibiria*. It arrives, in ſummer, later from the ſouth, and does not ſpread ſo far north *. Thoſe which frequent the provinces of *Ghilan* and *Maſenderan*, on the ſouth of the *Caſpian* ſea, grow to a vaſt ſize, and are eſteemed great delicacies. The *Mahometans* hold them in high veneration †. Place.

Edw. 151.—*Cateſby*, i. 91.—Anas Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 198.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 412.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 471. Canada Goose.

D. With an elevated black bill: head, neck, primaries, and tail, black: from the throat paſſes, along the cheeks to the hind part of each ſide of the head, a triangular white ſpot: bottom of

* Doctor Pallas. † *Extracts*, iii. 78.

the neck, vent feathers, lower belly, and coverts of the tail, white: breaſt, upper belly, back, and wings (except primaries) of a duſky brown: legs of a deep lead-color.

PLACE. Inhabit the northern parts of *North America*. Immenſe flocks appear annually in the ſpring in *Hudſon's Bay*, and paſs far to the north to breed; and return ſouthward in the autumn. Numbers alſo breed about *Hudſon's Bay*, and lay ſix or ſeven eggs. The young are eaſily made tame. M. *Fabricius* ſuſpects that they are found, during ſummer, in *Greenland* *. They proceed, in their ſouthern migration, as low as *South Carolina*, where they winter in the rice-grounds. The *Engliſh* of *Hudſon's Bay* depend greatly on Geeſe, of theſe and other kinds, for their ſupport; and, in favorable years, kill three or four thouſand, which they ſalt and barrel. Their arrival is impatiently attended; it is the harbinger of the ſpring, and the month named by the *Indians* the *Gooſe* moon. They appear uſually at our ſettlements in numbers, about *St. George*'s day, O. S. and fly northward to neſtle in ſecurity. They prefer iſlands to the continent, as further from the haunts of men. Thus *Marble Iſland* was found, in *Auguſt*, to ſwarm with Swans, Geeſe, and Ducks; the old ones moulting, and the young at that time incapable of flying †.

The *Engliſh* ſend out their ſervants, as well as *Indians*, to ſhoot theſe birds on their paſſage. It is in vain to purſue them: they therefore form a row of huts made of boughs, at muſquet-ſhot diſtance from each other, and place them in a line acroſs the vaſt marſhes of the country. Each hovel, or, as they are called, *ſtand*, is occupied by only a ſingle perſon. Theſe attend the flight of the birds, and on their approach mimic their cackle ſo well, that the Geeſe will anſwer, and wheel and come nearer the ſtand. The

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 66. † *Drage*, i. 93.

ſportſman

ſportſman keeps motionleſs, and on his knees, with his gun cocked, the whole time; and never fires till he has ſeen the eyes of the Geeſe. He fires as they are going from him, then picks up another gun that lies by him, and diſcharges that. The Geeſe which he has killed, he ſets up on ſticks as if alive, to decoy others; he alſo makes artificial birds for the ſame purpoſe. In a good day (for they fly in very uncertain and unequal numbers) a ſingle *Indian* will kill two hundred. Notwithſtanding every ſpecies of Gooſe has a different call, yet the *Indians* are admirable in their imitation of every one.

The vernal flight of the Geeſe laſts from the middle of *April* until the middle of *May*. Their firſt appearance coincides with the thawing of the ſwamps, when they are very lean. The autumnal, or the ſeaſon of their return with their young, is from the middle of *Auguſt* to the middle of *October* *. Thoſe which are taken in this latter ſeaſon, when the froſts uſually begin, are preſerved in their feathers, and left to be frozen for the freſh proviſions of the winter ſtock. The feathers conſtitute an article of commerce, and are ſent into *England*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 267.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. 72. Bean Goose.

D. With a ſmall bill, much compreſſed near the end; baſe and nail black; middle of a pale red: head and neck cinereous brown, tinged with ruſt: breaſt and belly dirty white, clouded with aſh-color: leſſer coverts of the wings very light grey: back plain aſh-color: ſcapulars darker, edged with white: primaries and ſecondaries grey, edged with black: tail edged with white: legs ſaf-

* *Dobbs's Hudſon's Bay*, 52.

fron-color: claws white. LENGTH two feet ſeven. WEIGHT ſix pounds and a half.

PLACE. Obſerved by Mr. *Hearne*, in *Hudſon's Bay*. Is in *Europe* a northern bird. Breeds in great numbers in *Lewis*, one of the *Hebrides*, and is moſt deſtructive to the green corn. Migrates at the latter end of *Auguſt*, in flocks innumerable, into the wolds of *Yorkſhire*, and into *Lincolnſhire*; and among them are ſome white *. They all diſappear in the ſpring. The appearance and diſappearance of this kind in *Auſtria* is ſimilar †. Wild Geeſe are ſeen flying over, but very rarely alight in the *Orknies*.

473. GREY LAG GOOSE. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 266.—Anas Anſer. Willgâs, *Faun. Suec.* N° 114.—Wild Gooſe of all authors.—*Latham*, iii.

L'Oye Sauvage, *Pl. Enl.* 995.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With an elevated bill, fleſh-colored, tinged with yellow, and with a white nail: head and neck cinereous, mixed with dirty yellow: neck ſtriated downwards: back and primaries duſky; the laſt tipt with black; ſhafts white: ſecondaries black, edged with white: leſſer coverts duſky, edged with white: breaſt and belly whitiſh, clouded with aſh-color: rump and vent white: middle feathers of the tail duſky, tipt and edged with white; the outmoſt almoſt entirely white: legs fleſh-colored: claws black. LENGTH two feet nine. EXTENT five feet. WEIGHT ſometimes ten pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*, and migrates into *Hudſon's Bay*. It appears as ſoon as the ſun has force enough

* *Liſter*, in *Ph. Tr. Abridg.* ii. 852.—I cannot but ſuſpect, that ſome of the SNOW GEESE, N° 477, may mix with them, as none of this genus vary in color in the wild ſtate.

† *Kramer Anim. Auſtr.* 339.

to

to melt the ice; that is in *May*. They alight and feed on the graſſy ſpots: they collect in flocks of twenty or thirty: ſtay about three weeks: ſeparate into pairs, and reſort along the coaſts to breed. In *July* they moult, at which time the *Indians* knock them down with ſticks. Some are brought alive to the factories, where they are fed with corn, and thrive greatly. About the middle of *Auguſt* the Geeſe return to the marſhes with their young, and continue there till *September*.

Frequents, during winter, *South Carolina*, and particularly the rice-grounds, where it gleans the droppings of the harveſt. This ſpecies breeds in the fens of *Lincolnſhire*, and never migrates from that county. They are ſeen, early in the ſpring, flying over *Sweden*, to the *Lapland* moors, and to the eaſtern and ſouthern parts of *Iceland*; in which quarters of that iſland alone they breed *. Return in autumn: make a ſhort ſtay along the ſhores; but never winter in *Sweden* †. Abound in *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, and *Kamtſchatka*; but breed chiefly in the north.

Edw. 152.—Anſer Cæruleſcens, *Lin. Syſt.* 196.—*Latham*, iii. 474. Blue-winged Goose.
Mus. —Lev.

D. With a red elevated bill: crown yellowiſh; reſt of the head and neck white; the hind part of the laſt ſpotted with black; in ſome the ſpots are wanting: baſe of the neck, breaſt, ſides under the wings, and back, of a deep brown: coverts of the wings and tail of a light blueiſh aſh-color: belly and vent white: primaries duſky: ſcapulars and tail white and grey, diſpoſed in ſtripes: legs red. In Size rather leſſer than the common Tame Gooſe.

* *Paulſon.* † *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 585.

Migrates

PLACE. Migrates into *Hudſon's Bay*, and re-migrates like the former. The *Indians* have a notion, that to avoid the cold, it flies towards the ſun, till it ſinges its pate againſt that luminary. Few go very far north; but are moſt numerous about *Albany Fort*; where, on the contrary, the SNOW GEESE are very ſcarce.

475. BERING. D. With a yellow excreſcence at the baſe of the bill, radiated in the middle with blueiſh black feathers: round the ears a ſpace of greeniſh white: eyes black, encircled with yellow, and rayed with black: back, fore part of the neck, and belly, white: wings black: hind part of the neck blueiſh. SIZE of a common Wild Gooſe.—STELLER's *Deſcr.* *

PLACE. Obſerved by Mr. *Steller*, in *July*, on the iſle of *Bering*. They probably came from *America*. It is the remark of that great naturaliſt, during his ſtay on that iſland, that Geeſe of various kinds migrated this way to and from *America* to *Aſia*, in vaſt flocks. In the ſpring they came from the weſt, in autumn from the eaſt; which proves, that the Water-Fowl of theſe latitudes prefer, for breeding-places, the *Aſiatic* waſtes to thoſe of *America*.

476. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 268.—Anas Erythropus Fiælgas, *Faun. Suec.* N° 116.—*Latham*, iii.

Laughing Gooſe, *Edw.* 153.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a pale yellow elevated bill: forehead white: head and neck of a cinereous brown, darkeſt on the crown: coverts of the wings grey, edged with brown: breaſt of an aſh-color, clouded with a deeper: belly white, marked with large black ſpots: coverts

* See *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 496, 7.

of

of the tail and the vent white: tail duſky, edged with white: legs orange. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT four feet ſix. WEIGHT five pounds and a half. SIZE.

Inhabits, during ſummer, *Hudſon's Bay*, and the north of *Europe*. Breeds alſo in the extreme north of *Aſia*; and in its migration is very frequently ſcattered over *Sibiria*. Migrates over only the eaſt of *Ruſſia*; and is very ſcarce in the weſt. Mr. *Fabricius* ſuſpects that they are found in *Greenland**. PLACE.

Anſer Grandinis, Schnee Gans. *Schwenckfelt Sileſ.* 213.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 413. 477. SNOW.

Anſer Hyperboreus, *Pallas Spicil. Zool.* faſc. vi. 26.—*Lutham*, iii. 445.

White Brant, *Lawſon*, 147.

D. With an elevated bill; upper mandible ſcarlet; lower whitiſh: forehead yellowiſh: head, neck, and body, of a ſnowy whiteneſs: primaries white at the bottoms, black to the tips: leſſer coverts uſually cinereous, with duſky tips: legs and feet deep red. The young Geeſe are blue, and do not attain their proper colors in leſs than a year. LENGTH two feet eight inches. EXTENT three feet and a half. WEIGHT between five and ſix pounds. SIZE.

This ſpecies is common to the north of *Aſia*, and to *North America*. They appear in flights about *Severn* river in *Hudſon's Bay*, in the middle of *May*, on their way northward; return in the beginning of *September* with their young, and ſtay about the ſettlement a fortnight; and proceed, about the tenth of *October*, flying very high, ſouthward to paſs the winter. They come in flocks of thouſands; quite cover the country; riſe in clouds, and with an PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 66.

amazing

Food. amazing noiſe. They viſit *Carolina* * in vaſt flocks; and feed on the roots of ſedge and graſs, which they tear up like hogs. It uſed to be a common practice in that country, to burn a piece of a marſh, which enticed the Geeſe to come there, as they could then more readily get at the roots; which gave the ſportſman opportunity of killing as many as he pleaſed. In *Hudſon's Bay* thouſands are annually ſhot by the *Indians* for the uſe of the ſettlement; and are eſteemed excellent meat.

Migrations. They arrive in the earlieſt ſpring, before any other ſpecies of Water-fowl, in immenſe flights, firſt about the river *Kolyma*. Their courſe is from the eaſt, tending to the frozen ocean; and ſpreading to the eſtuaries of the *Jana* and *Lena* before the ice is broken up. Finding the want of ſubſiſtence, they bend their journey a little ſouthward, in ſearch of the inſects and plants which abound in the inland lakes and moors. In this manner they penetrate as low as *Jakut*, and very rarely farther, except in very ſmall detachments, which ſtray towards the *Olecma*, and ſometimes by accident to the junction of the *Witim* with the *Lena*. They make very little ſtay in thoſe parts; but again tend directly to the *Arctic* coaſts of *Sibiria*, where they breed; but they do not take the ſame route, keeping more eaſterly, towards the *Jana* and *Indigirka*. It is obſervable, that they never migrate weſtward beyond long. 130, a little beyond the mouth of the *Lena*; neither is their migration by ſo high a latitude as *Kamtſchatka*, where they are extremely rare †; or their flight over that country may be ſo lofty as to render their courſe

* *Lawſon*, 147.—*Quere*, The ſort of whitiſh fowl mentioned by Mr. *Lawſon*, p. 150, which he calls *Bull-necks*, of the ſize of a Brant, which come to *Carolina* after *Chriſtmas*, and frequent the rivers, are excellent meat; but are very ſhy, and ſuch good divers, as not to be ſhot without difficulty?

† *Deſcr. Kamtſch.* 496.

imperceptible.

imperceptible. In the beginning of winter they are ſeen flying at a great height over *Sileſia*; but it does not appear that they continue there, being only on their paſſage to ſome other country *.

The general winter quarters of this ſpecies ſeems to be the temperate and warm part of *North America*.

STUPIDITY.

They are the moſt numerous and the moſt ſtupid of all the Gooſe race. They ſeem to want the inſtinct of others, by their arriving at the mouths of the *Arctic Aſiatic* rivers before the ſeaſon in which they can poſſibly ſubſiſt. They are annually guilty of the ſame miſtake, and annually compelled to make a new migration to the ſouth in queſt of food, where they paſs their time till the northern eſtuaries are freed from the bonds of ice.

MANNER OF TAKING.

They have ſo little of the ſhyneſs of other Geeſe, that they are taken in the moſt ridiculous manner imaginable, about *Jakut*, and the other parts of *Sibiria* which they frequent. The inhabitants firſt place, near the banks of the rivers, a great net, in a ſtrait line, or elſe form a hovel of ſkins ſewed together. This done, one of the company dreſſes himſelf in the ſkin of a white rein-deer, advances towards the flock of Geeſe, and then turns back towards the net or the hovel; and his companions go behind the flock, and, by making a noiſe, drive them forward. The ſimple birds miſtake the man in white for their leader, and follow him within reach of the net, which is ſuddenly pulled down, and captivates the whole. When he chuſes to conduct them to the hovel, they follow in the ſame manner; he creeps in at a hole left for that purpoſe, and out at another on the oppoſite ſide, which he cloſes up. The Geeſe follow him through the firſt; and as ſoon as they are got in, he paſſes round, and ſecures every one †. In that frozen clime, they afford

* *Schwenkfelt An. Sileſiæ*, 215.

† The *Kamtſchatkans* uſe the ſame method in taking Geeſe.—*Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 496.

great ſubſiſtence to the natives; and the feathers are an article of commerce. Each family will kill thouſands in a ſeaſon. Theſe they pluck and gut; then fling them in heaps into holes dug for that purpoſe, and cover them with nothing more than the earth. This freezes, and forms over them an arch; and whenever the family has occaſion to open one of theſe magazines, they find their proviſion ſweet and good.

478. BRENT. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 270.—Anas Hrota, *Muller*, N° 115.—Anas Bernicla. Belgis Rotgans. Calmariens Prutgas, *Faun. Suec.* N° 115.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With a ſhort, black, elevated bill: head, neck, and upper part of the breaſt, black: a white ſpot marks each ſide of the neck near its junction with the head: primaries and tail black: belly, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, cinereous, clouded with a deeper: coverts of tail and the vent white: legs black.

PLACE. Is frequent in *Hudſon's Bay*, and ſtays there about three months. Breed in the iſlands, and along the coaſts; but never fly inland. Feed about high-water mark. Return towards the ſouth in vaſt flocks in autumn. Probably they winter in *Carolina*; for *Lawſon* mentions a *Grey Brent* frequent in that ſeaſon *. During winter, they ſwarm in *Holland* and in *Ireland:* in the firſt, every eating-houſe is full of them: in the laſt, they are taken in flight-time, in nets placed acroſs the rivers; are fattened, and reckoned great delicacies. They appear in ſmall flocks in *Hoy Sound*, in the *Orknies*; but do not continue there: on the contrary, they winter in *Horra Sound*, in *Shetland*, in flocks of two hundred, and are called *Horra Geeſe* †. They retire from *Europe* to breed in the extreme north. A few,

* *Lawſon*, 147. † Reverend Mr. *Low*.

after

after flying over *Sweden*, ſtop on the borders of *Lapland*; but the great bodies of them continue their flight even to the moſt northern iſles of *Greenland**, and to *Spitzbergen*. Fly in the ſhape of a wedge, and with great clamor. Feed on graſs, water-plants, berries, and worms. Cannot dive. *Barentz* found multitudes ſitting on their eggs, about the 21ſt of *June* 1595, in the great bay called *Wibe Janz Water*; and, to his amazement, diſcovered them to be the *Rotganſen*, which his countrymen, the *Dutch*, ſuppoſed to have been generated from ſome trees in *Scotland*, the fruit of which, when ripe, fell into the ſea, and were converted into Goſlings †. Theſe birds arrive every year in the eaſt part of *Sibiria*, in order to breed; but are not ſeen to the weſt of the *Lena*, nor yet in *Ruſſia*. But we learn by *Kæmpfer*, i. 129, that they extend to *Japan*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 269.—Anas Erythropus (maſ.) *W. Both.*—Fiælgâs, *Faun. Suec.* N° 116.—Anas Helſingen, *Olaſſen Iceland*, ii. tab. 33.—*Latham*, iii. La Bernache, *Pl. Enl.* 855.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 479. Bernacle.

D. With white cheeks and forehead: from bill to the eyes runs a duſky line; the reſt of the head, neck, and part of the breaſt, black: belly, vent, and coverts of tail, white: back, ſcapulars, and coverts of wings, barred with black, grey, and white: tail and legs black. Length two feet one inch. Extent four feet five. Weight about five pounds.

Theſe birds are ſeen, but extremely rarely, in *Hudſon's Bay*. It is found, and I believe breeds, in the north of *Ruſſia* and *Lapland*, in Place.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 41.

† *Navigation par la Nord, Amſtelredam*, 1606, folio, p. 14.—The *Engliſh* fabled the ſame of the *Bernacle*. See *Gerard's Herbal.*

Norway, and in *Iceland* *; but not in *Sibiria*. They appear on the *Britiſh* ſhores and marſhes, in vaſt flocks, during winter; but retire in *February*. *Linnæus* unaccountably makes the White-fronted Gooſe, N° 476, the female of this.

480. EIDER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 271.—Anas Molliſſima, Ada, Eider, Gudunge, *Faun. Suec.* N° 117.—*Latham*, iii.

Great Black and White Duck, *Edw.* 98.—*Pl. Enl.* 208, 209.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a black bill, ſomewhat elevated: forehead of a velvet black: a broad black bar, gloſſed with purple, extends from thence beyond each eye: middle of the head, whole neck, upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, white: below the hind part of the head is a ſtain of pea-green: lower part of the back, tail, breaſt, and whole under ſide of the body, black: legs greeniſh. The FEMALE is almoſt entirely of a dull ruſt-color, barred with black: primaries and tail duſky. WEIGHT of the female is about three pounds and a half. The MALE is double the ſize of the common Tame Duck.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas near *New York*, in the ſpring ſeaſon; and breeds on the deſert iſles of *New England*, and from thence as far as the extreme coaſts of the northern world, in *America*, *Europe*, and *Aſia*; but never comes within land. Common in *Kamtſchatka*. The moſt ſouthern of its breeding-places are the *Fern* iſles, on the coaſt of *Northumberland*. Lays ſeldom more than five eggs; thoſe large and of a pale green color. Theſe birds afford the moſt luxurious of down, which forms, in many of the regions, a conſiderable article of commerce. Moſt Ducks pluck off a certain down to

* Not in *Greenland* or *Spitzbergen*, as I once conjectured. See *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 578.

form

form its neſt: theſe have the greateſt quantity, and the fineſt and moſt elaſtic. It is cuſtomary in ſome places to take away the firſt eggs, which occaſions a ſecond laying, and a ſecond deplumation. In *Greenland* they lay among the graſs; in *Sweden* among the juniper buſhes. Nature hath furniſhed them with ſo warm a cloathing, that they brave the ſevereſt winter, even of the *Arctic* regions. In *Greenland*, they are ſeen in that ſeaſon by hundreds, or even thouſands, in the ſheltered ſouthern bays: their breeding-places are in the moſt northern. They take their young on their backs inſtantly to ſea, then dive, to ſhake them off and teach them to ſhift for themſelves. It is ſaid that the males are five years old before they come to their full color? that they live to a great age; and will at length grow quite grey. They are conſtant to their breeding-places: a pair has been obſerved to occupy the ſame neſt twenty years. They dive to great depths for their food, which is ſhells of all kinds. The *Greenlanders* kill them with darts; purſue them in their little boats; watch their courſe (when they dive) by the air-bubbles; and ſtrike them when they ariſe wearied. The fleſh is valued as a food. The ſkin of this and the next ſpecies is the moſt valuable of all, as a garment placed next to the ſkin.

Grey-headed Duck, *Edw.* 154.—Anas Spectabilis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 112.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. 481. King.

D. With a red bill, extending high up the forehead on each ſide, in form of a broad bean-ſhaped plate: head, and part of the hind part of the neck, light grey, bounded by a line of black dots: cheeks and neck, as low as the grey color, pea-green: a narrow black line from the bar of the bill bounds the lower part of the cheeks:

cheeks: throat, neck, and breaſt, white: back, belly, and tail, black: leſſer coverts of the wings, and primaries, duſky brown: ſecondaries black, gloſſed with rich purple; coverts above them form a great bed of white: legs dirty red. SIZE near double of the MALLARD. The FEMALE differs greatly in color, being moſtly black and brown: the belly duſky: the plate on the bill ſlightly eminent.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in *Hudſon's Bay*; and, in winter, as low as *New York*. Is as common in *Greenland* as the Eider. Yields almoſt as much down, and is as uſeful to the natives: has the ſame haunts, and is taken in the ſame manner. Inhabits the coaſt of *Norway*, and even has been killed in the *Orknies*. Is frequent on the *Arctic* ſhores of *Sibiria*, and extends to *Kamtſchatka*.

482. VELVET. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 272.—Anas Fuſca, Swârta, *Faun. Suec.* N° 109. La grande Macreuſe, *Pl. Enl.* 956.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With a broad bill, elevated near the baſe; black in the middle; yellow on the ſides; the nail red: behind each eye * is a white ſpot: a bar of the ſame color croſſes each wing: all the plumage beſides is of a rich velvet black: legs red. The FEMALE is of a deep brown; but marked, like the male, with white.

PLACE. Frequents the ſeas about *New York*. Is very common in the great lakes and rivers of the north and eaſt of *Sibiria*, and on the ſhores. Extends to *Kamtſchatka*. Is leſs common in *Ruſſia*. Lays from eight to ten white eggs. Notwithſtanding they are

* Read *eye*, in the *Br. Zool.* inſtead of *ear*.

Ducks

Ducks which at all other times frequent the ſea, yet, in the laying ſeaſon, go far inland, and make their neſts: as ſoon as that taſk is over, the males fly away; but as ſoon as the young can fly, they are rejoined by their mates; followed by the brood *.

The VELVET DUCK is always on the ſea, and never on the lakes except in the breeding ſeaſon. Returns to *Sweden* the lateſt of any, and lays the lateſt; even the eggs have been found freſh layed in the beginning of *July*. They are white, and about eight or ten in number. This ſpecies lays them under the juniper buſhes, and covers them cloſe with its elaſtic feathers. The young dive moſt admirably. The mother fights in defence of them, but reſigns them to the victor. They live entirely on ſhells. PLACE.

Edw. 155.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 417.—Canard du Nord, ou le Marchand, *Pl. Enl.* 995.—*Latham*, iii. 483. BLACK.

Anas Perſpicillata, *Lin. Syſt.* 201.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a compreſſed bill, riſing into a knob at the baſe, each ſide of which is marked with a patch of black; middle white; ſides of a deep orange; the edges black; nail red: fore part of the head white: crown and cheeks black: juſt beneath the hind part of the head, the neck is marked with a large white ſpot: reſt of the plumage of a dull black: legs and toes bright red; webs black. WEIGHT two pounds two ounces. LENGTH twenty-one inches. EXTENT thirty-five. The FEMALE is twenty inches long: of a ſooty color: has no white on the hind part of the head; but the cheeks are marked with two dull white ſpots.

Appears in *Hudſon's Bay* as ſoon as the rivers are free from ice. Breed along the ſhores: make their neſts with graſs, and line them PLACE.

* *Steller*, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv. 421.—*Strom.* p. 230.

with

with feathers. Lay from four to ſix white eggs: hatch in the end of *July*. Feed on graſs. Extends to *New York*, and even to *South Carolina* *.

484. SCOTER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 273.—Anas Nigra, *Faun. Suec.* N° 110.—*Latham*, iii.
La Macreuſe, *Pl. Enl.* 278.—LEV. MUS.

D. With a bill black; of a rich yellow in the middle; on the baſe a green knob, divided longways with a furrow; no nail: whole plumage black: head and neck gloſſed with purple: tail cuneiform: legs black. WEIGHT two pounds two ounces. LENGTH twenty-two inches. EXTENT thirty-four.

PLACE. Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn*, from *New York*. Abounds on the great lakes and rivers of the north and eaſt of *Sibiria*, and on the ſhores; but is leſs frequent in *Ruſſia*. Inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway* †. Appears in *Sweden* in the earlieſt ſpring, ready for its migration towards the extreme north. Lives much at ſea. Is of a very fiſhy taſte.

485. SHOVELER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 280.—Le Souchet, *Pl. Enl.* 971.—Anas Clypeata, *Faun. Suec.* N° 119.—*Latham*, iii.
Blue-wing Shoveler, *Cateſby*, i. 96. (fem.)—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a very large black bill, expanding greatly towards the end: head, and greateſt part of the neck, of a mallard green; lower part of the neck, breaſt, and ſcapulars, white: belly bay: back brown: coverts of wings of a fine ſky-blue: primaries duſky: ſpeculum green: outmoſt feathers of the tail white; reſt duſky, edged with white: legs red. Plumage of the FEMALE like that of the common Wild Duck; only the coverts of the wings

* *Cateſby*, App. † *Lawſon*, 151.

are

are of the ſame colors with thoſe of the Drake. LENGTH twenty-one inches. WEIGHT twenty-two ounces.

Found about *New York*, and even as low as *Carolina*, during winter. Is common in *Kamtſchatka*; and breeds in every latitude of the *Ruſſian* dominions; but chiefly in the north. Inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway*. We are to ſeek for the *Swaddle Bill*, an aſh-colored Duck of *Carolina*, with an extraordinary broad bill, ſaid not to be very common there, but to be very good food; we muſt therefore join it, for the preſent, to this ſpecies. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 276.—Anas Clangula, Knipa. Dopping, *Faun. Suec.* N° 722. Le Garrot, *Pl. Enl.* 802.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 417.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 486. GOLDEN-EYE.

D. With a ſhort broad black bill: large head, black, gloſſed with green: at each corner of the mouth a great white ſpot: breaſt and belly white: back, leſſer coverts of the wings, and tail, black: ſcapulars black and white: greater coverts white: primaries duſky: legs orange. Head of the FEMALE ruſty brown: neck grey: breaſt and belly white: coverts and ſcapulars duſky and cinereous: primaries and tail black: legs duſky. LENGTH nineteen inches. EXTENT thirty-one. WEIGHT two pounds.

Inhabits from *New York* to *Greenland:* in the laſt is very rare; and arrives in the bay on the breaking up of the ice: diſappears on the return of froſt. Frequents freſh-water lakes: makes a regular neſt of graſs, and feathers from its own breaſt. Lays from ſeven to ten white eggs. Is expelled *Sweden* by the froſt, except a few which haunt the unfrozen parts of rivers near the cataracts: there they live, diving continually for ſhells. Extends to *Norway*. PLACE.

487. SPIRIT.

Little Black and White Duck, *Edw.* 100.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 416.
Anas Albeola, *Lin. Syſt.* 199.—*Latham*, iii. 533.
FEM. Little Brown Duck, *Cateſby*, i. 98.
Sarcelle de la Louiſiane, dite la Religieuſe, *Pl. Enl.* 948.—LEV. MUS.

D. With a black bill: crown and fore part of the head of a gloſſy black, varying with green and purple: throat and upper part of the neck encircled with the ſame: cheeks and hind part of the head white: lower half of the neck, breaſt, belly, and ſcapulars, white: primaries, ſecondaries, and tertials, duſky: upper ends of the ſecondaries white; coverts incumbent on them white; on the others duſky: back and tail duſky: legs orange. In the FEMALE the head and upper part of the neck duſky: a large white oblong ſpot marks the ſides of the head, beginning behind each eye: back, tail, primaries, and leſſer coverts, duſky: great coverts and ſecondaries white: breaſt and belly dirty white: legs orange. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Carolina*. Called ſometimes the *Spirit*, as is ſuppoſed, from its ſuddenly appearing again at a diſtance, after diving. Viſits *Severn* river, in *Hudſon's Bay*, in *June*: and makes its neſt in trees, among the woods near freſh waters.

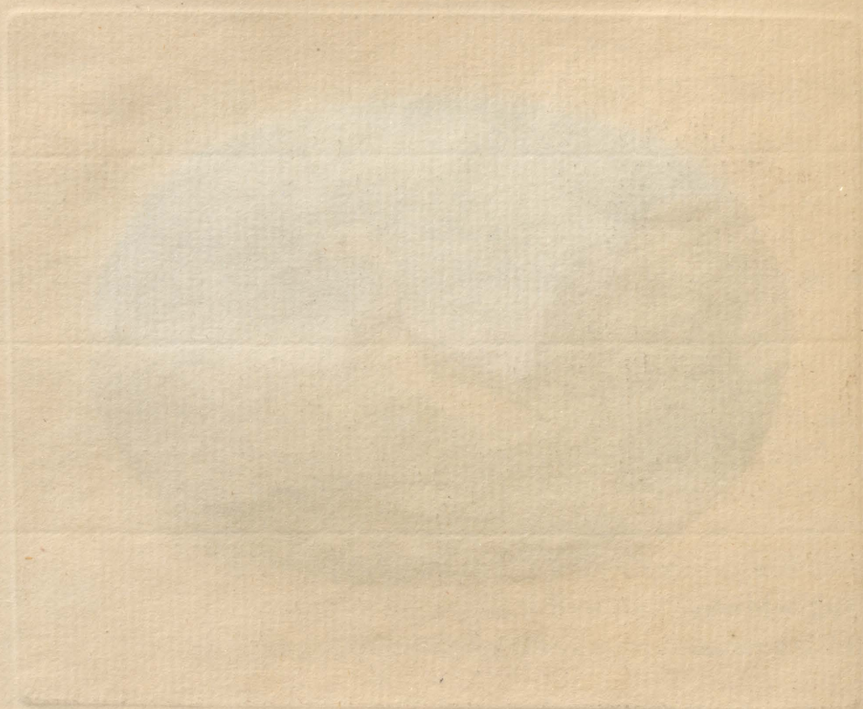
488. PIED.

D. With the lower part of the bill black, the upper yellow: on the ſummit of the head is an oblong black ſpot: forehead, cheeks, reſt of the head, and neck, white; the lower part encircled with black: ſcapulars and coverts of wings white: back, breaſt, belly, and primaries, black: tail cuneiform, and duſky: legs black. The bill of the ſuppoſed FEMALE? reſembles that of the male: head and neck mottled with cinereous brown and dirty white: primaries





PIED DUCK, *N°488.*



maries duſky: ſpeculum white: back, breaſt, and belly, clouded with different ſhades of aſh-color: tail duſky and cuneiform: legs black. SIZE of a common Wild Duck.

Sent from *Connecticut*, to Mrs. *Blackburn*. Poſſibly the great flocks of pretty Pied Ducks, which whiſtled as they flew, or as they fed, ſeen by Mr. *Lawſon* * in the weſtern branch of *Cape Fear* inlet, were of this kind. PLACE.

Buffel's-head Duck, *Cateſby*, i. 95.—Anas bucephala, *Lin. Syſt.* 200.—*Latham*, iii. 533.—LEV. MUS. 489. BUFFEL.

D. With a ſhort blue bill: head vaſtly increaſed in ſize by the fullneſs of the feathers; black, richly gloſſed with green and purple: on the cheeks is an oval patch of white, pointing tranſverſely from beneath each eye to the hind part of the head: neck white all round: upper part of the breaſt pure white; lower, and belly, clouded with pale brown: back, primaries, and ſecondaries, black: the coverts on the ridge of the wings mottled, bounding the others, which form a great bed of white: tail cinereous: legs orange.

Is found frequently in the freſh waters of *Carolina*, during winter. PLACE.

Duſky and Spotted Duck, *Edw.* 99; and the Female, *Edw.* 157.—*Cateſby*, i. 98.
Anas Hiſtrionica, *Lin. Syſt.* 204.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 419.—*Latham*, iii. 484.
Anas Brimond, *Olaffen Iceland.* ii. tab. xxxiv.—*Pl. Enl.* 798.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 490. HARLEQUIN.

D. With a ſmall black bill: between the baſe and the eyes a great white patch: crown black, bounded by a light ruſty line: cheeks, chin, and neck, black; beneath each a white ſpot; below

* *Hiſt. Carolina*, 148.



HARLEQUIN D.

that a ſhort line of white, pointing down the neck: bottom of the neck, on each ſide, bounded by a tranſverſe line of white; beneath which is another of black: breaſt, back, ſcapulars, and part of the belly, of a pleaſant ſlate-color: breaſt on each ſide marked with ſemilunar ſtripes of white, beginning at the ſhoulders, and bounded on each ſide with a ſtripe of black: wings and tail deep aſh: rump, above and below, of a full black: legs black. The FEMALE is almoſt wholly duſky, and is marked at the baſe of the bill with a white ſpot, and another behind each ear. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE. Inhabits from *Carolina* to *Greenland:* in the laſt frequents, during ſummer, the rapid rivers, and the moſt ſhady parts. Neſtles on the banks, among the low ſhrubs. Swims and dives admirably. In winter ſeeks the open ſea. Flies high and ſwiftly, and is very clamorous. Feeds on ſhell-fiſh, ſpawn, and the larvæ of gnats. Is found in *Iceland*, and as low as *Sondmor* *. Is common from the lake *Baikal* to *Kamtſchatka:* breeds there, as well as every where elſe, about the moſt rocky and rapid torrents.

491. POCHARD. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 284.—Anas Ferina, *Faun. Suec.* N° 127.—*Latham*, iii. Le Millouin, *Pl. Enl.* 303.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a lead-colored bill: head and neck bright bay: breaſt and upper part of the back black: reſt of the back, ſcapulars, and coverts of wings, pale grey, ſtreaked tranſverſely with lines of black: primaries duſky: belly grey and brown: tail deep grey: FEMALE. legs lead-colored. In the FEMALE the head ruſty brown: breaſt rather darker: belly and coverts of wings cinereous: back like that of the male: legs lead-colored. LENGTH nineteen inches. EXTENT two feet and a half. WEIGHT one pound twelve ounces.

* *Strom.* 243.

Inhabits

Inhabits *North America*, in winter, as low as *Carolina* *; and, I believe, is the Red-headed Duck of *Lawſon*. Is found, in *Europe*, as high as *Drontheim*. Is met with in the great rivers and lakes in all latitudes of the *Ruſſian* empire. A freſh-water Duck, and of excellent taſte. PLACE.

Black-billed Whiſtling Duck, *Edw.* 193 †.—*Latham*, iii.
Anas Arborea, *Lin. Syſt.* 207.—Whiſtlers, *Cateſby*, App. xxxvii.—*Lawſon Carolina*, 149.—LEV. MUS. 492. WHISTLING-

D. With a black bill, and crown ſlightly creſted: cheeks brown: hind part of the neck duſky; fore part white, ſpotted with black: back and wings brown; coverts ſpotted with black: tail and its coverts black: breaſt of a dark reddiſh color, ſpotted with black: belly white, mixed on the ſides with black: legs long, and of a lead-color; hind claw placed high up the leg. Leſſer than a Tame Duck. Deſcribed from Mr. *Edwards*.

Inhabits *South Carolina* and *Jamaica*. Is, from its voice, called the *Whiſtling Duck:* perches on trees. Placed here merely on the authority of the name given it by *Lawſon* and *Cateſby*. The laſt ſays, that it frequents the coaſts of *Carolina* during winter; which makes me doubt, whether Mr. *Edwards*'s bird, a native of *Jamaica*, is the ſame: for it may be held as a rule, that the water-fowl of hot climates never retire in winter to colder; and that thoſe of *Arctic* climates almoſt generally retire from them into warmer. Clouds of birds annually quit *Hudſon's Bay*, and other ſevere climates, at approach of winter; ſtock the different latitudes of *North America*; and return in ſpring to encreaſe and multiply. To the conſtitutions of the SUMMER DUCK, a very few other water-fowl, PLACE.

* *Cateſby*, App. † Probably not the female of *Edwards*'s Duck, 194.

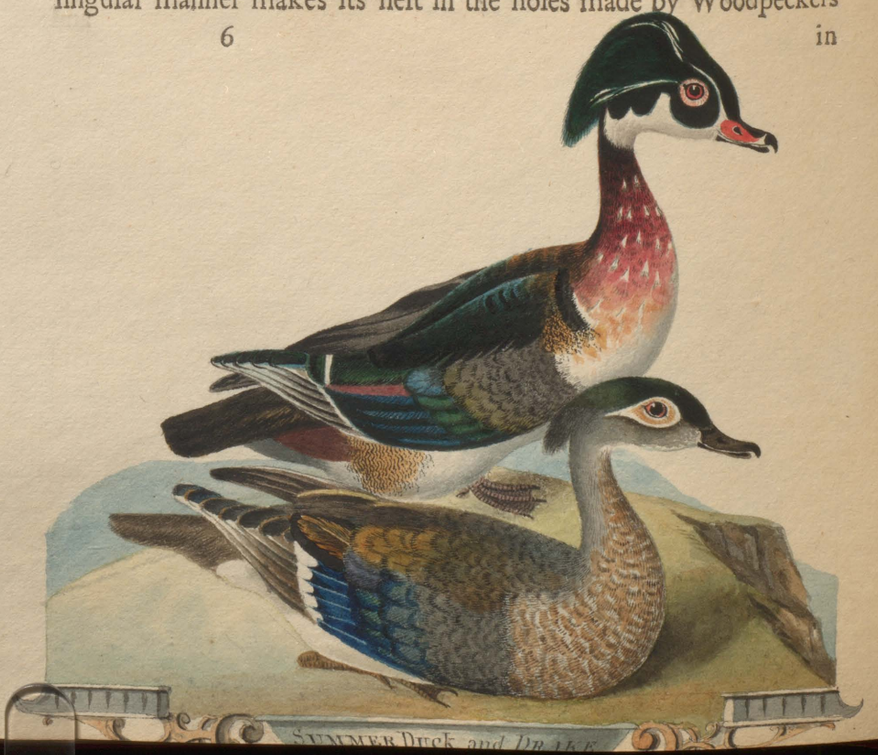
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and to many land-birds, the warm temperature of the *Carolinas* is climate ſufficiently north. They are driven, by the exceſſive heat and arid ſoil of the *Antilles* and *Guiana*, to the moiſt ſavannas and woods of theſe provinces, there to diſcharge the firſt great command.

493. SUMMER. Summer Duck, *Cateſby*, i. 97.—*Edw.* 101.—Anas Sponſa, *Lin. Syſt.* 207. Le beau Canard hupé de la Caroline, *Pl. Enl.* 980.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With the ridge and nail of the upper mandible black; lower part ſcarlet: on the head a beautiful creſt, hanging half down the neck, and beginning at the baſe of the bill; upper part ſhining purple; beneath that a line of white; then ſucceeds purple; and that again is bounded by white: cheeks purpliſh and green: throat, and part of the neck, pure white: from the hind part of the neck a bead of purple divides the white, and points towards the throat: reſt of the neck and breaſt ferruginous, ſpotted with white triangular ſpots: belly white: feathers of the ſides, which hide part of the wings, elegantly marked downwards with incurvated lines of black and white: back deep brown, gloſſed with copper and green: primaries duſky: ſecondaries reſplendent blue: coverts of the tail, and tail itſelf, duſky, gloſſed with green: legs dirty orange. Head of the FEMALE of a deep brown; creſted, but not ſo much as the Drake: back deep brown: cheeks brown: behind each eye a white ſpot: throat white: neck and breaſt reddiſh brown, with white ſagittal ſpots: belly white. LENGTH, from the bill to the tip of the tail, near nineteen inches. EXTENT about thirty.

PLACE. This moſt elegant ſpecies is found from *New York* to the *Antilles*, and alſo in *Mexico*. It paſſes the ſummer in *Carolina*; and in a ſingular manner makes its neſt in the holes made by Woodpeckers



in the loftieſt trees, which grow near the water, eſpecially the deciduous cypreſs. When the young are hatched, they are conveyed down on the backs of the old ones, to whom the Ducklings adhere cloſely with their bills. It often neſtles on the bodies or boughs of trees which have fallen over the ſtreams which run up the woods. It appears in *New York*, in the latter end of *February* or beginning of *March*, and retires towards the ſouth at approach of winter. They are very delicate eating. The *Mexicans* call it *Yztacĭzonyay-auhqui*, or the bird of the *various-colored head*. It is there migratory. The natives feign that, from the ſituation of its legs, it cannot ſtand.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 279.—Anas Boſchas. Grăs-and, Blănacke, *Faun. Suec.* N° 131.— *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 419.—*Pl. Enl.* 776, 777.—*Latham*, iii. —Lev. Mus. —Bl. Mus. 494. MALLARD.

D. With a bill of a yellowiſh green: head and neck of a ſhining changeable green: the lower part of the neck is almoſt encircled with white: breaſt of a deep purpliſh red: breaſt, and belly, croſſed with ſpeckled lines of pale yellowiſh brown and duſky: ſpeculum purple: ſecondaries tipt with white: primaries cinereous: coverts of wings cinereous brown; greater tipt with white: ſides moſt elegantly croſſed with undulated narrow lines of white and black: tail grey, deeply edged with white: its coverts and four middle feathers of a gloſſy black, and curled upwards: vent black: legs ſaffron-colored. Female is of a pale reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black. Length twenty-three inches. Extent thirty-five. Weight of the Mallard from two pounds and a half to more than three pounds *.

* I have ſeen one of 3 lb. 1 oz.—Mr. *Latham*, of 3 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits the northern parts of *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Carolina**: is frequent in *Greenland*, and continues there the whole year. Arrives in *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*: retires in *October*. Is common in all latitudes of the *Ruſſian* empire: and was obſerved by *Steller* in the *Aleutian* iſlands. In *Sweden* retires in winter to the ſhores of *Schonen*; but in ſevere ſeaſons paſſes over to *Denmark* and *Germany*, poſſibly to *England*; for this iſland can hardly ſupply the vaſt wintery flocks.

495. ILATHERA. Ilathera Duck, *Cateſby*, i. 93.—Anas Bahamenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 199.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a large duſky blue bill; on the baſe of the upper mandible a great triangular orange-colored ſpot: head, as far as the eyes, hind part of the neck, and back, of a mixed grey, inclining to yellow: fore part and ſides of the neck white: belly of the ſame color, ſpotted with darker: leſſer coverts of the wings, and primaries, duſky; great coverts green, tipt with black: ſecondaries dull yellow: legs lead-colored. In SIZE ſomewhat leſs than the common Tame Duck.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama* iſlands; but is very rare: extends to the *Braſils*, where the *Indians* call it *Marecu* †. This ſpecies, the *Summer Duck*, and the *Whiſtling Duck*, *Edw.* 193, perch and rooſt on trees; and are among the few of this claſs which do not migrate northward to breed.

496. DUSKY. D. With a long and narrow duſky bill, tinged with blue: crown duſky: chin white: neck pale brown, ſtreaked downwards with duſky lines: back, and coverts of the wings, deep brown:

* *Cateſby*, App. † *Marcgrave*, 214.

breaſt



breaſt and belly of the ſame color, edged with dirty yellow: primaries duſky: ſpeculum of a fine blue, bounded above with a black bar: tail cuneiform; duſky, edged with white: legs in one ſpecimen duſky, in another yellow. LENGTH near two feet.

From the province of *New York*.—BL. MUS.

PLACE.

Anas *Stelleri*, PALLAS *Spicil. Zool.* faſc. v. p. 35. tab. v.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS. 497. WESTERN.

D. With the head, cheeks, and upper part of the neck, white: between the bill and the eyes a mallard-green ſpot; another acroſs the hind part of the head: chin and throat of a full black: around the neck a black gloſſy color: back of the ſame color: coverts of the wings white: primaries duſky: ſecondaries black, tipt with white: breaſt and ſides of a light yellowiſh brown: belly, vent, and tail, black. SIZE of a Wigeon.

Brought by the late navigators from the weſtern ſide of *America*; but had been before diſcovered by *Steller* to breed among the inacceſſible rocks about *Kamtſchatka*; to fly in flocks, and never to enter the mouths of rivers. PLACE.

A male and female were ſhot in a river in *Oſter Gotland*, in *Sweden*, and both engraven by Doctor *Sparman*, in the *Muſ. Carlſon.* tab. vii. viii. The female is entirely ferruginous, marked with duſky and black: bill and legs black: it greatly reſembles the RED DUCK, N. p. 304.

498. SCAUP. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 275.—Anas marila, *Faun. Suec.* N° 111.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 413.—Le Millouinan, *Pl. Enl.* 1002.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a broad, flat, and blueiſh grey bill: irides yellow: head and neck black, gloſſed with green: breaſt black: back, coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, marked with numbers of tranſverſe lines of black and grey: primaries duſky: ſecondaries white, tipt with black: belly white: tail coverts, and vent feathers, black: legs duſky. Male WEIGHS a pound and a half: female two ounces more. LENGTH ſixteen inches and a half. EXTENT twenty inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudſon's Bay:* comes there in *May*; retires in *October*. Is found in *Iceland*, and moſt part of the north of *Europe*. Are common on the northern ſhores of *Ruſſia* and *Siberia*; and are moſt frequent about the great river *Ob:* migrate ſouthward: dive much: and feed on ſhell-fiſh.

499. BROWN. D. With a large blueiſh bill: head and neck of a very pale brown: lower part of the laſt, and breaſt, of the ſame color, edged with ruſt-color: wings cinereous grey: ſpeculum blue, tipt with white: tail and legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 282.—Anas acuta, Aler, *Faun. Suec.* N° 126. 500. PINTAIL.
Le Canard à longue queue, *Pl. Enl.* 959.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.
—BL. MUS.

D. With bill black on the middle; blueiſh on the ſides: head and half the neck ruſty brown: from the ears, half way of each ſide of the neck, a white line, bounded by black, points downwards: lower hind part of the neck, back, and ſides, marked with white and duſky waved lines: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: coverts of the wings cinereous; loweſt tipt with dull orange: ſecondaries marked with green, black, and white: exterior feathers of the tail aſh-colored; middle black, and three inches longer than the reſt: legs aſh-colored. FEMALE brown, ſpotted with black. WEIGHT twenty-four ounces. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT three feet two inches.

Appears about *New York* in winter: breeds in the north: in *Europe*, about the *White Sea*. Migrates ſouthward at approach of the froſt. Is ſeen in *Sweden* about fourteen days in the ſpring, on its paſſage northward; and in autumn repaſſes the ſame way to the ſouth. Viſit the *Orknies* in great flocks in the winter. In the *Ruſſian* empire, extends to *Kamtſchatka*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 283.—Anas hyemalis. Winter-and, *Faun. Suec.* N° 125. 501. LONG-TAILED.
Anas Glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* 203.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 418.—Male, *Edw.* 280.
Female, 156.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Canard de Miclon, *Pl. Enl.* 954.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With bill black, orange in the middle: forehead, ſides of the head, and neck, pale brown, daſhed with roſe-color: beneath each ear a large duſky ſpot points downwards: hind part of the head

and neck, throat, and breaſt, white: back and belly black: ſides and vent feathers white: ſcapulars long and white: coverts of the wings gloſſy black: primaries duſky: ſecondaries dark ruſty brown: two middle feathers of the tail black, and four inches longer than the others, which are white: legs red. FEMALE; crown duſky: cheeks white: reſt of the head, neck, back and breaſt, coverts of the wings, and primaries, deep brown: ſcapulars and ſecondaries ruſty: belly white: tail and legs like thoſe of the MALE.

PLACE. Inhabits to the extreme north. Breeds in *Hudſon's Bay* and *Greenland*, among the ſtones and graſs: makes its neſt, like the *Eider*, with the down of its own breaſt; which is equal in value to that of the *Eider*, if it could be got in equal quantity; but the ſpecies is ſcarcer. It lays five eggs: ſwims and dives admirably: and feeds on ſhell-fiſh, which it gets in very deep water. Flies irregularly, ſometimes ſhewing its back, ſometimes its belly. Continues in *Greenland* the whole year, in unfrozen places*: but there are ſeaſons ſo very ſevere, as at times to force them towards the ſouth. Thoſe which breed between *Lapland* and the polar circle, are often driven into *Sweden*, and the neighborhood of *Peterſburg*: thoſe from the coaſt of the *Icy* ſea, as low as lat. 55; but on the ſetting in of froſt, retire ſtill further ſouth, unleſs where ſome open ſpots remain in the rivers. Viſit the freſh-water lakes in the *Orknies*, in *October*, and continue there till *April*. At ſun-ſet they are ſeen, in great flocks, returning to and from the bays, where they frequently paſs the night, and make ſuch a noiſe as to be heard ſome miles in froſty weather. Their ſound is like *Aan-gitche*, and is ſaid not to be diſagreeable. *Steller*, who obſerved them in *Kamtſchatka*†, ſays, that their larynx has three openings, covered with a thin (I ſuppoſe valvular) membrane, which forms the ſingularity of the voice. *La*

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 73. † *Deſcr. du Kamtſchatka*, 498.

Sarcelle

Sarcelle de Feroe, or the *Feroe* Teal, of M. *Briſſon* *, is probably conjectured, by M. *Brunnich*, to be only a variety of this ſpecies: ſeemingly a female.

The LONG-TAILED DUCK is the true *Alfogel* of the *Swedes*, not the PINTAIL. LINNÆUS has formed two ſpecies out of it, and I have deſcribed a young male as its female; ſo great are the variations of plumage in different ſtages of life. I have ſeen many, but all of them ſtuffed. Mr. *Oedman*, who has had opportunity of examining multitudes freſh from the ſhot, thus deſcribes an old female.

The bill is black, ſometimes ſurrounded with a pale circle, ſometimes plain: the region of the eyes white: crown, and a certain ſpace on each ſide of the neck, duſky: round the lower part of the neck is a whitiſh collar: breaſt mixed with duſky and grey, growing gradually hoary till it is loſt in the whiteneſs of the belly: ſhoulders varied with duſky, rufous, and grey: back and rump black, ſprinkled tranſverſely with grey: primaries duſky: the coverts mixed with grey: tail ſhort and cuneiform.

The crown and neck of the young female is black, ſprinkled with white: acroſs the bill is a band of red: ſpace round the eyes cinereous, edged with white: throat, bottom of the breaſt, and belly, white: back duſky-aſh: tail duſky, white on its ſides. It may be obſerved, that the younger the bird is, the more it is tinged with rufous: and that the long feathers in the tail are the character of the male.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* vi. 466. tab. xl.—*Pl Enl.* 999.

502. AMERICAN WIGEON.

Le Canard Jenſen de la Louiſiane, *Pl. Enl.* 955.—*Latham*, iii. 520.—LEV. MUS.

D. With a lead-colored bill, tipt with black: crown and forehead yellowiſh white: hind part of the head, and whole neck, prettily ſpeckled with black and white: behind each eye is a large black ſpot, gloſſed with green: back and ſcapulars pale ruſt and black, elegantly diſpoſed in narrow tranſverſe waving lines: coverts of the wings white: primaries, coverts of the tail, and vent, black: tail cuneiform; middle feathers black; the reſt cinereous: legs duſky. In SIZE ſuperior to the *Engliſh* WIGEON; with which it ſeems to agree in colors and marks, except thoſe on the head.

PLACE. Sent from *New York*, under the name of the *Pheaſant Duck:* is a rare bird there. Found as low as *Louiſiana*.—BL. MUS.

503. WHITE-FACED.

White-faced Teal, *Cateſby*, i. 100. Male.—Blue-wing Teal, *Cateſby*, i. 99. Fem.—Anas Diſcors, *Lin. Syſt.* 205.

Sarcelle mâle de Cayenne, ditte le Soucrourou, *Pl. Enl.* 966.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With bill and crown black; baſe of the bill bounded by black: between the laſt and the eyes a white ſtripe, ending on each ſide of the chin: cheeks, hind part of head, and whole neck, purpliſh green: breaſt yellow, ſpotted elegantly with black: back brown, waved with a lighter color; on the lower part ſeveral long, narrow, light brown feathers: coverts of the wings fine cærulean: primaries duſky: ſpeculum green: vent black: tail brown: legs yellow. The FEMALE is almoſt entirely brown; in parts marked with duſky ſpots: the blue on the wings duller than that of the DRAKE. In SIZE a little larger than a Teal.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found as high as *New York*. Arrives in *Carolina* in

in great plenty, in *Auguſt*, to feed on the rice; and continues till *October*, when the rice is got in. In *Virginia*, where there is no rice, it feeds on wild oats. Is reckoned moſt delicious meat. Extends as far ſouth as *Guiana*.

D. With crown and upper part of the neck duſky brown: cheeks, under part, and ſides of the neck, whitiſh brown, mottled with darker: back, breaſt, and belly, marked with great duſky ſpots, edged with dirty white: coverts of the wings pale ſky-blue; lower order white: ſpeculum rich purple, with a white edge: primaries and tail duſky. Size of the laſt, with the female of which it has great affinity; but in the purple *ſpeculum* reſembles the GADWALL.

A VARIETY?

Brought from *Newfoundland* by Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

PLACE.

Ph. Tranſ. lxii. 419.—Anas circia? *Faun. Suec.* N° 130.—*Latham*, iii. Krik-and *Danis*, *Brunnich*, N° 130.

504. AMERICAN TEAL.

D. With head and upper part of the neck of a fine deep bay: from each eye to the hind part of the head is a broad bar of rich changeable green: wants the white line, which the *European* kind has above each eye, having only one below: lower part of the neck and breaſt dirty white, beautifully ſpotted with black: has over each ſhoulder a lunated bar, another diſtinction from our ſpecies: coverts of wings brown: upper part of the back marked with waved lines of white and black; lower part brown: tail duſky: *ſpeculum* green: legs duſky. Plumage of the FEMALE of a browniſh aſh, tinged with red, and ſpotted with black: wings reſemble thoſe of the male.

Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudſon's Bay*, and as low as *Carolina*. Is found plentifully about *Severn* river, in the woods and plains near the

PLACE.



the freſh waters; and has from five to ſeven young at a time. Diſappears in autumn: and is found, during winter, as low as *Carolina*, and perhaps *Jamaica*. We ſeem here to have recovered the SUMMER TEAL of Mr. *Willughby* *, to which the *American* kind has great affinity. He calls it the leſt of Ducks: and muſt be the ſame with the ſecond kind deſcribed by *Lawſon* † as frequenting freſh waters; being leſſer than the common ſort, and always nodding their heads.

A. GREAT GOOSE. With a black bill, tawny at the baſe: a duſky body; white beneath: ſcarlet legs. Of a vaſt SIZE, weighing near twenty-five or thirty *Ruſſian* pounds, or about twenty-two, or twenty-eight pounds *Engliſh*.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in the eaſt of *Sibiria*, from the *Lena* to *Kamtſchatka:* and is taken in great numbers, together with the REDNECKED GOOSE, in glades, as we do Woodcocks in *England*. The Geeſe in the day-time repair to the corn-fields and meadows: in the evening reſort to the lakes, to waſh themſelves and paſs the night. The *Sibirians* generally fix on a place where there are two or three lakes near each other, and cut between each an avenue through the thick birch woods of the country. If there is not the advantage of adjacent lakes, the avenue is made through the woods

TAKEN IN GLADES.

* *Ornith.* 378. † *Hiſt. Carol.* 149.

which

which border the ſides of any which the birds frequent. At the entrance of the glades, on each ſide, a tall birch-tree is left ſtanding, and all their branches ſtripped away: from the tops of theſe naked trees is placed a ſtrong net, which fills the breadth of the avenue: this net is capable of being dropped or raiſed at pleaſure, by means of certain long cords which run along the top; and the ends of which are held by a man who conceals himſelf in the high graſs. The Geeſe commonly leave the lakes an hour before ſunriſe; and, as they do not chuſe to fly high at that ſeaſon, prefer going through the avenues; and with their long extended necks ſtrike into the nets, which are ſuddenly dropped; and twenty, and often more, of the Geeſe are taken at a time. All ſorts of Ducks, and other water-fowl, are taken in the ſame manner *.

B. CHINESE GOOSE. Anſer Cygnoides, *Lin. Syſt.* 194. β.—Swan Gooſe, *Wil. Orn.* 360. —*Raii Syn. av.* 138.—*Briſſon*, vi. 280.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With a black bill, and a large protuberance at the baſe, biggeſt in the males: on the chin is a naked, pendulous, black ſkin: from the crown to the back a black line runs down the hind part of the neck: the reſt of the neck and breaſt is of a cream-color, often daſhed with tawny: belly white: between the baſe of the bill and the eyes is a white line: the back and wings deep grey: tail of the ſame color, with whitiſh tips: legs red: in ſome the bill is of the ſame color. In LENGTH often reaches to three feet three.

This ſpecies is found wild about lake *Baikal*; in the eaſt of *Siberia*; and in *Kamtſchatka*. They are very commonly kept tame in moſt parts of the *Ruſſian* empire. Will produce, with the Common Gooſe, a breed which preſerves an exact medium between both ſpe- PLACE.

* PALLAS's *Travels*, ii. 325, 326.

cies. As an exception to the remark that a muliſh race will not breed, theſe frequently couple with one another, and with the genuine kind *; but are very apt to degenerate into the Common Gooſe, unleſs the intercourſe between that and the *Chineſe* ſpecies is renewed. They are frequent in *China:* are very ſtately birds, therefore are dignified with the title of *Swan Gooſe*.

C. RED-BREASTED GOOSE. Anſer ruficollis, *Pallas Spicil. Zool.* faſc. vi. 21. tab. iv.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a ſhort black bill; a great patch of white between the baſe and the eyes, bounded by black: crown, chin, hind part of the head and neck, back, wings, and tail, of an intenſe black: ſides marked with a few white ſpots: greater coverts tipt with the ſame color: coverts of the tail white: lower part and ſides of the neck of a bright bay, bounded by a narrow line of white: the breaſt and lower part of the neck divided from the belly and back by a circle of black and another of white: legs black. LENGTH one foot ten inches. EXTENT three feet ten. WEIGHT three pounds *Troy*.

PLACE. This moſt elegant of Geeſe is found to breed from the mouth of the *Ob*, along the coaſts of the *Icy* ſea, to that of the *Lena*. The winter quarters of theſe birds is not certainly known. They are obſerved in the ſpring, flying from the *Caſpian* ſea, along the *Volga*, northward, in ſmall flocks; and are ſeen about *Zarizyn*, between the ſixth and tenth of *April*. They reſt a little time on the banks of the *Sarpa*, but ſoon reſume their *Arctic* courſe †. Their winter retreat is probably in *Perſia*. They are highly eſteemed for the table, being quite free from any fiſhy taſte.

* *Doctor* PALLAS. † *Extracts*, ii. 20.

D. SHIELDRAKE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 278.—Tadorne, *Pl. Enl.* 53.—*Latham*, iii. Anas Tadorna. Jugas *Gotlandis*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 113.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a ſcarlet bill: on the baſe of that of the male a large protuberance: head, and part of the neck, of a mallard-green: reſt of the neck and belly white; but along the middle of the belly to the vent is a broad bed clouded with brown: the breaſt croſſed with a large band of orange bay, which goes quite round the baſe of the neck: coverts of wings, and the back, white: ſcapulars pied: tail white; tips of the outmoſt feathers black: legs fleſh-color. WEIGHT of the male two pounds ten ounces. LENGTH two feet. EXTENT three and a half.

Inhabits northern *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*. Viſits *Sweden* and the *Orknies* in winter: returns in the ſpring. Continues in *England* the whole year. Is found in *Aſia* about the *Caſpian* ſea, and all the ſalt lakes of the *Tartarian* and *Sibirian* deſerts; and extends even to *Kamtſchatka*. PLACE.

E. GULAUND.

D. With a narrowed bill: head of a mallard-green: breaſt and belly white. SIZE between the Gooſe and Duck kind.

Inhabits the moraſſes of *Iceland*. Lays from ſeven to nine eggs. Is a ſcarce ſpecies. The account of it was communicated to me by M. *Brunnich*, from the catalogue of Doctor *Biorno Paulſen*. The *Icelanders* call it *Gulaund*. PLACE.

F. MORILLON, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277.—Anas Glaucion. Brunnaeke, *Faun. Suec.* N° 123. —*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With duſky ruſt-colored head: irides gold-colored: neck with a white collar; and beneath that another, broader, of grey: back and coverts of wings duſky, marked with a few white ſtripes: greater coverts duſky, with a few great white ſpots: primaries and tail black: ſecondaries white: breaſt and belly white: above the thighs black: legs yellow. Rather leſs than the GOLDEN EYE.

PLACE. Inhabits as high as *Sweden:* is found, but rarely, even in *Greenland*:* or may be ſuppoſed to be ſeen in the intermediate parts. Is frequent in every place in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and even in *Kamtſchatka*.

G. TUFTED, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.—Anas fuligula, Wigge, *Faun. Suec.* N° 132.— Le Morillon, *Pl. Enl.* 1001.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a thick, ſhort, pendent creſt: belly and under coverts of the wings pure white: primaries duſky; part of their inner webs white: ſecondaries white, tipt with black: all the reſt of the plumage black; about the head gloſſed with violet: legs blueiſh grey. WEIGHT two pounds. LENGTH fifteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Norway*. Common in all latitudes of the *Ruſſian* empire; but commonly travels northward to breed. Frequent in *Kamtſchatka*.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N°

Hrafn-



P. Mazell sculp.

Falcated Duck I. *p.* 574. *Western Duck N.* 497.

H. Hrafn-ond, *Olaffen Iceland*, ſect. 688.—*Muller*, N° 161.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a creſted head, black above: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: legs ſaffron-colored.

Inhabits *Iceland*. Whether a variety of the former? for the *Icelanders* ſtyle that ſpecies *Hrafas-aund* *. PLACE.

I. FALCATED. Anas Falcaria, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 701.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a ſmall duſky bill: feathers above the baſe of the upper mandible white: middle of the head pale ruſt: reſt of the head ſilky green, variable, and changing, on the ſides of the neck, to reſplendent copper: from the head to the hind part of the neck is a creſt cloſely compreſſed, and ending in an angle: throat and half the fore part of the neck white; which color encircles the neck, and is bounded above by another of variable black and green; the reſt of the neck, and the breaſt, elegantly marked with ſemicircles of grey and black: the back and wings undulated with the ſame colors: the *ſpeculum* of the color of poliſhed ſteel, edged with white: five laſt ſecondaries long and falcated, of a violet-color edged with white: vent white, croſſed with a black bar: legs duſky. SIZE of a Wigeon.

Found, but rarely, in *Kamtſchatka*. Frequent in the eaſt of *Sibiria*, from the *Jeneſei* to the *Lena*, and beyond lake *Baikal*. None in the weſt. Probably winters in *China* and the *Mongalian* deſerts. PLACE.

* *Biorne's Liſt.*

K. WIGEON, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 286.—Anas Penelope, Wriand, *Faun. Suec.* N° 124. —Le Canard ſiffleur, *Pl. Enl.* 825.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With forehead whitiſh: head and upper part of the neck of a bright light bay: hind part of the head, and breaſt, vinaceous: in other reſpects like the AMERICAN kind. FEMALE colored like a Wild Duck. LENGTH twenty inches. EXTENT two feet three. WEIGHT near twenty-three ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, perhaps not higher than *Sweden*. Is not uncommon about the *Caſpian* ſea, and aſcends its rivers, but not far up. Is ſometimes ſeen in the great lakes on the eaſt ſide of the *Uralian* chain; but not in the reſt of *Sibiria*. Is found in plenty about *Aleppo*, during winter*: and taken in great numbers in the *Nile*, in nets, juſt before the waters have quite ſubſided†. Theſe probably retire north to breed. The *Germans* call this ſpecies *Pfeiffent*, or the *Fiſing Duck*, from its acute note. The *French*, for the ſame reaſon, call it *le Canard ſiffleur*: and the *Engliſh*, the *Whewer*. My Bimaculated Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 287, has been diſcovered, by Doctor PALLAS, along the *Lena*, and about lake *Baikal*; and a deſcription ſent by him to the Royal Academy at *Stockholm*, under the title of *Anas Glocitans*, or the *Clucking Duck*, from its ſingular note.

* *Ruſſell's Aleppo.* † *Haſſelquiſt*, 288.

GADWALL,

L. GADWALL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 288.—Anas ſtrepera, *Faun. Suec.* N° 121.—Le Chipeau, *Pl. Enl.* 958.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a black flat bill: head and upper part of the neck reddiſh, ſpotted with black: breaſt, upper part of the back, and ſcapulars, elegantly marked with black and white lines: belly dirty white: coverts on the ridge of the wings reddiſh brown; the next purpliſh red, with a border of black: primaries duſky: ſpeculum white: tail cinereous: legs orange. Breaſt of the female reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black: other colors ſimilar, but more dull. Rather leſs than a WIGEON.

This ſpecies does not ſeem to advance higher in *Europe* than *Sweden*. In the *Ruſſian* empire extends over moſt of the latitudes of the *European* and *Sibirian* part, except the eaſt of *Sibiria*, and *Kamtſchatka*. PLACE.

M. LAPMARK, Skoaara, *Leems Lapmark*, 266.—Anas latiroſtra, *Brunnich*, N° 91.—Le Canard brun? *Pl. Enl.* 1007.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a broad black bill and legs; the laſt reaching far beyond the tail: head, neck, and upper part of the body, duſky, thick ſet with ſmall ſpots: on each ſide of the baſe of the bill a great white ſpot: neck and breaſt clouded: on the wings an oblique white mark: belly duſky: feathers on the ſides ferruginous. SIZE of a wild Duck.

Inhabits *Lapmark*, and frequents both ſea and freſh-water. Is alſo found in *Denmark*. PLACE.

RED.

N. RED. Anas rutila, *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.—Ferruginous Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 285. —*Latham*, iii.

D. With a long pale blue bill, much flatted: head, neck, and upper part of the body, a fine reddiſh brown: throat, breaſt, and belly, paler: legs pale blue; webs black. WEIGHT twenty ounces.

PLACE. Found, but rarely, in the *Swediſh* rivers. Sent to me from *Denmark*, by the late Mr. *Fleiſcher*. Has been ſhot in *England*.

O. GARGANEY. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 289.—Anas Querquedula. *Faun. Suec.* N° 128. La Sarcelle, *Pl. Enl.* 946.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a white line from the further corner of each eye, pointing to the nape: crown duſky, ſtreaked lengthways: cheeks and neck very pale purple, ſtreaked with white: chin black: breaſt light brown, marked with ſemicircular bars of black: ſpeculum green: ſcapulars long and narrow, hanging over the wings, and ſtriped with white, aſh, and black: tail duſky. LENGTH ſeventeen inches. EXTENT twenty-eight. The FEMALE has an obſcure whitiſh mark over the eyes: reſt of the plumage browniſh aſh, ſpotted. Wants the *ſpeculum*.

PLACE. This elegant ſpecies ſeems not to inhabit *Europe* higher than *Sweden*; but is found in all latitudes of the *Ruſſian* empire, even to *Kamtſchatka*.

EUROPEAN

P. EUROPEAN TEAL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.—Anas Crecia. Arta. Krecka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 129.

La petite Sarcelle, *Pl. Enl.* 947.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

OUR ſpecies in all reſpects reſembles the *American*, except in having a white line above and beneath each eye, and in wanting the humeral ſtripe of white, which the latter has.

In *Europe* it is found as high as *Iceland*; and even in that ſevere climate lays from thirteen to nineteen eggs *. The *American* ſpecies appears to be far leſs prolific. Found in the *Ruſſian* empire, in the ſame places with the GARGANEY. PLACE.

* *Biorne's Liſt.*

LVIII. PELECAN*. *Gen. Birds* XCIII.

505. GREAT. Pelecanus Onocratolus, *Lin. Syſt.* 215.—*Edw.* 92.—*Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 419. Le Pelican, *De Buffon*, viii. 282.—*Pl. Enl.* 87.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. Mus.

P. With a bill fifteen inches long, flat, dilated near the point, with a hook at the end, and a ridge from that to the baſe running along the middle; on the midway of the ridge riſes a bony proceſs, an inch and ſeven tenths high, three inches broad at the baſe, and only two tenths of an inch thick. In ſome are ſeveral leſſer proceſſes between this and the point: a vaſt naked membranaceous pouch extends from the point of the lower mandible, widening gradually, and extending ten inches down the front of the neck: on the hind part of the head is a tuft of very narrow delicate feathers, not very diſcernible, as they uſually lie flat: the reſt of the head and neck is covered with moſt exquiſitely fine down, and very thick ſet: the reſt of the plumage white, except the primaries and baſtard wings, which are black: legs fleſh-color. The largeſt of web-footed Water-Fowl. Some are ſuperior in SIZE to a SWAN. One was killed off *Majorca*, which weighed twenty-five pounds. Their extent of wings from eleven to fifteen feet. Notwithſtanding their great bulk, they ſoar to a moſt ſurpriſing height. This is owing to the amazing lightneſs of the bones, which, all together, do not weigh a pound and a half. Add to this, the quantity of air

* This genus, in the *Br. Zool.* is called by the more familiar name of *Corvorant*, there being none of the *Pelecan* ſpecies in *Britain*.

with



with which its body is filled, which gives it a wonderful ſpecific lightneſs.

One of the birds from which this deſcription was taken, was ſhot at *Auguſta* in *South Carolina*, a hundred and fifty miles from the ſea. It agrees entirely with the Pelecan of the old continent, except in the bony proceſſes on the bill. The other was ſent, with other birds, from *Hudſon's Bay*, to the Royal Society. Inſtead of the bony proceſſes on the bill, was a tuft or fibrous fringe, ſufficient to identify the ſpecies. This ſpecies extends over moſt parts of the torrid zone, and many parts of the warmer temperate. Is found in *Europe* on the lower parts of the *Danube*, and in all parts of the *Mediterranean* ſea, almoſt all *Africa*, and *Aſia Minor*. Are ſeen in incredible numbers about the *Black* and *Caſpian* ſeas; and come far up the rivers, and into the inland lakes of the *Aſiatic Ruſſian* empire; but grow ſcarcer eaſtward, and are ſeldom met with ſo far north as the *Sibirian* lakes; yet are not unknown about that of *Baikal*. They are common on the coaſt of *New Holland*, where they grow to an enormous ſize *. They feed upon fiſh; which they take ſometimes by plunging from a great height in the air, and ſeizing, like the GANNET: at other times, they fiſh in concert, ſwimming in flocks, and forming a large circle in the great rivers, which they gradually contract, beating the water with their wings and feet, in order to drive the fiſh into the center; which when they approach, they open their vaſt mouths, and fill their pouches with their prey, then incline their bills, to empty the bag of the water; after which they ſwim to ſhore, and eat their booty in quiet. As the pouch is capable of holding a dozen quarts of water, a gueſs may be made of the quantity of fiſhes it can contain. The *French* very properly call them *Grand-goſiers*, or *Great-throats*. It is ſaid

PLACE.

* *Cook's Firſt Voy.* iii. 627.

that when they make their neſts in the dry deſerts, they carry the water to their young in their vaſt pouches, and that the lions and beaſts of prey come there to quench their thirſt, ſparing the young, the cauſe of this ſalutary proviſion. Poſſibly, on this account, the *Egyptians* ſtyle this bird the *Camel of the River*; the *Perſians*, *Tacab*, or the *Water-carrier*.

506. DUSKY. Pelecanus Onocrotalus occidentalis, *Lin. Syſt.* 215.—*Edw.* 93.
Le Pelican Brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 306.—*Pl. Enl.* 957.—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

P. With a red bill and black hook: the pouch extending half way down the neck: between the bill and eyes naked and red: head mottled with aſh-color and white: the nape ſlightly creſted: hind part of the neck covered with ſoft cinereous feathers: back, ſcapulars, primaries, and coverts, duſky, edged with dirty white: tail deep aſh: legs duſky green. In SIZE ſcarcely equal to a SWAN.

PLACE. Inhabits, during ſummer, *Hudſon's Bay*. One was ſent to Mrs. *Blackburn*, ſhot near *New York*, I think in the winter. Extends to *Louiſiana* *; to *Jamaica*, the bay of *Campechy* †, and as low as *Carthagena*. They ſit on rocks in the ſea in a ſluggiſh manner, with their bills reſting on their breaſts.

507. CHARLES-TOWN.

P. Duſky above: white on the breaſt and belly, with a pouch, beginning at the chin, and reaching to the breaſt-bone, capable of containing numbers of gallons of liquids.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 79. † *Dampier's Voy. Campechy*, 70.

BIRDS

BIRDS of this ſpecies were obſerved by Doctor GARDEN to abound in the bay of *Charles-town*, where they are continually fiſhing.—They extend as far ſouth as *Cayenne* *. PLACE.

Wil. Orn. 330.—Pelecanus Graculus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 146.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS. 508. SHAG.

P. With head and neck black, gloſſed like ſilk with green: the back and coverts of wings of the ſame color, edged with purpliſh black: belly duſky and dull; the middle cinereous: tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, duſky, gloſſed with green: legs black: middle claw ſerrated. LENGTH two feet ſix. EXTENT three feet eight. WEIGHT four pounds.

Frequent in many parts of *Great Britain*. Found in *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. N° 293.—Pelecanus Carbo, Haffs-tjader, *Faun. Suec.* N° 145.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS. 509. CORVORANT.

P. With a narrow bill, hooked at the end: a ſmall dilatable pouch under the chin; feathers at its baſe white, in the male: head and neck of a ſooty blackneſs, ſometimes ſtreaked with white: coverts of wings, back, and ſcapulars, deep green, edged with black, gloſſed with blue: breaſt and belly black: on the thighs of the male a tuft of white: tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers, and is rounded. WEIGHT ſeven pounds. LENGTH three feet four. EXTENT four feet two.

Extends over all parts of the northern hemiſphere, even to *Greenland*, PLACE.

* *Latham*, vi. 585.

land, where it continues all the year. The natives uſe the jugular pouch as a bladder to float their darts after they are flung. The ſkins are uſed in cloathing; the fleſh is eaten; but the eggs are ſo fetid as to be rejected, even by the very *Greenlanders*. Theſe birds are taken either by darts on the water; by ſnares dropt down the precipices, and placed before their haunts; or, in winter, they are taken while aſleep upon the ice. Are found in all the temperate latitudes of the *Ruſſian* empire, and in immenſe numbers on the ſhores of the *Caſpian* ſea *. Reach even to *Kamtſchatka*. I believe this to be the kind which the *Chineſe* train for fiſhing. They keep numbers, which ſit on the edge of their boats; and, on a ſignal given, plunge under water, and bring up their prey, which they are unable to ſwallow, by reaſon of a ring placed by their maſters round their necks †.

GREENLAND.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Mrs. *Blackburn* received this ſpecies from *New York*. There are great flocks in *Carolina*, eſpecially in *March* and *April*, when the herrings run up the creeks; at which time they ſit fiſhing on the logs of wood which have fallen into the water ‡.

510. GANNET. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 293.—Pelecanus Baſſanus. *Nautis*, Jaen Von Gent. *Faun, Suec.* N° 147.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

P. With a ſtrait dirty white bill, jagged at the edges: beneath the chin a naked black ſkin, dilatable ſo as to contain five or ſix herrings: hind part of the head buff-colored: baſtard wings and primaries duſky: all the reſt of the plumage pure white: toes black, marked before with a pea-green ſtripe: feathers of the tail ſharp-pointed. WEIGHT ſeven pounds. LENGTH three feet one inch. EXTENT ſix feet two.

* *Extracts*, i. 164.—ii. 405. † *Du Halde*, i. 316. ‡ *Lawſon*, 150.

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Newfoundland*; where it breeds, and migrates ſouthward as far as *South Carolina*. The head of the bird which *Cateſby* has engraven, and called the GREATER BOOBY, i. tab. lxxxvi. is of one in its young ſtate. At that period it is deep aſh-colored, ſpotted with white. In *Europe* it is common on the coaſt of *Norway* and *Iceland* *; but as it never voluntarily flies over land, is not ſeen in the *Baltic*. Wanders for food as far as the coaſt of *Liſbon*, and *Gibraltar*, where it has been ſeen in *December* plunging for *Sardinæ*. Straggles as high as *Greenland* †. In northern *Aſia*, it has been once ſeen by *Steller* off *Bering*'s iſle; but has been frequently met with in the ſouthern hemiſphere, in the *Pacific* ocean; particularly, in numbers about *New Zealand* and *New Holland* ‡. Captain *Cook* alſo ſaw them in his paſſage from *England* to the *Cape* of *Good Hope* §, and remoter from land than they had been ſeen elſewhere. Among thoſe obſerved in the South Sea, is the variety called *Sula* ‖, with a few black feathers in the tail and among the ſecondaries. Found not only on the *Feroe* iſlands, but on our coaſts, one having been brought to me a few years ago, which had fallen down wearied with its flight. A moſt ample account of the manners of the GANNET is given in the *Br. Zool.*

* *Olaf. Iceland.* † *Faun. Groenl.* p. 92. ‡ *Cook's Firſt Voy.* ii. 382. —iii. 439, 627. § *Cook's Voy. towards the South Pole*, i. 10, 11. ‖ *Will. Orn.* 331.

CRESTED



A. Crested Corvorant. Shag, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 292.—*Latham*, iii.
Pelecanus Criſtatus. Top-ſkarv. *Brunnich*, N° 123.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 58.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

P. With a narrow duſky bill, hooked at the end: irides fine green: on each ſide of the head is a long tuft of duſky feathers reaching beyond the crown: head, neck, and lower part of the back, of a fine and gloſſy green: the upper part of the back, and coverts of the wings, of the ſame color, edged with purpliſh black: belly duſky: tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, duſky tinged with green. Length two feet three. Extent three feet ſix. Weight three pounds three quarters.

Place. Inhabits, in *Great Britain*, the vaſt precipices about *Holyhead*; and is found in *Norway*, *Iceland* *, and in the ſouth of *Greenland* †; but in the latter is ſcarce. The places which it inhabits are covered with its filthy excrements. The *Greenlanders* therefore call it *Tingmingkpot*, or the bird *afflicted with a looſeneſs*. It differs from the Shag in having a creſt, and in being leſſer. The *Norwegians* are well acquainted with both ſpecies, and diſtinguiſh them by different names ‡. I have ſeen ſeveral of the Shags ſhot among the *Hebrides*, but not one was creſted. On the authority of the northern naturaliſts, I therefore ſeparate them.

* *Olaffen.* ii. tab. xxxix. † *Faun. Groenl.* N° 58. ‡ *Brunnich*, N° 121, 123.

Violet

B. VIOLET CORVORANT. Pelecanus Violaceus, PALLAS *MS. Liſt.*—*Latham*, iii.

P. With the body wholly black, gloſſed with violet color.
Found about *Kamtſchatka* and the iſles. PLACE.

C. RED-FACED CORVORANT. Ouril of the Kamtſchatkans, *Deſcr. de la Kamtſchatka*, 493.—*Latham*, iii.

P. With a ſlender bill; upper mandible black; lower red: from the bill to the eyes is a ſpace covered with a blueiſh red naked ſkin: round each eye a white cutaneous circle: head creſted: head, neck, and middle of the back, of a deep gloſſy green: on the fore part of the neck a few white ſlender feathers: ſides of the back and ſcapulars gloſſed with purple: wings duſky: belly gloſſed with green: tail, conſiſting of twelve feathers only, is duſky: over each thigh is a tuft of white feathers: legs black. LENGTH of one I meaſured thirty-one inches. *Steller* compares its ſize to that of a Gooſe.

Inhabits the high precipices on the coaſts of *Kamtſchatka*. Is very ſlow in riſing; but when on wing, flies moſt rapidly. Feeds on fiſh. During night they ſit in rows on the cliffs, and often in their ſleep fall off, and become the prey of *Arctic* Foxes; who lie in wait for theſe birds, which are a favorite food of thoſe animals. They lay in *June*. Their eggs are green, and of the ſize of thoſe of a Hen. They are very bad taſted, and are not eaſily dreſſed; yet are ſo acceptable to the *Kamtſchatkans*, that, at the hazard of their necks, they will climb to the moſt dangerous places in ſearch of them, and often fall and loſe their lives. They catch theſe birds with nets, in which they are entangled in the places where they reſt. They are alſo caught in ſnares, with a running nooſe hung PLACE.

to the end of a pole, with which the fowlers creep quietly towards the birds, and ſling it round their necks, and draw them up the rock. The reſt of the flock are ſo ſtupid, that, notwithſtanding they ſee the fate of their companions, they remain, ſkaking their heads, on the ſame ſpot, till they are all taken. The fleſh is exceſſively hard and ſinewy. The *Kamtſchatkans* cook it after their faſhion, by putting the bird, without plucking or gutting, into a hole filled with fire; and when it is done enough, draw off the ſkin, and make on it a ſavory repaſt.

HAVING gone through the claſs of birds, let me remark, that there is the greateſt probability, that numbers of thoſe of *Kamtſchatka* are common to *North America*; and that they paſs there the ſeaſons of migration; but not having actual proof of their being found on the new continent, I am obliged to place them in theſe appendages to each genus. The time may come, when it will be found neceſſary to remove them into the *American* ſections. It is alſo likely, that numbers may ſeek a more ſouthern retreat, and ſtock *Japan* and *China* with their periodical flocks. I have done as much as the lights of my days have furniſhed me with. In ſome remote age, when the *Britiſh* offſpring will have pervaded the whole of their vaſt continent, or the deſcendants of the hardy *Ruſſians* colonized the weſtern parts from their diſtant *Kamtſchatka*, the road in future time to new conqueſts: after, perhaps, bloody conteſts between the progeny of *Britons* and *Ruſſians*, about countries to which neither have any right; after the deaths of thouſands of clamants, and the extirpation of the poor natives by the ſword, and new-imported diſeaſes, a quiet ſettlement may take place, civilization enſue, and the

the arts of peace be cultivated: learning, the luxury of the ſoul, diffuſe itſelf through the nation, and ſome naturaliſt ariſe, who, with ſpirit and abilities, may explore each boundary of the ocean which ſeparates the *Aſiatic* and *American* continents; may render certain what I can only ſuſpect, and, by his obſervations on the feathered tribe, their flights and migrations, give utility to mankind, in naval and œconomical operations, by auguries which the antients knew well to apply to the benefit of their fellow-creatures. He may, perhaps, ſmile on the labors of the *Arctic* Zoologiſt (if by that time they are not quite obſolete); and, as the animate creation never changes her courſe, he may find much right; and, if he is endowed with a good heart, will candidly attribute the errors to miſinformation, or the common infirmity of human nature.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

SECOND EDITION.

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TO THE

ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the publication of the *Arctic Zoology*, ſo much new matter has been pointed out to me by friends, or occurred from my own thoughts or reading, as to furniſh me with materials for a Supplement. This I ſent into the world in order to render the work as perfect as poſſible; and have inſerted in the preſent edition of the Introduction and Zoology, every addition contained in the late edition of the Supplement, from p. 1 to p. 76, except certain parts which are made ſupplemental to the INTRODUCTION or firſt volume. By permiſſion of Mr. *Benjamin White*, I have here added the *Flora* of *North America*, compoſed by the ingenious Doctor *John Reinhold Forſter*, augmented by certain Plants of more recent diſcovery.

To enlarge the *American Zoology* as much as poſſible, I have flung the Reptiles and the Fiſhes of the northern part of that vaſt continent into a ſyſtematic form; and, by permiſſion of Mr. *Benjamin White*, have added, from the labors of the learned *John Reinhold Forſter*, the Catalogue of the Inſects of *North America**. How ſmall a part is this of the Zoology of our loſt dominions! May what I have done be an inducement for ſome learned native to reſume the ſubject! and I ſhall without envy ſee my trivial labors loſt in the immenſity of new diſcoveries. Vain thought! for ages muſt paſs, ere the neceſſary perfection can be given, ere the ani-

* Publiſhed by Mr. *White*, in 1771.

mated

mated nature which fills the ſpace between the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* oceans can be inveſtigated. Ages muſt paſs, before new colonization can puſh its progreſs weſtward: and even then, civilization, eaſe, and luxury, muſt take place, ere theſe ſtudies, in which uſe and amuſement are ſo intimately blended, can be carried into full effect.

But in the interim, let the *American* philoſopher do what is in his power; let him ſearch the ill-explored ſeas, lakes, rivers, and foreſts of his country; and his labors will be amply repayed. The tract between the *Allegany* or *Appalachian* chain and the ocean, will for the preſent be ample field for the moſt adventurous naturaliſt. Let me intreat him to be expeditious, that I may have ſome chance of receiving the pleaſure of knowing that I could animate any one to theſe laudable purſuits. But my electrical fire is too weak to be felt at ſuch a diſtance: I want the potent emanations of a LINNÆUS, which dart from pole to pole. My faculty has been various: in a few inſtances I may have been fortunate enough to have met with, at home and abroad, ſome excellent conductors, which have caught and carried on the impulſive ſtroke; which have at leſt rouſed natural hiſtory from the palſied ſtate into which it was falling, on the loſs of its illuſtrious ſupport.

I muſt myſelf have been very negligent, in the moment I forgot an acknowlegement to the Reverend Mr. *William Coxe*, for the great ſervices he rendered to me by his various communications reſpecting *Ruſſia*, and other northern countries: I hope he will receive this late reſpect, with proper allowance for my forgetfulneſs.

Mr. *Samuel Oedman* of *Wermdon*, near *Stockholm*, with the utmoſt liberality, ſpontaneouſly ſent to me a number of valuable remarks on the quadrupeds and birds of *Sweden*, of which the reader has received the benefit in the zoological part of theſe volumes.

I have

ADVERTISEMENT.

I have been often reproached for not giving a map with the *Arctic Zoology*. I have now complied with the deſire: and given two, engraven by that excellent artiſt Mr. *William Palmer*, the engraver of thoſe in Captain COOK's laſt voyage; and of an admirable map of the *American* and *Aſiatic* part, formed by the much-lamented, the late Captain JAMES KING. Theſe maps have been the foundation of mine; with certain additions from that which illuſtrates the voyage of Lord MULGRAVE towards the north pole. I have taken the liberty of making ſome ſlight alterations; and have made the addition of ſeveral names, peculiarly adapted to the work they are deſigned to explain. For the important alterations made to explain the recent diſcoveries ſince the year 1786, I am obliged to the friendſhip of Captain *George Dixon*. The coaſt from the *Icy Cape* to the mouth of the *Copper Mine River*, is layed down from imagination, and the ſame from thence to *Greenland*, except in a few places where it had been ſlightly ſeen by navigators. A little to the eaſt of the *Copper Mine River*, the ſea is made to advance ſomewhat more inland, on a conjecture of Mr. *Hearne*'s, that a river which falls into the *Copper Mine River* from the eaſt, is much nearer to the ſea than the mouth of the *Copper River* itſelf. I have been obliged to go far lower than lat. 60, which I profeſſedly deſigned to limit my northern enquiries: but had I, in my maps, rigidly adhered to that deſign, I muſt have omitted great part of *America*, the glorious field of the diſcoveries of our immortal *Cook*. Thoſe of the *Ruſſians* are attended to, and nothing neglected that could fling light on the attempts of this buſy age.

THOMAS PENNANT.

DOWNING,
Feb. 10, 1792.

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CLASS III.

REPTILES.

CLASS III.

REPTILES.

DIV. I. PEDATED.

Br. Zool. III. p. 7. GENUS I*.

GENUS.
I. TORTOISE.

Green Turtle, *Cateſby*, ii. 38.
Teſtudo marina vulgaris; et *jurucua*, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 254. 256.
Teſtudo Mydas, *Lin.* 350.
La Tortue franche, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 495.

1. GREEN.

TORTOISE with fin-like feet: two claws to the fore, one to the hind: a blunt head: convex ſhell: the dorſal ſegments ſmooth.

This ſpecies abounds about the *Bahama* iſles, but never lay their eggs there, but migrate at certain ſeaſons from *Cuba*; yet this kind, and the *Loggerhead*, depoſit their eggs in the ſand on the beaches, in *Eaſt Florida*, and feed during ſummer in the rivers and creeks †. *Carolina* is ſupplied with them from the *Bahamas*, as an article of luxury. They breed about *Cuba*, and other adjacent iſles.

PLACE.

Teſtudo *Caretta* dicta, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 258.
La Caret, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 502.
Teſtudo imbricata, *Lin.* 350.

2. HAWKBILL.

TORTOISE, with the upper mandible incurvated: with two claws on every foot: the plates of the back elevated and ſharp: two

* The references of pages, in genera and ſpecies, are to the laſt octavo edition of the *Britiſh Zoology*. The numbers, in reſpect to ſpecies, are the ſame in both *quarto* and *octavo*.

† Doctor GARDEN.

rows

rows of lateral plates, divided by narrow elegant ſutures; the lower row terminates in ſharp points, tending backwards.

PLACE. This and the two following kinds inhabit the *Bahama* iſles, and breed on them. This is the ſpecies which yields the beautiful ſhell, formerly highly eſteemed for cabinet works.

3. LOGGERHEAD. Teſtudo marina *Caöuanna* dicta, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 257.
La Caöuanne, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 501.
Loggerhead T. *Cateſby*, ii. 40.

T. With a large head, with a triple order of plates from the back to the ſides.

PLACE. This ſpecies ranges from the *Bahamas* midway to the *Azores*; having been ſtruck, ſleeping on the water, in lat. 30 north. Are very voracious, bold, and very foul feeders. They live much on ſhells, and have ſtrength to grind or break with their mouths the ſtrongeſt *buccina*. Their fleſh is rank, and little eſteemed.

4. TRUNK. The Trunk Tortoiſe, *Cateſby*, ii. 40.

T. Of a narrow form, but very deep: the upper ſhell, being very convex, grows to a great ſize: the fleſh rank, but much oil is extracted from it, which alone makes it valuable.

PLACE. Deſcribed, but never ſeen, by Mr. *Cateſby*, who gives the above account from relation.

5. RIVER. New Tortoiſe. Soft-ſhelled Turtle, *Ph. Tr.* 1771. p. 266.

T. With a depreſſed body; in the middle hard and boney, towards the edges flexible, and reſembling thick tan-leather; in many parts tuberculated: the *ſternum* ſmooth and white, reaching, in

in form of a ſaddle, about two thirds the length of the lower part, the reſt covered with a ſkin.

HEAD triangular: noſe ſlender, produced like that of a mole: the neck thick, long, retractile: IRIDES lemon-colored, lively: have a ſkin like a nictating membrane.

FORE-FEET with five toes, and two ſpurious; ſtrong claws on the three firſt: HIND-FEET with the ſame number of toes and claws, with only one ſpurious: ſkin of the legs looſe, wrinkled, duſky green: TAIL ſhort and thick.

Inhabits no further north than the rivers of *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, in *South Carolina*; alſo thoſe of *Eaſt Florida:* grows to a great ſize, to ſeventy, and even a hundred pounds in weight. Is very ſtrong, ſwift, and fierce; and, if attacked or diſturbed, will raiſe itſelf on its legs, and leap forward, to bite the aſſailant, with great fury and violence. The fleſh is very delicate, and even preferable to that of the Green Tortoiſe. PLACE.

This ſpecies (with beautiful drawings taken from the live animal) were communicated by Doctor GARDEN, late of *Charleſtown*, and deſcribed and engraven in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*.

T. With a ſmall HEAD, depreſſed: upper mandible hooked: eyes near the end of the noſe: middle row of ſcales obtuſely pointed: STERNUM lozenge-ſhaped; joined to the ſides by a ſtrong membrane: TOES five before, four behind: legs ſquamoſe and plicated: length of head and neck ſix inches and a half: body nine: TAIL five and a half, cultrated, ſcaly, and at top ſtrongly ſerrated. 6. SERRATED.

Inhabits the rivers of NEW YORK. Seen in the collection of Mr. *Tho. Bolton*, near *Halifax*. PLACE.

Teſtudo

7. CHEQUERED. Teſtudo Carolina, *Lin.* 352.—*Gron. Zooph.* N° 77.
Land Tortoiſe from *Carolina*, *Edw.* 205.—*Lawſon*, 133.

T. With a blunt noſe: long thick neck covered with a purpliſh ſkin: irides yellow: body very convex; ſcales large, marked with concentric lines; color brown, chequered with yellow: five toes on the fore feet; four on the hind, with ſtrong claws to each: only the rudiment of a tail.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina:* ſleeps, like other land Tortoiſes, during winter: feeds on ſnails, tadpoles, young frogs, and muſhrooms: is an utter enemy to the Rattle Snake; will ſeize it below the neck, and, by drawing its own head into the ſhell, becomes invulnerable: the ſnake twines about the Tortoiſe; but is ſoon deſtroyed, and left on the ground.

8. MUD. Mud Tortoiſe, *Edw.* 287.—*Lawſon*, 133.

T. With a blunt head: flat ſmooth ſhell, divided into thirteen duſky ſegments, ſurrounded with a rim of others: the ſternum covering almoſt the whole belly: five toes on the fore feet, four on the hind, webbed, and furniſhed with claws: tail ſlender, with a hard horny point.

PLACE. Inhabits *Penſylvania* and *Carolina*. *Lawſon* praiſes it as an excellent food, eſpecially in *May* and *June*. Their eggs are alſo very good, but they are the prey of ſo many animals, that few arrive at perfection.

Br.

Br. Zool. III. 9. GENUS II. II. FROG.

Rana ocellata, *Lin.* 356.
Bull Frog, *Lawſon*, 132.—*Cateſby*, ii. 72.—*Kalm*, ii. 170. 9. BULL.

FR. With duſky red irides, ſurrounded with a yellow ring: the auricles covered with a thin circular ſkin, forming a ſpot behind each eye: four toes on the fore feet: five palmated toes behind. It grows ſo large, ſays *Lawſon*, that I have ſeen one with as much meat on it as a pullet. Color of a duſky brown mixed with yellowiſh green, and ſpotted with black: the belly yellowiſh white, faintly ſpotted.

Sit in pairs, at the ſprings of ſmall rills; are ſuppoſed by the people of *Virginia* to be the purifiers of waters, and reſpected as the *genii* of the fountains. If ſurprized, leap into the mouth of the ſpring, and lie ſecure. During winter remain torpid under mud. In the ſpring begin to bellow: the noiſe is like that of an enraged bull; and ſo loud as to be heard, in a ſtill evening, a mile. Will go three yards at a leap. *Kalm* ſays, they frequent only ponds and ſtagnant waters. All writers agree in their devouring little chickens, ducks, and goſlings. They are edible. Some were brought alive, a few years ago, to *England*. PLACE.

Water Frog, *Cateſby*, ii. 70. 10. STRIPED.

FR. With large black eyes, and yellow *irides*: long limbs: upper part of the head and body of a duſky green, ſpotted with black: from each eye to the noſe a white line: from each eye along the ſides to the rump, a yellow line.

They frequent rivulets and ditches, which they do not quit for the dry land. It is ſaid they will ſpring five or ſix yards at a leap. PLACE.

11. TREE. Rana arborea, *Lin.* 357.
Green Tree Frog, *Cateſby*, ii. 71.—*Lawſon*, 132.

FR. Of a ſlender ſhape: bright green color, marked on each ſide with a line of yellow: eyes black; *irides* yellow: four toes before, five behind; at the end of each toe a round membrane, concave beneath, not unlike the mouth of a leech.

PLACE. Lurk under the lower ſides of leaves, even of the talleſt trees, and adhere firmly, by means of the membranes at the ends of their toes, ſticking to the ſmootheſt ſurface: a looking-glaſs was held before one, at four yards diſtance; it reached it at one leap, and ſtuck cloſely to it. At night theſe Frogs make an inceſſant chirping, and leap from ſpray to ſpray in ſearch of inſects.

I believe this ſpecies to be common to *America* and the warmer parts of *Europe*.

12. LAND. Land Frog, *Cateſby*, ii. 69.—*Lawſon*, 132.

FR. With the appearance of a Toad: above grey or brown, ſpotted with duſky; below white, faintly ſpotted: *irides* red: ſhort legs.

PLACE. Frequent the high lands: ſeen moſt often in wet weather, in the hotteſt time of the day: leap: feed on inſects, particularly the fire-fly, and ant. Sometimes the *Americans* bake and reduce this ſpecies to powder, which, mixed with orrice-root, is taken as a cure for a tympany.

FR. With

FR. With the back gibbous, cinereous, and ſmooth: belly yellow, and granulated: on each ſide, from the noſe to the rump, is a line: the ſame on the outſide of the thighs and legs: toes bullated at their ends. 13. CINEREOUS.

Inhabits *Carolina*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. III. 21. GENUS III. III. LIZARD.

Lacerta Crocodylus, *Lin.* 359.—*Cateſby*, ii. 63.—*Lawſon*, 126. 14. ALLEGATOR.

L. With a vaſt mouth, furniſhed with ſharp teeth: from the back to the end of the tail ſerrated: ſkin tough and brown, and covered on the ſides with tubercles. Grows to the length of eighteen feet.

This dreadful ſpecies is found in the warmer parts of *North America*; and moſt numerous as we approach the ſouth, and the more fierce and ravenous. Yet in *Carolina* never devours the human ſpecies, but on the contrary ſhuns mankind; yet will kill dogs as they ſwim the rivers, and hogs which feed in the ſwamps. It is often ſeen floating like a log of wood on the ſurface of the water, and is miſtaken for ſuch by dogs, and other animals, which it ſeizes and draws under water to devour at its leiſure. Like the wolf, when preſſed by long hunger, it will ſwallow mud, and even ſtones, and pieces of wood. They often get into the wears in purſuit of fiſh, and do much miſchief by breaking them to pieces. PLACE.

They are torpid during the winter in *Carolina*, and retire into their dens, which they form by burrowing far under ground; it makes the entrance under water, and works upwards. In ſpring it quits its retreat, and reſorts to the rivers, which it ſwims up and down; and chiefly ſeeks its prey near the mouth, where the water is brackiſh.

It roars and makes a dreadful noiſe at its firſt leaving its den, and againſt bad weather. It lays a vaſt number of eggs in the ſand, near the banks of lakes and rivers, and leaves them to be hatched by the ſun: multitudes are deſtroyed as ſoon as hatched, either by their own ſpecies, or by fiſh of prey. In *South America* the Carrion Vulture is the inſtrument of Providence to deſtroy multitudes; by that means preventing the country from being rendered uninhabitable *.

15. LION.

Lacerta ſex-lineata, *Lin.* 364.
Lion Lizard, *Cateſby*, ii. 68.

L. Of a grey color, marked lengthways on each ſide with three whitiſh lines: long legs: very long tail, which it curls up, looking fierce at the ſame time. The ſize about ſix inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *South Carolina* †, and the greater *Antilles*. Very inoffenſive. Remarkably agile, but is a prey to rapacious birds.

16. GREEN.

Green Lizard of *Carolina*, *Lawſon*, 131.—*Cateſby*, ii. 65.

L. Totally green: very ſlender: tail near double the length of the body. Whole length about five inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina:* domeſtic, familiar, and harmleſs. Sports on tables and windows, and amuſes with its agility in catching flies: gazes at mankind without concern: ſwells its throat into a protuberance, which it diſcharges at will. Cold affects the colors: in that uncertain climate, when there is a quick tranſition, in the ſame day, from hot to cold, it changes inſtantly from the moſt brilliant green to a dull brown. Is ſometimes tempted by a gleam of ſun

* *Arctic Zool.* II. 193. † Doctor GARDEN.

to

to quit its retreat, but by the ſudden change of weather is ſo enfeebled, as not to be able to return to its hole, and will die with cold.

L. 5-lineata. L. cauda tereti mediocri, dorſo lineis quinque albidis, *Lin.* 366. 17. FIVE-LINED.

L. With one yellow line under each eye, two between, and one on each ſide above: upper parts of the body duſky, marked with five lines of a pale yellow color, reaching to the middle of the tail: belly ſcaly and ſtriated: tail half as long again as the body.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

L. Iguana, *Lin.* 366. 18. GUANA.
The Guana, *Cateſby*, ii. 64.

L. With the top of the back and tail ſtrongly ſerrated: the gullet ſerrated in the ſame manner. Sometimes found to be five feet long. Has ſmall teeth, and will bite hard.

Inhabits the rocks of the *Bahama* iſlands; and lurks in cliffs, or hollow trees: feeds entirely on vegetables and fruits: the fat of the abdomen aſſumes the color of that which it has laſt eaten: has a moſt diſguſting look; yet is eſteemed a moſt delicate and wholeſome food; noxious only to venereal patients *. Is ſlow: not amphibious; yet on neceſſity will continue long under water: ſwims by means of the tail, keeping its legs cloſe to the body. *Guanoes* are the ſupport of the natives of the *Bahamas*, who go in their ſloops from rock to rock in ſearch of them. They are taken with dogs trained for the purpoſe. As ſoon as caught, their mouths are ſewed up, to prevent them from biting. Some are carried alive for ſale to *Carolina*; others ſalted and barrelled for home conſumption. PLACE.

* *Linnæus.*

Lacerta

19. BLUE-TAILED.

Lacerta faſciata, *Lin.* 369.
Blue-tail Lizard, *Cateſby*, ii. 67.

L. With a ſhort head: brown body, ſtriped from the noſe to the tail with five yellow lines: the tail ſlender and blue. Length of this ſpecies ſix inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia*. Poſſibly differs only in ſex from the *Five-lined Lizard*.

20. SPOTTED.

Lacerta punctata, *Lin.* 370.
Spotted Eft, *Cateſby App.* 10.

L. With the crown, back, and upper part of the tail, duſky, marked on each ſide of the back with a row of round white ſpots: throat, ſides, and belly, dull yellow. Length five inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*.

21. SCORPION.

Lawſon, 131.

L. With a copper-colored back, and orange belly; called by *Lawſon*, the Scorpion Lizard: very active in running up trees: is ſaid to be venomous?

22. ANNULATED.

L. With a long head, and great blunt noſe: the whole animal of a duſky color, with a row of large white ſpots on each ſide of the back: tail carinated above and below: body divided and ſurrounded by *annuli*. LENGTH about ſix inches.

Called in *America*, the *Well Slow*.—Mrs. BLACKBURN's *Muſeum*.

I HAVE

I HAVE examined another, about eight inches long, as ſlender as a crow-quil: head ſmall: tail blunt, and of equal thickneſs: body marked from head to tail with lines of pale brown and black: belly lead-color: tip of the noſe and tail white. 23. SLENDER.

I think its place was *Carolina*.

Body and head anguilliform: two feet placed below the neck. IV. SIREN.

The *Mud-Iguana*, Ph. Tr. 1766. p. 189. 24. SIREN.

S. With anguilliform head and body: eyes minute: noſtrils on the ſides of the noſe: teeth ſharp, ranged in tranſverſe rows, fit for biting or grinding: three openings to the gills, with three pennated appendages on each ſide of the covers: the legs are in form of arms, placed high on the breaſt, not remote from the throat: each foot has four divided toes, with a claw to each: the body covered with ſmall ſcales ſunk in gelatinous matter; color duſky, but the ſides dotted in lines with white: the tail compreſſed, and, like that of an Eel, ſupplied above and below with a ray-leſs fin.

Peculiar to the muddy ſwamps of *South Carolina*; lurking beneath the antient trunks of trees that impend over the water: makes a croaking noiſe: fragile, for if caſt on the ground it breaks in three or four pieces. PLACE.

Grows to the length of thirty-one inches. SIZE.

DIV. II. WITHOUT FEET.

SERPENTS.

V. RATTLESNAKE. With plates on the abdomen: plates and ſcales beneath the tail; a rattle at its end. LINNÆUS.

25. GREAT.

Crotalus horridus, 167. Scutis, 23. Scutellis, *Lin.* 372.
Rattleſnake, *Cateſby*, ii. 41.—*Lawſon*, 128.

R. With a brown broad head: yellowiſh brown back, marked with broad tranſverſe dentated bars of black: ſcales rough: belly cinereous: the jaws furniſhed with ſmall ſharp teeth; four fangs in the upper jaw, incurvated, large, and pointed, the inſtruments of death; at the baſe of each a round orifice, opening into a hollow, that near the end of the tooth appears again in form of a ſmall channel: theſe teeth may be erected or compreſſed: when in the action of biting, they force out of a gland near their roots, the fatal juice: this is received into the round orifice of the teeth, conveyed through the tube into the channel, and thence with unerring direction into the wound.

The tail furniſhed with a rattle, conſiſting of joints looſely connected; the number uncertain, depending, as is pretended, on the age of the animal, it receiving with every year a new joint. Authors mention forty and ſeventy *.

* *Kalm*, in the *Swediſh* Medical Eſſays, 290.—Ph. Tr. abridg. vii. 412.

Rattleſnakes

Rattleſnakes grow to the length of eight feet, and, according to a news-paper account, to fourteen.

Swarm in the leſs inhabited parts of *North America:* now almoſt extirpated in the populous; none found farther north than the mountains near lake *Champlain**: but in the ſouth infeſt *South America*, even as far as *Braſil* †. Love woods and lofty hills, eſpecially where the ſtrata are rocky or chalky: the paſs near *Niagara* abounds with them. Being ſlow of motion, they frequent the ſides of rills, to make prey of frogs, or of ſuch animals that reſort there to quench their thirſt: are generally found during ſummer in pairs: in winter, collect in multitudes, and retire beneath ground, beyond the reach of froſt: tempted by the warmth of a ſpring day, they are often obſerved to creep out weak and languid: a perſon has ſeen a piece of ground covered with them, and killed with a rod between ſixty and ſeventy; till, overpowered with the ſtench, he was obliged to retire. PLACE.

They couple in *Auguſt*, and then are moſt dangerous: are viviparous, and bring forth, in *June*, about twelve young ones: between that and *September* they acquire the length of a foot.

Providence hath given mankind a ſecurity againſt the bite of theſe dreadful reptiles; for it does not often fail warning the paſſenger of its vicinity, by the rattle of its tail. In fine weather that monition is always given, in wet weather ſeldom, which gives the *Indians* a dread of travelling amidſt the woods in rainy ſeaſons.

It moves along with the head on the ground; but if alarmed, it flings its body into a circle, coiling itſelf with the head in the centre erect, and with the eyes flaming in a moſt terrific manner. Happily it may be eaſily avoided: it is ſlow in purſuit, and has not the power of ſpringing at its aſſailant, like many of the innocent tribe.

* *Kalm*'s Travels, iii. 48. † *Marcgrave*, 240.

It is difficult to ſpeak of its faſcinating powers: authors * of credit deſcribe the effects. Birds have been ſeen to drop into its mouth, ſquirrels deſcend from their trees, and leverets run into its jaws. Terror and amazement ſeem to lay hold on theſe little animals: they make violent efforts to get away, ſtill keeping their eyes fixed on thoſe of the ſnake; at length, wearied with their movements, and frightened out of all capacity of knowing the courſe they ought to take, become at length the prey of the expecting devourer, probably in their laſt convulſive motion.

Rattleſnakes are apt to frequent houſes: every domeſtic animal on their approach, as if by inſtinct, takes alarm; dogs briſtle, and the poultry creſt their feathers; hogs only attack them, feeding on them with impunity. The brave *Indians* will alſo eat their fleſh: a MAN, ſays the *Mohawk Sachem*, eats every thing without diſtinction, dogs, ſnakes, frogs, *&c.*: it is womaniſh to be delicate in the choice of food.

The bite of this Serpent is of the moſt venomous kind; if the wound is on a vein or artery, death enſues rapid as thought †; if in a fleſhy part, there are hopes of a remedy; the moſt efficacious, if done in time, is either the burning, or the cutting out the part affected. The ſymptoms are, *nauſea*, convulſions, ſpitting of blood, and bloody ſtools; loſs of the uſe of the limbs; ſwellings, and diſcolored ſkin; fever, *deliria*; and, if the cure takes any length of time, diſturbed reſt, and dreams of the moſt horrible kinds ‡.

The uſe of the famous *Radix Senega*, *Amœn. Acad.* ii. 126, or *Polygala Senega*, Sp. Pl. ii. 990, which was once ſuppoſed to have been an effectual remedy againſt the bite of this dreadful reptile, is

* *Lawſon*—*Cateſby*—Ph. Tr. abridg. ix. 56, &c. vii. 410.—*Brickel's Hiſt. Carolina*, 144.—*Beverley Virginia*, 260.—*Colden*, i. 12.

† *Kalm*, in *Swediſh* Med. Eſſays, 282. ‡ *Ph. Tr.* vii. 410. &c. xi. 256.

now

now exploded, but it ſtill maintains its character in ſeveral diſorders. Its efficacy, particularly in pleuriſies, is moſt fully eſtabliſhed in *Virginia:* formerly near fifty out of a hundred died of that diſtemper, but by the happy uſe of this root, hardly three out of the ſame number have been loſt.

Crotalus duriſſus, 172—21.—*Lin.* 372. 26. SMALL.
Small Rattleſnake, *Cateſby*, ii. 42.

R. Of a brown color tinged with red, marked with diſtinct ſpots of black with white edges.

Cateſby doubts whether this is a diſtinct ſpecies, as ſerpents ſometimes change their marks with the change of their ſkins.

LINNÆUS's character of the number of plates and ſcales, aſſures us of its ſpecific difference.

Leſs venomous than the former.

Crotalus miliarius, 13—31.—*Lin.* 272. 27. MILIARY.

R. With cinereous body, with three rows of black ſpots, and a red one between each of thoſe on the back.

LINNÆUS quotes *Cateſby*, 42, for this ſpecies; but his *Cr. Duriſſus* ſuits that writer's deſcription. Doctor *Garden*'s name is prefixed to this, ſo it is certain this ſpecies or variety exiſts.

VI. BOA. Plates on the abdomen, and beneath the tail: no rattle. LINNÆUS.

28. HOGNOSE. Boa contortrix, 150—40.—*Lin.* 373.
Hog-noſe Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 56.

B. With a large convex head; poiſonous glands; no fangs*: noſe turned up; cheeks inflated: ſhort body: crown and back of a browniſh color, with large and regular ſpots of black: the hinder part of the body with tranſverſe bars of yellow between the black: belly white, with ſmall ſpots of black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina:* is very ſluggiſh, and has a moſt malevolent aſpect. That examined by *Cateſby* was only a foot long. He ſuſpects that it might have been a young one, which had not got its fatal teeth.

VII. SNAKE. Viper, *Br. Zool.* III. 26. GENUS IV.

29. FAMILIAR. Coluber æſtivus, 155—144.—*Lin.* 387.
Green Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 57.

SN. With a ſlender body, of an uniform pale green. A ſmall ſpecies.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina:* lives among the branches of trees, on flies and other inſects: is eaſily tamed, and becomes ſo familiar, that ſome people will carry it in their boſom.

* Doctor GARDEN in *Lin. Syſt.* 373, and *Cateſby*.

Blueiſh

Blueiſh green Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 47. 30. PORRACEOUS.
Coluber myĉterizans, 192—167.—*Lin.* 389.

SN. With a very ſlender body, of a blueiſh green color: head ſmall: noſe turned up at the end.

Inhabits trees, and lives on inſects like the former.

Coluber ſimus, 126—45. 130—25. } *Lin.* 375. 31. CROSSED.

SN. With a roundiſh head; turned-up noſe; a black crooked band between the eyes: a white croſs on the top of the head, with a black ſpot in the middle: body black, faſciated with white: belly black.

Inhabits *Carolina*. PLACE.

Water Viper, *Cateſby*, ii. 43. 32. WATER.
Horn-Snake, *Lawſon*, 130.

SN. With a large head, ſmall neck; fangs in the upper jaw: color of head and back duſky: belly faſciated with black and yellow. At the end of the tail a ſmall horny ſubſtance.

Inhabits *Carolina:* ſwims well, and is very dexterous in catching fiſh. During ſummer, numbers of them are often ſeen hanging in the boughs of trees over the rivers, watching the approach of fiſh or fowl, and frequently drop into boats paſſing beneath. They plunge on their prey, and purſue it with great ſwiftneſs; and, as ſoon as they catch it, ſwim aſhore to devour it: are called the *Water Rattleſnakes*, and are ſuppoſed to be as fatal in their bite. The little horn at the tail gives it a dreadful name, as if armed with death PLACE.

death at both extremities. The ſuperſtitious believe, that by a jerk of that part it can mortally wound any animal, and even cauſe a tree to wither by transfixing the bark.

33. BLACK. *Cateſby*, ii. 48.—Coluber conſtrictor, *Lin.* 385.—*Lawſon*, 132.—*Kalm*, ii. 202.

SN. Wholly of a ſhining black; it grows ſometimes to the length of ſix feet.

It is not only perfectly harmleſs, but extremely uſeful in clearing the houſes of rats, which it purſues with wonderful agility to the very roofs, and all parts of barns and outhouſes, for which good ſervices it is cheriſhed by the generality of *Americans*. It is alſo ſaid, that it will deſtroy the Rattleſnake, by twiſting round it, and whipping it to death. In the time of copulation it is extremely bold and fierce, and will attack mankind; but its bite has no more effect than a ſcratch with a pin. It is ſo ſwift that there is no eſcaping its purſuit. Many ridiculous frights have happened from this innocent reptile. As every one in *America* is full of the dread of the Rattleſnake, they are apt to fly at the ſight of any of the ſerpent kind. This purſues, ſoon overtakes, and by twiſting round the legs of the fugitive, ſoon brings him to the ground: but he happily receives no hurt, but what may reſult from this fright: all the miſchief this ſpecies does is to the houſewives, for it will ſkim their milk-pans of the cream, and rob their hen-rooſts of all the eggs.

34. COACH-WHIP. Coach-whip Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 54.

SN. With a long ſlender body, growing very ſmall towards the tail; of a brown color.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina:* very active, and runs very ſwiftly: the *Indians* believe it will cut a man aſunder by a jerk of the tail.

Corn-

Corn-Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 55. 35. MAIZE.

SN. With a body beautifully marked with red and white, like ſome of the ears of *Maize* or *Indian* corn.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*. Great robbers of hen-roofts. PLACE.

Black Viper, *Cateſby*, ii. 44. 36. THICK.

SN. With a great head, and fangs: body thick and ſhort: color entirely black.

Inhabits *Carolina*; and lives in the higher lands: is ſlow of motion: if irritated, diſtends its head to a vaſt ſize, and hiſſes horribly. Its bite very fatal. PLACE.

Brown Viper, *Cateſby*, ii. 45. 37. BROWN.

SN. With a large head and great fangs: thick body: entirely brown. About two feet long.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina:* in the laſt ſtyled the *Trunchion* Snake: is ſlow and ſluggiſh, even at approach of danger: will defend itſelf vigorouſly. Its bite very venomous. PLACE.

Copper-bellied Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 46.
Red-bellied Sand Snake, *Lawſon*, 131. 38. COPPER-BELLY.

SN. Without fangs, but with a viperine head: back and ſides brown: belly dirty red or copper-color. Near as large as the Rattleſnake.

Inhabits *Carolina:* frequents water, but oftener lives on land: enters hen-roofts: ſucks eggs, and devours poultry. Is bold and active: not poiſonous. PLACE.

Coluber

39. STRIATED. Coluber ſtriatulus, 126—45.—*Lin.* 375.

SN. With a ſmooth head, with a duſky ſtriated back, paler beneath. A ſmall ſpecies.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina.*

40. DOTTED. Coluber punctatus, 136—43.—*Lin.* 376.

SN. With a cinereous body: yellow beneath: marked with three rows of black ſpecks, three deep in each row.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina.*

41. HOOPED. Coluber doliatus, 164—43.—*Lin.* 379.

SN. With a whitiſh body, half ſurrounded with bands of black: two alternately nearer to each other, connected at the bottom. A ſmall kind.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina.*

42. DUSKY. Coluber ſipedon, 144—73.—*Lin.* 379.

SN. Wholly duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America.*

43. TAWNY. Coluber fulvius, 218—31.—*Lin.* 381.

SN. With a body ſurrounded with twenty-two black, and twenty-two tawny rings, the laſt ſpotted with black, and marked before and behind with white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina.*

Coluber ſirtalis, 150—114.—*Lin.* 383. 44. VITTATED.

SN. With a duſky body, ſlightly ſtriated, and ſurrounded with three blueiſh green bands.

Inhabits *Canada*. PLACE.

Penſacola, Mr. *Ellis*. 45. PENSACOLA.

SN. With a narrow white ſtripe from head to tail; on each ſide a broad one of black, this bounded by another narrow one of white; and beneath that another of black, dentated: belly white, marked on each ſide with a row of minute black ſpots. LENGTH nine inches.

Inhabits *Penſacola*. PLACE.

Little black and red Snake, *Edw.* 349. 46. MINUTE.

SN. With a jetty black head and back: white ring round the neck: rich ſcarlet body: flame-colored eyes, not ſo large as the common greater earth-worms.

Inhabits *Penſylvania:* lives in crevices of rocks, walls, or dried wood, feeding on beetles, worms, *&c.* Seldom appears abroad. PLACE.

Another ſmall Snake, *Edw.* Gl. vol. iii. p. 291. 47. GOLDEN-EYED.

SN. With cheſnut-colored back, and deep yellow belly: theſe colors divided from each other, the whole length, by blue lines, ſpeckled with black: round the neck a collar of yellow ſpots. Eyes gold-color.

Inhabits *Penſylvania*.—Whether a variety of the former? PLACE.

VIII. FRAGILE. Scales both on the abdomen, and behind the tail, *Lin.* 390.

48. GLASSY. Anguis ventralis, 127—222.—*Lin.* 391.
Glaſs Snake, *Cateſby*, ii. 59.

SN. With a very ſmall head: broad cloven tongue: ſmall ſmooth ſcales cloſely connected: back and ſides brown, blended with green, moſt elegantly ſpotted with yellow in regular rows: belly yellow: thick body.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſandy woods of *Virginia* and *Carolina:* ſo brittle as to be broken in three or four pieces at a ſingle ſtroke, the muſcles being articulated quite through the *vertebræ*. Very harmleſs.

49. BLIND. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 15.—Anguis fragilis, *Lin.* 392.

EXactly the ſame with the *Engliſh*, but ſhorter and more ſlender.

PLACE. Inhabits moſt parts of *America*.

CLASS

CLASS IV.

FISH

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

CLASS IV.

FISH of NORTH AMERICA.

ONE tooth iſſuing out of the upper jaw, direct, ſtrait, long, ſpiral, ſtuck in a ſocket. I. NARWHAL.
Two orifices on the head.

Monodon monoceros, *Lin.* 105.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 48.—*Artedi Gen.* 78.—*Syn.* 108. 50. UNICORN.
Monoceros piſcis. *Wil. Icht.* 42.—*Raii Syn. Piſc.* 11.—*Worm. Muſ.* 283.—*Muſ. Reg. Hafniæ*, pars I. ſect. iii. tab. 1.

N. With a tooth iſſuing out of the left ſide of the noſe; a ſmall one hid under the muſcles on the right: head ſharp: mouth ſmall: ſkin ſmooth and black, and ſometimes finely marbled with black and white: the body thick; ſmall only near the tail: no back fin, but has three lumps inſtead, and one on the belly: two ſmall pectoral fins: the tail divided, and each lobe bending inward like a creſcent.

The length of the fiſh alone, is often above twenty feet; of the tooth ten feet*. A fiſh of ſixteen feet had a tooth ſix feet ſix inches long. One ſix feet ſix inches long weighed, with the head, a hundred and fifty pounds. There are inſtances of both teeth

* *Crantz Greenland*, i. 111.

growing

growing to nearly the ſame length, *i. e.* ſeven feet five, and ſeven feet *; two inches diſtant at the bottoms, thirteen at the points.

PLACE. Inhabits the northern ſeas, from *Norway* to within the *Arctic* circle: plentiful in *Davis's Straits*, and the north of *Greenland*: the natives, for want of wood, make rafters of the teeth. *Wormius* ſays, the fleſh is a deadly poiſon. ? From the horn may be diſtilled a very ſtrong *ſal volatile:* the ſcrapings eſteemed *alexipharmic*, and uſed of old in malignant fevers, and againſt the bites of ſerpents. The uſe of it to the animal is either as a weapon of defence, or as an inſtrument to looſen and diſengage from the rocks, or bottom of the ſea †, the ſea plants on which it feeds. It ſwims ſwiftly, and can only be ſtruck when numbers happen to be found together, and obſtruct their own courſe with their teeth ‡.

The tooth of this animal was in old times impoſed upon the world as the horn of the *Unicorn*, and ſold at a very high price. The heirs of the chancellor to *Chriſtian Friſius* of *Denmark*, valued one at 8,000 imperials ‖. There is a magnificent throne made of this ſpecies of ivory for the *Daniſh* monarchs, which is ſtill preſerved in the caſtle at *Roſenberg*. The price of this material was ſuperior to gold.

* *Muſ. Reg. Hafniæ*, tab. 1. fig. c.
† *Crantz Greenland*, i. 11.
‡ *Ibid.*
‖ *Muſeum Reg. Hafniæ.*

CLASS IV. FISH.

DIV. I. CETACEOUS.

II. CARTILAGINOUS.

III. BONEY.

DIV. I. CETACEOUS FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. 50. GENUS I. II. WHALE.

Common Whale, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 16.—*Marten's Spitzb.* 130.—*Cateſby App.* xxxii.—*Crantz Greenland*, i. 107.—*Phipps's voy.* 185. 51. COMMON.
Whalebone Whale, *Dudley*, in Ph. Tr. abridg. vii. 424.

TO avoid repetition, all the cetaceous fiſh, which have the names of *Cateſby* or *Dudley* prefixed, are placed here on their authority.

I am informed that vaſt numbers of cetaceous fiſhes are ſeen in the warm gulf ſtream in the winter ſeaſon.

Pike-headed, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 17. 52. PIKE-HEADED.
Scrag Whale, *Dudley* in Ph. Tr. abridg. vii. 425.
Balæna Boops, *Lin.* 106.

Fin-fiſh, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 18. 53. FIN.
Fin-back Whale, *Dudley*, &c. 425.
Balæna Phyſalus, *Lin.* 106.

Hump-

54. HUMP. Hump-back Whale, *Dudley*, &c. 425.

55. BEAKED. Beaked Whale, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 20.
Bottle-noſe, *Cateſby App.* xxxii.

56. CACHALOT. *Br. Zool.* iii. 61. GENUS II.

57. BLUNT-HEADED. Blunt-headed Cachalot, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 21.
Sperma Ceti Whale, *Dudley*, &c. 425 *.

58. HIGH-FINNED. High-finned, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 23.
Sword-fiſh, *Cateſby App.* xxxii.

THIS in *America* is called the *Sword Fiſh*, from the long fin on the back, which is not unlike a ſcymeter.

III. DOLPHIN. *Br. Zool.* iii. 65. GENUS III.

59. GRAMPUS. Grampus, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 26.
Killer, *Dudley*, &c. 428.—*Cateſby App.* xxxii.

60. PORPESSE. Porpeſſe, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 25.—*Cateſby App.* xxxii.

PORPESSES ſwarm from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Carolina*, and haunt the creeks in purſuit of herrings and other fiſh: vaſt numbers are taken near *Petite Riviere*, in the river St. *Lawrence*, from the end of *September* to the beginning of *November*, when they are in queſt of the eels, which in thoſe months aſcend the river in vaſt multitudes. The inhabitants uſe this method:—they place boughs of trees, with their leaves on, in a curved form from the ſhore, during low water. The Porpeſſes, which get above them at high water, and attempting to return at the ebb, are terrified with the

* Theſe are inſerted on the authority of Mr. *Paul Dudley*, who deſcribed the whales of *New England*.

ruſtling

ruſtling of the leaves, and, heſitating to proceed for fear of a ſnare being left for them, continue ſo long ſwimming confuſedly backward and forward, as at length to be left on the bottom, ſo become an eaſy prey at low water.

Arct. Zool. i. 182.—Delphinus albicans, *Faun. Groenl.* p. 50. 61. BELUGA.

I Refer to the above references for an account of this ſpecies. It is found from *Greenland* to the river St. *Lawrence*, and the ſhores of *Nova Scotia*. *Charlevoix* informs us, that the ſkins of this and the common Porpeſſe are tanned, and manufactured into the reſemblance of *Morocco* leather; and that it is proof againſt a muſquet ball *.

* *Voy. dans l'Amerique Septentr.* v. 217.

DIV. II. CARTILAGINOUS FISH.

IV. LAMPREY. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 76. GENUS IV.

62. SEA. Lamprey, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 27.—*Cateſby App.* xxxii.

PLACE. LAMPRIES are not common, but Mr. *Lawſon* ſays he once caught one in a wear in *Carolina*.

V. RAY. *Br. Zool.* iii. 82. GENUS V.

63. THORNBACK. Thorn-back, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 37.

FOUND off *Carolina*, but leſs common than the next ſpecies. *Lawſon*.

64. STING. Sting-ray, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 38?

THIS and the preceding, on the authority of *Cateſby*, *App.* xxxii. and *Lawſon*, p. 157, who ſays, they are ſo very common, that few or none will eat them.

65. DIVEL. Divel Fiſh, *Lauton. Carol.* 152.—*Cateſby App.* xxxii.
Raie cornue des Açores mobular des *Caraibes*, *Du Hamel*, iii. 295. tab. xvii.

R. With a bifurcated ſnout: ſides extending into two ſharp-pointed fins: tail extending from the body, ſlender, long, and taper. A fiſh of a ſingular ſtructure, and of a dark color.

Grows to an enormous ſize, and has vaſt ſtrength; one has been known

known to entangle its ſnout or horns in the anchor of a ſloop, and run with it two leagues againſt the tide. This is the ſame with the *Sea Duvvil* of *Nieuhoff*, obſerved by him in the *Eaſt Indian* ſeas *.

Br. Zool. iii. 98. GENUS VI. VI. SHARK.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 42.—*Lawſon*, 155.—*Cateſby App.* xxxii. 66. WHITE.

FOUND on all the coaſts of *North America*. PLACE.

Squalus Tiburo, *Lin.* 399.
Tiburonis, minor ſpecies, *Marcgrave*, 181.—*Wil. Icth.* 55. 67. ARROW-HEADED.

THIS ſpecies may be readily known by the ſhape of its head, which is triangular, like the head of an arrow, or heart-ſhaped, or as *Lawſon* calls it, *ſhovel-noſed*. We give it on his authority. It is very probably the ſame fiſh, which is frequent in the *Braſilian* ſeas, thoſe of the *Antilles*, and may eaſily extend to *Carolina*.

The *Braſilians* calls it *Papana:* it has three rows of ſmall teeth, with which it bites and mangles in a dreadful manner †. *Piſo* praiſes it as a delicate food.

Lawſon ſpeaks of a leſſer ſpecies of Shark, which is called *Dog Fiſh*; but from his account we are unable to determine which kind is intended.

Squalus priſtis, *Lin.* 401.—*Cateſby, App.* xxxii. 68. SAW.

SH. With two dorſal fins and an anal: two holes on the top of the head for the diſcharge of water: lips covered with rough hard tubera inſtead of teeth: at the end of the noſe is a flat bone, in

* *Churchill's Coll.* ii. 350.—*Wil. Icth. App.* 5. † *Piſo*, Hiſt. Nat. 50.

ſome five feet long, and armed on each ſide with twenty-four long, ſtrong, and ſharp-pointed teeth *. The number of teeth varies with age. The ſkin rough; above of a deep aſh, below white. Doctor *Grew* ſuſpects that this fiſh may grow to the length of eight yards †.

PLACE. Inhabits all ſeas, from *Greenland* to thoſe of the *Braſils:* is found in thoſe of *Africa*, and of the *Eaſt Indies*. It is an innoxious animal: its ſaw is only a weapon of defence. The two orifices on the head make it connected with the cetaceous fiſh.

VII. ANGLER. *Br. Zool.* iii. 120. GENUS VII.

69. COMMON. Common Angler, *Br. Zool.* vol. iii. N° 51.

VIII. STURGEON. *Br. Zool.* iii. 124. GENUS VIII.

70. EUROPEAN. Sturgeon, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 53.

THIS is the ſame ſpecies with the *European*. They are found in great numbers, during ſummer, in the great *American* rivers. They are very common in thoſe of *Carolina*, but very rare in thoſe of *Florida*. Are ſtruck with ſpears in the night, attracted by the light of torches made of the wood of the black pine. The ſhores of the rivers are often covered with dead Sturgeons, which have been wounded, and died after eſcaping from the harpoon. They are often obſerved to leap to a conſiderable height out of the water, and have been known to fall into the ſmall boats or canoes, and ſink them; ſo that it is very dangerous to paſs in the places which are much frequented by theſe fiſh, as there have been many inſtances

* *Marcgrave*, 160. † *Grew's Muſeum*, 86.

of

of people loſing their lives. In ſome of the rivers of *Virginia* they are found in ſuch multitudes, that ſix hundred have been taken in two days, with no more trouble than putting down a pole with a hook at the end, to the bottom, and drawing it up again, on perceiving that it rubbed againſt a fiſh *. The *Americans* may make conſiderable improvements in the methods of taking Sturgeon, by conſulting thoſe uſed by the *Tartars* on the *Wolga*, who draw great advantage from their fiſheries, and the preparation of the *caviar* from the roe. Much oil may alſo be extracted from the fat entrails, which is flung away after clearing the *caviar* from them †.

Acipenſer huſo, *Lin.* 404.—*Bloſh.* iv. 86. tab. cxxix. 71. Huso.

I Saw, among the ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory tranſmitted to Mrs. *Ann Blackburne*, from *New York*, ſome young Sturgeons of a ſmall ſize: their noſes were blunt, and ſhorter than thoſe of the common Sturgeons: the number of tubercles on each ſide were, in different ſpecimens, which I counted, from five to eleven. In old fiſh theſe diſappear, and the ſides become quite ſmooth. This is the ſpecies which the *Germans* call *Hauſen*, and the *Ruſſians*, *Bjeliuga*, on account of the whiteneſs of its color. They grow to a vaſt ſize: are found in the *Danube*, the *Po*, the *Mediterranean* ſea, the *Euxine*, the *Wolga*, and the *Caſpian* ſea; in the two laſt in vaſt abundance: and great profit is made from the iſing-glaſs, *ichthyocolle*, or fiſh-glue, which is prepared from the bladders of this ſpecies, as well as that of the two other Sturgeons: and alſo from the *ſilurus glanis*, Lin. which may poſſibly be found in the great *American* lakes.

* Doctor *Burnaby*'s Travels, octavo, p. 15.

† Decouvertes faites par des *Ruſſes*, &c. i. 351.

I have

I have reaſon to think that the *Americans* poſſeſs in their lakes all the three ſpecies. A ſmall one, weighing from ſix to forty pounds, is frequent in the inland lakes of *Hudſon's Bay*. This is likely to be the *acipenſer ruthanus*, LIN. 403; the *ſterlet* of the *Ruſſians*. Notwithſtanding *America* has withdrawn itſelf from us, it is charity to point out the benefits they may enjoy, from the gifts of nature which they poſſeſs.

IX. BALISTES.

Head compreſſed, ſmall.
Eight teeth on each ſide? the two foremoſt the longeſt.
A narrow aperture or ſlit above the pectoral fins.
Skin rough, ſcales adhering tightly to it. LINNÆUS.

72. UNICORN.

Bahama Unicorn fiſh, *Cateſby*, ii. 19.
Baliſtes monoceros, *Lin.* 404.

B. With an oblong body, fuſiform, or thickeſt in the middle: two ſharp teeth in the upper, and four in the lower jaw, iſſuing from the ſolid bone, covered with a thin ſkin: irides pale, encircled with blue: juſt beyond the eyes, on the back, is a ſtrong ſharp and long ſpine, to be erected or depreſſed at pleaſure; reaching, when down, to the dorſal fin: color, brown olive, with irregular waving lines of blue, intermixed with ſpots of black. Grows to the length of three feet.

PLACE.

Frequent among the coralline rocks of the *Bahama* iſles: feeds on the *corallium poroſum*, and other coralline ſubſtances, and on ſhells, which it grinds ſmall. Eſteemed poiſonous.

Old

Old wife, *Cateſby*, ii. 22. 73. OLD.
Baliſtes vetula, *Lin.* 406.

B. With a deep body; ſuddenly leſſening near the tail: mouth projecting, furniſhed with about twelve long teeth: firſt dorſal fin has three rays, or ſharp bony ſpines: the firſt ray of the ſecond, very long: firſt ray of the ventral fin ſpiny: tail lunated, with the exterior ray on each ſide of a vaſt length: mouth ſurrounded with rich blue: two incurvated lines of blue extend from it towards the breaſt: ſecond dorſal fin, anal, and tail, duſky, edged with fine blue: body brown, with ſix duſky lines from the back down the ſides. Of the length of about two feet.

Swims ſlowly. Is good meat when the rough ſkin is taken off.

Caper. peſce Baleſtra, *Salvian Piſc.* p. 207.—*Grew's Muſeum*, 113. 74. BALESTRA.

B. With a deep body: firſt dorſal fin has three ſtrong ſpiny rays; the firſt the longeſt; the third remote: that and the ſecond very ſhort. Second dorſal fin and anal placed oppoſite; the rays ſoft; the ſcales covered with ſmall tubera, and diſpoſed in a cancellated or lattice form: tail even at the end.

This ſpecies is common to the *Mediterranean* ſea, and thoſe about *Bermudas*. It is called at *Rome*, *Baleſtra*, or the *Croſsbow*. No force can bring down the firſt ſpine of the dorſal fin; but on touching the foremoſt and leſt, they all three drop ſuddenly together, as a croſsbow is let off by the pulling of the trigger. The ſame circumſtance attends other fiſhes of this genus. PLACE.

Ten

X. OSTRACION. Ten ſlender teeth, a linear aperture.
Body covered with a hard integument.
No ventral fins. LINNÆUS.

75. SHAGREENED. OSTR. With a great head: noſe ſloping and pig-like: noſtrils placed juſt below the eyes, covered with a ſmall flap: dorſal fin placed near the tail: anal correſpondent to it: back and ſides browniſh yellow, and rough like ſhagreen: belly flat, rough, and white: ſides, near the tail, ſmooth.

PLACE. Taken off the coaſt of *New England*. Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*.

XI. TETRODON. *Br. Zool.* iii. 129. GENUS IX. by miſtake, DIODON.

76. PRICKLY. Tetrodon lævigatus, *Lin.* 411.

T. Above blueiſh, marked with two whitiſh ſtripes on each ſide: belly white, and aculeated as far as the pectoral fins.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſt of *South Carolina*. Doctor GARDEN. Miſnamed by LINNÆUS.

77. GLOBE. T. With a globular belly, quite ſmooth, and of a whitiſh color: head and back olive, marked with incurvated lines pointing to the tail. Tail forked.

PLACE. Found off *New England* and *Carolina*. See *Cateſby*, ii. 28.

78. SHORT. Sun-fiſh, La Lune, *Cateſby Append.* xxxii.
Short, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 55.
Tetrodon Mola, *Lin.* 412.

Jaws

Jaws boney, undivided: linear aperture. XII. DIODON.
Body covered with ſtrong moveable ſpines in all parts.
No ventral fins. LINNÆUS.

I Cannot aſcertain the ſpecies; but there was one taken off the coaſt of *Carolina*, as I collect from *Lawſon*, who calls it a *Toad Fiſh*; the ſkin of which is full of prickles, and is good for nothing, only is preſerved as a rarity. *Cateſby* has alſo one in his Catalogue, *App.* XLIII. which he calls the *Hedge Hog Fiſh*. 79.

Br. Zool. iii. 133. GENUS X. XIII. LUMP.

Lump, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 57. 80. COMMON.
Cyclopterus Lumpus, *Lin.* 414.

Br. Zool. iii. 138. GENUS XI. XIV. PIPE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 61.—Syngnathus acus, *Lin.* 416. 81. SHORTER.

FISH.

SECT. III. BONEY.

SECT. I. APODAL.

XV. EEL. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 142. GENUS XII.

82. COMMON. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 63.—Muræna Anguilla, *Lin.*

ABOUND in all parts of *North America:* numbers are found below the great fall of *Niagara.* Vaſt quantities are taken in weels placed in the midſt of a hedge, fixed in the water near the ſhore, as far as low-water mark, in different parts of the river St. *Lawrence,* where the tide flows. There they are left at the receſs of the water.

83. CONGER. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 64.

84. MURAY. Muræna Helena, *Lin.* 425.
Black and Green Muray, *Cateſby,* ii. 20.

E. With a ſloping noſe; two ſmall beards at its end: a duſky fin, with a white edge, from the hind part of the head to the tail: no pectoral fins: color dirty green ſpeckled with innumerable black

black ſpots. But they vary in color; ſome having the ground color grey.

They lurk in the *Bahama* iſles, among the ſtones and corals, and bite the legs of people that go into the water. Their teeth are very ſharp, ſo that they draw blood; but they are by no means venomous.

Cateſby, ii. 21.

85. BLACK.

THIS is only a variety of the former: is of a black color, marked with darker ſpots. They grow to the length of four feet: are very voracious and ſtrong, and when hooked will twiſt themſelves among the branches of coral and ſea plants, which are often broken, and brought up with them.

No fiſh was in ſuch high eſteem with the *Romans* (for they are common to the new and old world). They were preſerved in ponds, and became ſo familiar as to come when they were called.

Natat ad magiſtum delicata muræna *.

Lucius Craſſus, a perſon of rank, went into mourning on the death of a favorite *muræna:* and *C. Hirrius*, who was diſtinguiſhed above all others for his fine fiſh-ponds, valued this ſpecies ſo highly, that he would by no means ſell any; but ſo far favored *Julius Cæſar*, as to lend him ſix thouſand for his triumphal ſupper.

Vedius Pollio, a great friend of *Auguſtus*, uſed to fling his condemned ſlaves into the ponds in which he kept his Murays, as food for thoſe fiſhes; not that there was any want of wild beaſts in the land, but becauſe he took pleaſure in ſeeing a man torn to pieces at once, which he could not otherwiſe enjoy †.

* *Martial*, lib. x. Epig. 30.

† *Plin.* lib. ix. c. 23.

The *Latin* name of this fiſh is uſually tranſlated the *Lamprey*; a kind very unfit to execute the ſavage pleaſures of this friend of *Auguſtus*.

XVI. LANCE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 156. GENUS XIV.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 66.—Ammodytes tobianus, *Lin.* 430.—*Bloch.* ii. 20.

PLACE. FREQUENT off *Newfoundland*.

XVII. SWORD FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 160. GENUS XVI.

86. SWORD FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 68.—Xiphias gladius, *Lin.* 432.—*Bloch.* iii. 23.

I Am not certain whether *Cateſby* does not mean the high-finned *Cachalot*, by his Sword fiſh; yet as it is found in moſt ſeas, even to thoſe of *Ceylon* *, I give it a place here.

* Mr. *Loten*.

SECT.

SECT. II. JUGULAR.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 172. GENUS XIX. XVIII. COD.

* With three dorſal fins.

Br. Zool iii. N° 73. Gadus morhua, *Lin.* 436. 87. COMMON.

CONSULT *Br. Zool.* iii. 137. and reſpecting the great *Newfoundland* fiſhery, p. cxcvi. of the Introduction to this work. But the fulleſt account of this important fiſhery is to be ſeen in *M. Du Hamel's* TRAITE' GE'NE'RAL DES PESCHES, vol. ii. p. 37; where the whole œconomy is given, and the manner expreſſed by moſt numerous and elegant engravings. Codlings are caught, in the ſpring months, off the coaſt of *Carolina*, but they are conſidered only as ſtragglers from the great northern army.

C. Of an elegant taper form: no beard. Head duſky: back and ſides prettily marked with black waving bands, reaching almoſt to the belly; the ground color dark, the dorſal fins and tail ſpeckled with black. Are ſometimes found a foot long, but generally not half that ſize. 88. FROST.

The length of the ſpecimen in the *Blackburnian* Muſeum was only four inches and a half, but ſometimes grows to the length of twelve inches. It was ſent from *New York* under the name of the *Froſt Fiſh*, being probably the forerunner of winter. PLACE.

Br.

89. HADDOCK. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 74.—Gadus æglifinus, *Lin.* 435.—*Bloch.* ii. 125.

PLACE. ACCORDING to M. *Du Hamel*, ii. 81. is found off *Newfoundland.*

90. COAL. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 78.—Gadus carbonarius, *Lin.* 438.—*Bloch.* ii. 146.

PLACE. OFF *Newfoundland.—Du Hamel.*

* * With two dorſal fins.

91. HAKE. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° .—Gadus merluccius, *Lin.* 439.

92. TAU. Gadus Tau, *Lin.* 439.—*Bloch.* ii. 150. tab. lxvii.

C. With a large and circular mouth: broad and flat head: eyes placed over the ſides of the mouth, and almoſt projecting over it: firſt dorſal fin conſiſts of three ſharp ſpines: the ſecond extends far on the back, and is compoſed of ſoft rays: head brown: back and ſides of the ſame color, ſpotted with white: belly white: tail round.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas of *Carolina*, where it is called, from the form of its head, the *Toad Fiſh:* has much agreement, in the form of the head, with my trifurated Cod, N° 34.—Diſcovered by Doctor GARDEN.

93. BURBOT. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° .—Gadus lota, *Lin.*

PLACE. INHABITS *Hudſon's Bay.* See Introd. cxci.

94. MATHEMEG. *Introd.* cxci.

PLACE. INHABITS the lakes of *Hudſon's Bay.*

Br.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 206. GENUS XX. XIX. BLENNY.

BL. With the whole body ſpotted in form of ſmall puſtules: color pale dull yellow. 95. PUSTULATED.

Inhabits the ſea off *Newfoundland*. PLACE.

SECT.

SECT. III. THORACIC.

XX. REMORA. Echeneis, *Lin.* 446. Genus CLVII.

HEAD flat at top, marginated, and ſulcated tranſverſely.

96. AMERICAN. *Cateſby*, ii. 26.—Ech. neucrates, *Lin.* 446.

R. With ſixteen furrows on the head. Length about a foot.

PLACE. Inhabits the ocean quite to *North America:* is often found adhering ſo ſtrongly to the ſides of *Sharks* and other great fiſh, by means of the ſtructure of its head, as to be got off with difficulty.

This fiſh was believed, by all the antients, to have moſt wonderful powers, and to be able, by adhering to the bottom, to arreſt the motion of a ſhip in its fulleſt courſe; and in love affairs, to deaden the warmeſt affections of both ſexes *. *Oppian* gives an elegant account of its wondrous operations in the firſt inſtance; which we ſhall give from the tranſlation which Mr. *John Jones* favored the world with from the *Oxford* preſs, in 1722.

The Sucking-Fiſh beneath, with ſecret chains,
Clung to the keel, the ſwifteſt ſhip detains.
The ſeamen run confus'd, no labor's ſpar'd,
Let fly the ſheets, and hoiſt the topmoſt yard.
The maſter bids them give her all the ſails,
To court the winds, and catch the coming gales;

* *Plin.* lib. ix. c. 25.

Bu

But tho' the canvas bellies with the blaſt,
And boiſt'rous winds bend down the cracking maſt,
The bark ſtands firmly rooted in the ſea,
And will, unmov'd, nor winds nor waves obey;
Still, as when calms have flatted all the plain,
And infant waves ſcarce wrinkle on the main.
No ſhip in harbor moor'd ſo careleſs rides,
When ruffling waters tell the flowing tides.
Appall'd the ſailors ſtare, thro' ſtrange ſurprize,
Believe they dream, and rub their waking eyes.
As when, unerring from the huntſman's bow,
The feather'd death arreſts the flying doe,
Struck thro', the dying beaſt falls ſudden down,
The parts grow ſtiff, and all the motion's gone;
Such ſudden force the floating captive binds,
Tho' beat by waves, and urg'd by driving winds.

CORYPHÆNA. Head ſloping, and truncated: the dorſal fin extending the length of the back. LINNÆUS. XXI. CORYPHÆNE.

Cateſby, ii. 18.—Novacula cærulea, *Wil. Ich.* 214. 97. BLUE.

C. Wholly of a rich blue color: irides red: ſcales large: tail in form of a creſcent: teeth ſo cloſely placed as to ſeem an entire bone. LENGTH, ſometimes above two feet.

Inhabits the ſeas of the *Bahama* iſles, and from thence to the line. PLACE.

98. PARROT. *Cateſby*, ii. 29.—C. Pſittacus, *Lin.* 448.

C. With blunt teeth paving the mouth like that of the Wolf Fiſh: irides conſiſt of two circles, red and yellow: a blue circle ſurrounds the eyes: upper part of the head brown; lower part, and covers of the gill, blue, edged with red: a yellow ſmall ſpot is ſeen juſt beyond each of the gills: a ſcarlet ſtroke points from them to the throat: body of a fine green: pectoral fins varied with black, green, and purple: the dorſal of a cinnamon color: anal green, ſtriped in the middle with red: ventral red, edged with blue: near the ſetting on of the tail is a rich yellow ſpot: tail lunated, green, with an incurvated tranſverſe ſtripe of red.

Few fiſh equal this in richneſs of its color: it is alſo eſteemed very delicate eating.

PLACE. Is frequent among the *Bahama* iſles, and the *Antilles*, and alſo off *Carolina*.

Theſe fiſh vary in color: that which Doctor GARDEN communicated to LINNÆUS had not leſs brilliancy.

99. LINEATED. I See this in Doctor FORSTER's Catalogue, but can give no farther account of it.

XXII. BULL-HEAD. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 216. GENUS XXII.

100. FATHER-LASHER. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 99.—Cottus ſcorpius, *Lin.* 452.—*Bloch.* ii. 17.

FREQUENT off *Newfoundland*.

B. With

B. With head, and covers of the gill, very ſpiny and rugged: dorſal fin conſiſts of four ſpiny rays, the firſt very long, the reſt gradually ſhortening; the ſpines of the ſecond and third longeſt in the middle, gradually ſhortening before and behind: tail rounded: color dirty yellow, blotched with purple. Length about five inches. Eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its three dorſal fins. 101. ACADIAN.

Taken off *Nova Scotia*. A drawing of it communicated to me by Col. *Davis* of the artillery. PLACE.

Lin. p. 454.—Doree, *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 221. GENUS XXIII. XXIII. ZEUS.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 101.—*Muller's Zool. Danicæ Prodr.* 49. N° 370.—Le Poiſſon Lune, *Du Hamel*, iii. 74. tab. xv. 102. OPAH.

THIS fiſh extends to *Newfoundland*. It is found on the coaſts of *Scotland*, of thoſe of *Northumberland*, and again on thoſe of *Devonſhire*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 226. GENUS XXIV. XXIV. FLOUNDER.

* Eyes on the right ſide.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 104.—Pleuronectes Fleſus, *Lin.* 457.—*Bloch.* ii. 36. 103. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 102.—Pl. Hippogloſſus, *Lin.* 456.—*Bloch.* ii. 42. 104. HOLIBUT.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 103.—Pl. Plateſſa, *Lin.* 456.—*Bloch.* ii. 29. 105. PLAISE.

Pl. plagiuſa, *Lin.* 456.

FL. With an oblong body, cinereous, rough, and with the dorſal and anal fins united.

Inhabits *Carolina*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 107.—Pl. Solen, *Lin.* 457.—*Bloch.* ii. 39. 106. SOLE.

* * With eyes on the left ſide.

107. LINEATED. Pl. lineatus, *Lin.* 458.—*Sloane*, ii. 77.

FL. Without pectoral fins: body covered with ſmall rough ſcales: rays of all the fins, and of the tail, roughened with ſmall tubercles like ſhagreen: upper part of the body and fins dark brown, ſtreaked tranſverſely with black: lower part white, marked with black round ſpots. In form of a Turbot. LENGTH of the ſpecimen I deſcribed ſeven inches by five and a quarter.

PLACE. Found from *New England* to *Jamaica*.

108. LUNATED. *Cateſby*, ii. 27.—Pl. lunata, *Lin.* 459.

FL. With dorſal and ventral fins, furniſhed with ſharp ſpiny rays: upper part of the body brown, beautifully varied with ſemicircular marks of a rich blue color, placed in pairs, and facing each other: the part next to the dorſal fin ſpotted with the ſame color: tail of a rhomboid form: body of an oval ſhape.

109. DENTATED. Pl. dentatus, *Lin.* 458.

FL. With a ſmooth body, round ſcaly tail, and the teeth pointing out of the mouth.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas of *South Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

XXV. CHÆTODON. *Lin.* 460. GENUS CLXIV.

TEETH as ſlender as briſtles, very numerous, and cloſely placed: ſix brancheoſtagous rays: dorſal and caudal fins: fleſhy and ſcaly.

Ch.

Ch. alepidotus, *Lin.* 460. 110. SCALELESS.

CH. With a rhomboid body, without ſcales: blueiſh back: lateral line parallel to the back, and dotted: dorſal and anal fins placed oppoſite to each other, and filiform.

Carolina.—Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

Faber Marinus, *Raii Syn. Piſc.* 160.—*Brouſſonet*, tab. vi.—*Seb. Muſ.* iii. 67. 111. RHOMBOID.

CH. of a rhomboidal form, and of a ſilvery cinereous color, marked perpendicularly with about five or ſix duſky bands. The dorſal fin begins with two very ſhort ſpines: a very long and ſtrong one ſucceeds, that is followed by ſix others ſhortening by degrees: it then changes to a very long ſoft fin, which goes off pointed, and then ſlopes quite to the tail: before the anal fins are three ſhort ſharp ſpines; the reſt is large and ſoft, correſponding in form with the lower part of the dorſal fin: tail even at the end.

Inhabits *Carolina*, both the *Indies*, and the ſea about the *Society iſles*. PLACE.

Cateſby, ii. 31. 112. ANGEL.

CH. With a ſmall projecting mouth: laminæ above the gills armed with ſharp cærulean ſpines: irides yellow: body as if cut off behind, and waved. The whole deep and covered with large green ſcales, and thoſe in a ſingular manner with very ſmall ones: pectoral and ventral fins yellow: dorſal and anal fins very long, and falciform, reaching far beyond the tail; their lower half green, the reſt red; before each are three ſhort ſtrong ſpines: tail orange,

orange, rounded at the end, and as if ſtuck into the body. Length from head to tail, one foot.

PLACE. Theſe ſingular fiſhes are common off *Carolina*, and the *Bahama* iſles, and eſteemed for their delicacy.

113. NOBLE. Perca nobilis, *Lin.* 484.—Chætodon, *Seb. Muſ.* p. 67. N° 12. tab. xxv. N° 12.

CH. With a projecting mouth: body white, ſurrounded by eight black bands, which paſs over the dorſal and anal fins. Length one inch eight lines.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America.*—M. *De Geer's Muſeum.*

This is a genuine Chætodon; but we muſt allow good LINNÆUS his nap ſometimes.

XXVI. GILTHEAD. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 240. GENUS XXV.

114. SNAPPER. *Cateſby*, ii. 17.—Sparus ſynagris, *Lin.* 470.

G. With large eyes, and red irides: body taper, purple above and lighter below, elegantly marked lengthways with narrow yellow ſtripes: pectoral fins purple: tail red: the other fins yellow. Grows to the length of a foot.

115. PORK. *Cateſby*, ii. 4.—Sp. rhomboides, *Lin.* 470.

G. Of a rhomboid form: yellow irides: whole body covered with large ſcales of a deep grey color, and yellow, placed in alternate rows, forming longitudinal ſtripes: fins and tail yellow: firſt ray of the anal is a very ſtrong ſharp ſpine.

PLACE. Found off the *Bahama* iſles, and reckoned a delicate ſpecies.

Cateſby,

Cateſby, ii. 16.—Sp. chryſops, *Lin.* 471. 116. PORGY.

G. With yellow irides: large mouth: in the upper mandible one tooth before: in the lower two: body of a deep form, and brown, lighteſt on the belly: covers of the gills, pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, light blue.

Sp. Argyrops, *Lin.* 471.—Zanthurus indicus, *Wil. Ich.* App. 3. 117. SILVERY.

G. With ſilvery irides: fore teeth conic: an oblong ſinus in the back: tail lunated: three firſt rays of the dorſal fin extending far, and filiform.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and *Carolina*. Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

Pudding wife, *Cateſby*, ii. 12.—Sp. radiatus, *Lin.* 472. 118. RADIATED.

G. With red eyes, with fine cærulean radiations ſurrounding them: the head ſtreaked alſo with blue: body olivaceous brown, each ſcale edged with blue: dorſal and anal fin yellow, waved at top, and edged with blue: from one pectoral fin to the other, ſurrounding the belly, are four lines of blue and yellow, placed alternate: tail even, duſky, ending in a band of yellow. Grows to the length of ſixteen inches.

Perhaps varies in color: this differing in ſome reſpects from the ſpecimen communicated to LINNÆUS by Doctor GARDEN.

Inhabits the ſeas of *Carolina*. PLACE.

Sp.

119. VIRGINIAN. Sp. Virginicus, *Lin.* 472.

THE covers of the gills a little ſerrated: one black band paſſes from the ſhoulders through the eyes to the lower jaw; another from the ſhoulders along the ſides to the pectoral fin: the body marked with parallel lines of blue, extending lengthways: the tail bifid, blunted at each extremity.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America.*—In Mr. *De Geer's Muſeum.*

XXVII. WRASSE. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 244. GENUS XXVI.

120. MUTTON. *Cateſby*, ii. 25.—Labrus anthies, *Lin.* 474.

WR. With red irides: upper part of the head duſky: covers of the gills purple: body reddiſh brown, brightening into red to the belly, which is white tinged with red: dorſal fin brown; the others red: tail much forked and red. Length between one and two feet.

PLACE. Is common to the *Mediterranean* and *American* ſeas: is in high eſteem for its delicacy among the *Bahama* iſles.

121. MANGROVE. *Cateſby*, ii. 9.—L. griſeus, *Lin.* 474.

WR. With a pointed noſe: very wide mouth; two large pointed teeth in front of each jaw: whole fiſh of a brown color, paleſt towards the belly: tail a little forked. Length about fourteen Inches. *Cateſby*, with a negligence very uſual with him, has in his figure omitted the pectoral fins.

Cateſby,

Cateſby, ii. 11.—L. rufus, *Lin.* 475. 122. Hog.

WR. With a long protruded noſe: the whole fiſh of a yellowiſh red: exterior ray of the tail on each ſide extends far beyond the others. Space between quite even.

The Shad, *Cateſby*, ii. 11. fig. 2. 123. Cinereous.

WR. With the noſe and fore part of the head ſmooth and cartilaginous: mouth ſmall and toothleſs; the back part ſtrong and boney: the whole fiſh cinereous, tinged with purple: lower part of the dorſal fin covered with a double ſkin.

Labrus hiatula, *Lin.* 475. 124. Gaper.

WR. With the body marked with ſix or ſeven bands: tail undivided: no anal fin.

Inhabits the ſeas of *Carolina*, as I ſuppoſe the three former do. Place.

Cateſby, Append. xxxiii.—L. Cromis, *Lin.* 479.—Guatucupu, *Marcgrave*, 177. 125. Drum.

WR. Of a ſilvery color, marked croſsways with duſky bands: on the gill covers a ſingle ſpine: dorſal fin appears like two, uniting midway: firſt ray of the anal fin ſhort and rigid; the ſecond great, thick, and compreſſed.—Communicated to Linnæus by Doctor Garden.

Cateſby and *Lawſon* mention both red and black *Drums:* the firſt ſays they are as large as Cod Fiſh. The red bite in the day-time

eagerly at a hook; and are reckoned excellent, especially the head. Numbers are salted and sent in barrels to the *West Indies*.

In the night the inhabitants resort in their canoes to the bays and large rivers, and by the light of a fire kill great numbers by harpooning them.

PLACE. Extends to *Brasil*.

126. YELLOW. *Catesby*, ii. 10. fig. 2.—L. Flavus, *Lin.* 479.

WR. Wholly of a reddish color: slender form: nose smooth, projectile: three long teeth in the end of the upper mandible: a blue stripe from the side of the head to the corner of the mouth: tail rounded at the end. Grows to the length of a foot.

PLACE. *Carolina?*

127. BONE. Mormyrus ex cinereo nigricans.—Bone Fish, *Catesby*, ii. 13.

WR. Of rather slender shape: white irides: back dusky brown: belly white: tail much forked: nose slightly convex.

PLACE. Found in plenty about the *Bahama* isles.

128. GREAT. Great Hog Fish, *Catesby*, ii. 15.

WR. With smooth long projectile jaws, of a reddish purple color: head cased in a strong boney substance: at the end of the upper jaw four long sharp teeth; at that of the lower, two: head black above, below purplish, varied with crooked blue strokes: back covered with great purple scales; those on the belly paler, stained with yellow: on the back a fin divided into four parts, very long, falciform, and bending backwards.

This

This fiſh grows to the length of three or four feet. Mr. *Cateſby* could not deſcribe the tail, it having been cut off before it was brought to him. It is ſo ſingular a fiſh, as to merit a better figure and deſcription. SIZE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 115. 129. ANTIENT.

THIS I found among the fiſh ſent to Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*, from *New York*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 254. GENUS XXVI. XXVIII. PERCH.

Cateſby, ii. 8. fig. 3.—Labrus auritus, *Lin.* 475. 130. YELLOW-BELLIED.

P. With duſky blue back and ſides: belly, tail, dorſal and anal fins brown; ventral yellow: on the end of the covers of the gills a black ſpot, united with a ſmaller of red. Grows to the length of a man's hand.

Inhabits the freſh waters of *Carolina* and *Virginia*, eſpecially mill-pools and ſtanding waters. Is called the *Ground Perch*, from its covering itſelf in mud or ſand. PLACE.

Cateſby, ii. 8. fig. 2.—Perca ſectatrix, *Lin.* 486. 131. RUDDER.

P. With the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round ſpots of yellow: belly and ſides ſtreaked lengthways with regular narrow lines of white and yellow, dotted: the three firſt rays of the anal fin ſhort, ſharp, and boney. Length not four inches.

This ſpecies follows the rudders of ſhips, acroſs the warm parts

of the *Atlantic*, in vaſt numbers, and adhere to the bottom, to collect food from the ſlime ſticking to it. It is wonderful that ſo ſmall a fiſh ſhould be able to keep up with ſhips in their ſwifteſt courſe, unleſs, what is probable, they are carried with them.

132. DOTTED. Perca punctata, *Lin.* 482.

P. With an undivided tail: dorſal fins ſub-diſtinct: body marked with dotted lines of black: head ſilvery.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

133. CROKER. *Cateſby*, ii. 3. fig. 1.—Perca undulata, *Lin.* 483.

P. With the body marked with brown or reddiſh brown, in an undulated manner: on the gill covers five ſhort ſpines: tail red, ſlightly lunated: at the baſe of the pectoral fins a brown ſpot. Sometimes grows to the length of three feet.

PLACE. Inhabits the great rivers of *Virginia*: the largeſt are taken in the deep parts of the *Cheſapeak*. Is reckoned tolerably good meat.

134. EYED. Perca ocellata, *Lin.* 483.

P. With the firſt ray of the dorſal fin very ſhort: near the upper part of the body, cloſe to the baſe of the tail, is a black eye, with a white iris: tail entire.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*, and is called there the *Baſs*.—Doctor GARDEN.

Perca

Perca Philadelphica, *Lin.* 484. 135. PHILADELPHIAN.

P. With dorſal fins united; and marked in the middle with a black ſpot: body ſpotted with black, and faſciated with the ſame; lower part red: ſcales and covers of the gills fringed.

Inhabits *North America*; called there the *Chub*.—Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

Perca atraria, *Lin.* 485. 136. BLACK.

P. With dorſal fins united: lateral line ſtrait: color entirely black, except the edges of the dorſal fin, which is white: tail entire.

Inhabits *Carolina*; called there the *Black Fiſh*.—Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

Cateſby, ii. 2.—P. Chryſoptera, *Lin.* 485. 137. MARGOT.

P. With a gibbous back: upper mandible longer than the lower: whole body duſky brown: ventral, anal, and caudal fins yellow ſpotted with brown: tail, according to *Cateſby*, forked; according to Doctor GARDEN, who is to be depended on, entire.

Inhabits *Carolina*. PLACE.

Cateſby, ii. 7. —P. punctata, *Lin.* 482. 138. NEGRO.

P. With dorſal fins united: body of a duſky color, regularly marked with ſmall round blue ſpots: tail rounded. Length from ſix to ten inches.

Cateſby,

139. BLACK-TAIL. *Cateſby*, ii. 7.—P. melanura, *Lin.* 486.

P. With head and back duſky: ſides lighter, varied with yellow lines, extending from head to tail: tail black, much forked, and bordered all round with white. Size of the former.

140. HIND. *Cateſby*, ii. 14.—P. guttata, *Lin.* 485.—Cugupuguaca, *Marcgrave*, 169.

P. With the whole body covered with a thick ſkin: head of a muddy red: back of a dark reddiſh brown: ſides green: and belly white: the whole ſprinkled with round ſpots of a bright red: tail green, rounded, and the end edged with black. This ſpecies is about a foot long.

PLACE. Theſe fiſh are found in great plenty in the ſhallow ſeas of the *Bahama* iſles, and eſteemed as good meat.

141. VENEMOUS. Rock-fiſh, *Cateſby*, ii. 5.—P. venenoſa, *Lin.* 486.

P. With ſmooth thin ſcales: back and ſides duſky: belly whitiſh: the whole marked with red ſpots, encircled with black, and placed at diſtances from each other: tail a little forked. They grow to the length of two or three feet.

This is reckoned the moſt poiſonous fiſh of any about the *Bahama* iſles. Many of theſe noxious ſpecies are eatable in ſome places, of which the natives can give a near gueſs, but are ſometimes miſerably deceived. Mr. *Cateſby* does not account for the cauſe of the poiſon; but gives a fact which leads to an explanation. He once procured a diver to bring up ſome of the beautiful corals, which grow at the rocky bottoms of the ſhallow ſea round the *Bahama* iſles.

iſles. They are of unſpeakable clearneſs, and ſhew, even at the depth of twenty fathoms, a moſt charming variety of groves of corals, keretophytes, aſtroitæ, and ſhells, animated with multitudes of fiſhes of the moſt glowing colors ſporting among them. Many of the corals and ſea plants are covered with a mucilaginous ſubſtance, which *Cateſby* calls the coral in a ſoft and imperfect ſtate: it is in fact the ſpawn of fiſh; a part often poiſonous, when the fiſh itſelf is poiſonous; witneſs that of the *Engliſh* Barbel. The diver brought up ſome of the corals thus beſlimed, and, to clean his hands from it, rubbed them on his belly. He was ſuddenly taken with moſt acute pains, and flung himſelf on the ſands in moſt diſtracted poſtures, till the pains left him, which was in about a quarter of an hour. There may be other animals which have noxious qualities, ſuch as the ſpecies of *Molluſca*, called *Laplyſia*, *Meduſa*, and *Holothuria*, which may depoſit their ſpawn on the ſea plants. The fiſh who haunt thoſe places, greedily feed on it; receive the deleterious qualities, which often prove of ſuch bad effect to the perſons who happen to eat of them; while the very ſame ſpecies of fiſh, which has happened to feed in parts of the ſea free from this poiſonous ſubſtance, are eaten with the utmoſt ſafety.

Poiſonous fiſh are not peculiar to thoſe ſeas. Doctor *Forſter*, and others, the companions of Captain *Cook*'s ſecond voyage, ſuffered ſeverely by eating, in the *South Seas*, the *Sparus Erythrinus*, a fiſh quite innocent in the *Mediterranean* *. A new ſpecies of *Tetrodon*, taken in the ſame ſeas, had ſimilar effects. The *Tenije* of *Japan*, the *Tetrodon ocellatus* of LINNÆUS, is a poiſon that baffles all remedy: it is in that country the reſort of ſuicides. The fatal qualities lie in the inteſtines, and ſome other parts, which are carefully flung away before it is dreſſed. Strange as it appears, the *Japaneſe* epicures

* *Forſter's Voy.* ii. 237.

will

will not deny themſelves a diſh they eſteem ſo delicate, fatal as the effects are from neglect in the dreſſing. The good emperor only prohibits his officers and ſoldiers from touching this food: the reſt of his ſubjects, he graciouſly permits to run the riſque with impunity *.

242. GRUNT. *Cateſby*, ii. 6.—P. formoſa, *Lin.* 488.

P. With the head elegantly ſtriped lengthways with blue and yellow: mouth riſing upwards: body covered with large brown ſcales, prettily edged with yellow: lateral line marked by leſſer ſcales: tail much forked: dorſal fins united. LENGTH about one foot.

243. STRIATED. P. ſtriata, *Lin.* 487.

P. With dorſal fins united: tail forked: ſecond ray of the anal fin very ſtrong: body ſtriated.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*. That in M. *de Geer's Muſeum* differs only from the *Perca Melanurus* of the *Mediterranean*, by its tail not being black.

244. TRIFURCATED. P. trifurca, *Lin.* 489.

P. With the head moſt beautifully varied: dorſal fins united: the body ſurrounded by ſeven cærulean bands: third and fourth rays of the dorſal fins ſpinous, and lengthened by a cetaceous filament, long as the ſpine itſelf: the tail is moſt ſingularly trifurcated.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas of *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

* *Kæmpfer, Hiſt. Japan*, i. 134.

Br.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 125 ?—*Cateſby, App.* xxxiii. 145. BASSE.

I Am uncertain whether this is the ſame as the *Britiſh*, or whether it is the ſpecies deſcribed, N° 133. which goes under that name in *America*.

Cateſby, ii. 4. fig. 2. 146. APODAL.

P. With yellow irides: whole body of a dirty red: fins and tail of a deep yellow: dorſal fins united: tail much forked. Grows to the length of a foot. What is a ſingular mark of this fiſh, it wants the pectoral fins.

Is found about the *Bahama* iſles, where it is called the *Schoolmaſter*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 124.—*Arct. Zool. Introd.* CXCI.—*Cateſby, App.* XXXII. 147. RIVER.

FOUND in the rivers of *Hudſon's Bay*, where it grows to the weight of eight pounds. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 261. GENUS XXVIII. XXIX. STICKLEBACK.

Forſter's Cat. N. Am. An. 22. 148. TWO-SPINED.

IN Mrs. *Blackburne*'s collection from *New York*.

149. THREE-SPINED.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 129.—*Introd. Arct. Zool.* CXCI.

PLACE. VERY numerous in *Hudſon's Bay*.

150. CAROLINA.

Gaſteroſteus Carolinus, *Lin.* 490.

ST. With eight ſpines on the back, and three on the anal fin: body oblongly oval: lateral fins ſtrait, ſubcarinated towards the tail: dorſal and anal fins fulcated: tail forked.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

151. CANADA.

Gaſt. canadus, *Lin.* 491.

ST. With eight dorſal ſpines: none on the anal: body oblong: anal fin, and firſt dorſal fin, falcated.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſame place, and diſcovered by the ſame naturaliſt.

152. SKIP-JACK.

Cateſby, ii. 14.—Gaſt. ſaltatrix, *Lin.* 491.

ST. With the dorſal fin placed low on the back: eight ſpines connected by a thin membrane; weak, and may be depreſſed into a furrow: tail forked: color on the back green, when juſt taken: one row of teeth in the lower, two in the upper jaw.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſame place. Is continually ſkipping out of the water; from which it gets its name.

Br.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 264. GENUS XXIX. XXX. MACKREL.

Scomber hippos, *Lin.* 494. 153. HIPPOS.

M. With a ſingle row of teeth, and two large in front: lateral line bending very much: ſomewhat ſpiny behind: dorſal fin red: ventral and anal yellow: ſpurious dorſal fins united: on the covers of the gills a black ſpot.

Carolina.—Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

Sc. Chryſurus, *Lin.* 494. 154. YELLOW-TAIL.

M. Without teeth: the ſpurious fins united and yellow: ſpines placed at ſome diſtance before the anal fin: tail yellow.

The ſame place, and diſcoverer. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 133.—*Spaniſh* Mackrel, *Lawſon*, 155.—*Bloch.* ii. 87. tab. LV. 155. TUNNY.

LAWSON ſays, that they are caught with *hook* and *line*, in the inlets, and out at ſea, and that they grow to the length of two feet or more.

Few fiſh ſpread farther than this. It is found in the *Chineſe*, in the *Indian*, in the *Norwegian*, the *Britiſh*, the *Mediterranean*, the *North American*, and the *Braſilian* ſeas. I ſuſpect that theſe are diſtinct ſpecies, or perhaps varieties from age or climate. That which I had opportunity of examining, from a ſubject juſt taken in *Loch Fine*, differed from thoſe commonly deſcribed or figured; but it quite agrees with the gigantic kind, ſo well diſtinguiſhed from the others, and engraven by *Rondeletius*, lib. viii. c. 12. p. 249. under

the name of *Orcynus*. This is a point which muſt be decided by thoſe who inhabit places where theſe fiſhes are taken in abundance. But I am confident of the fidelity of the drawing, and of the deſcription of mine in the *Britiſh Zoology*.

156. BONITO. Sc. Pelamis, *Lin.* 492.—Bonito, *Lawſon*, 155.

THIS is another ſpecies of *Tunny*, which frequents the inlets of *Carolina*, and the ocean adjacent to them. It grows to the length of three feet, and is taken by the harpoon and fiſh-gig. They are ſeen in vaſt numbers in all the tropical countries, and enliven, by the chace they give to other fiſhes, the tedioufneſs of a long voyage. They live chiefly on the *ſæpiæ*, and flying-fiſhes.

XXXI. GURNARD. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 276. GENUS XXXI.

157. FLYING. Trygla evolans, *Lin.* 498.

G. With a ſquare and broad noſe: two ſlender ſpines above each eye, two at the top of the head, and two beyond the gills: ten ſpiny rays in the firſt dorſal fin, which is marked with a great black ſpot: the ſcales on the lateral line are ſmall, black, and very rough: the ſpace above that line brown, ſpotted with black: belly white: pectoral fin black, very broad, and ſo long as to extend two thirds the length of the body.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſea off *New York*, *Carolina*, and *Jamaica*.—Deſcribed from a ſpecimen in Mrs. *Blackburne's Muſeum*. The ſame with the Rough Gurnard in Doctor FORSTER's Catalogue.

ABDOMINAL.

* * * *

ABDOMINAL.

Br. Zool. ii. p. 282. GENUS XXXII. XXXII. LOCHE.

Cobitis heteroclita, *Lin.* 500. 158. BEARDLESS.

L. Beardleſs, ſlender, with large ſmooth ſcales: head flat and ſcaly: lips furniſhed with teeth: dorſal fin placed beyond the balance: that and the anal oppoſite: duſky, dewed over with pellucid ſpots: belly yellowiſh: tail rounded, varied with white ſpots and black bands; the end tranſparent.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 142. 159. BEARDED.

PLACED here on the authority of *Lawſon*, 160.

Head boney, naked, rough: the ſutures viſible. XXXIII. AMIA.
Teeth ſharp, cloſely ſet in the jaws and palate.
Two naſal beards.
Twelve brancheoſtegous rays. Body ſcaly, LINNÆUS.

Amia calva, *Lin.* 500. 160. BOLD.

A. With a ſlender body: lateral line ſtrait: on the throat two ſhield-like bones, ſtriated from the center: covers of the gills blunt and boney: head as if ſcalped: pectoral and ventral fins of

of the ſame ſize: ventral in the middle of the abdomen: tail rounded, with a black ſpot at the upper part of the baſe: dorſal fin extends far.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

XXXIV. SILURE. Head naked: ſeveral beards about the mouth.
Branchioſtegous rays, IV. XIV.
Firſt ray of the dorſal or pectoral fin ſpiny, dentated backwards.
LINNÆUS.

161. FELIS. Silurus Felis, *Lin.* 503.

S. With four beards on the lower lip: above the mouth, one on each ſide: back blueiſh: ventral and anal fins red: tail bifid.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

162. CAT. S. catus, *Lin.* 504.—S. Felis, 503.—*Cateſby*, ii. 23.—*Bagre*, alia ſpecies, *Marcgrave*, 173.

S. With four ſhort beards on the lower jaw, and a very long one iſſuing from under each eye: the dorſal fin ſmall and conic; the ſecond dorſal fin without rays, and fat: all the other fins ſmall and red: tail forked and red: head round, and very ugly: mouth and gape very large: teeth ſmall: ſkin ſmooth like that of an eel: upper part of the body duſky: lower, pale fleſh color: in form round, thick, and clumſy. Grows to the length of two feet.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſea and rivers of moſt parts of *North America*; preys on all ſorts of ſmall fiſhes, even thoſe of its own kind. In taſte reſembles an eel, and is much eſteemed. Is a fiſh of ſlow motion.

Probably,

Probably, like the fiſhing frog or angler, it tempts the ſmall kinds to ſport within reach of its great mouth, by the lure of its beards.

LINNÆUS ſays this ſpecies is found alſo in *Aſia*.

S. Cataphractus, *Lin.* 506.—*Cateſby*, iii. 19. fig. 1. 163. ARMED.

S. With the head, ſome of the fore part, and all the upper part, covered with ſmooth angular boney plates: no teeth: the ſides, to the tail, covered with plates placed perpendicularly, the middle of each is notched, and in the middle of the notch is a ſharp hook; each of theſe bones lap over one another: tail round: belly ſoft and membranous: pectoral fins conſiſt of only a ſtrong bone, ſerrated on each ſide: the dorſal fin formed in like manner, but ſerrated only on the upper ſide; placed in a ſocket; and capable of being erected or depreſſed at pleaſure: the other fins formed like thoſe of other fiſhes. Length ten inches.

This ſingular fiſh was taken off *New England*, and depoſited in Sir *Hans Sloane's Muſeum*. PLACE.

Head a little truncated.
Six branchioſtegous rays.
Single row of teeth, of the ſame length, placed cloſely.
LINNÆUS. XXXV. TEUTHYS.

Cateſby, ii. 10.—T. Hepatus, *Lin.* 507. 164. TANG.

T. Of a rhomboid form: ſmall projecting mouth: no teeth: dorſal fin ſpiny, extending from the top of the head almoſt to the tail: head, covers of the gills, and whole body, covered with large

large ſcales. Every part of the fiſh is of a fine deep blue, but moſt brilliant on the fins: tail broad and lunated. Length is ſometimes twenty inches. Near the tail, on each ſide, is a very ſtrong and ſharp-pointed bone, capable of being erected at pleaſure; on the approach of the *Barracuda*, or any fiſh of prey, it ſets it up as a protection.

XXXVI. SALMON. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 284. GENUS XXXIII.

165. COMMON. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 143.

THIS fiſh is frequent in the northern parts of *America*, but decreaſes in number as it approaches the ſouth. I believe none are found beyond *New York*.

166. NAYMACUSH. *Introd. Arct. Zool.* CXCI.

PLACE. INHABITS the lakes of *Hudſon's Bay*.

167. TROUT. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 146.

PLACE. THE ſame ſpecies of *Trout* as the *Engliſh* is found in *Newfoundland*, and according to *Lawſon* in *Carolina*.

168. CHAR. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 149.—*Introd. Arct. Zool.* CXCI.

169. OMISCOMAYCUS. *Introd. Arct. Zool.* CXCII.

PLACE. INHABITS *Albany* river, in *Hudſon's Bay*.

Br.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 145?

170. SEA.

COMMON in the ſea and rivers of *Carolina*; are ſo tender, that if they happen to be ſurprized with a froſt in the freſh waters, they become torpid, and float on the ſurface as if they were dead: whole canoes full have been taken up in that ſtate: if they are put into warm water they will revive. *Lawſon*, 158.

White fiſh, *Lawſon*, 160.

171. WHITE.

IT is by gueſs that we place this here, on ſuppoſition that it is a ſpecies of *Albula*, or *Laverettus*, of authors. *Lawſon* ſays, that it is found far up the rivers of *Carolina*; that it grows to the length of two feet and a half; and that it is very excellent meat.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 152.—*Introd. Arct. Zool.* CXCI.

172. GUINIAD.

FOUND in vaſt abundance in *Hudſon's Bay*.

PLACE.

Introd. Arct. Zool. CXCII.

173. SEA-GUINIAD.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 151.

174. SMELT.

THIS is another *Britiſh* fiſh, mentioned both by *Cateſby* and *Lawſon*. The laſt ſays they are very fine, but that they lie a great way down the ſounds towards the ocean.

175. SLENDER. Sea Sparrow Hawk, *Cateſby*, ii. 2. fig. 2.—Salmo fœtens, *Lin.* 513.

S. With a long ſlender body covered with brown ſcales: ſharp ſmall teeth: belly whitiſh: tail forked. LENGTH fourteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas of *Carolina*. I ſuppoſe, from the name which LINNÆUS gives, that its ſmell is very offenſive.

176. CAPELAN. Salmo arcticus, *Faun. Groenl.* 177.—Clupea villoſa, *Muller*, N° 425.—Lodna, *Olaſſen's Iceland.*—Capelan de l'Amérique Septentr. *Du Hamel*, ii. 149. tab. xxvi.

S. With a pellucid ſmooth head: firſt dorſal fin placed in the middle of the back; pectoral broad, riſing under the gills, and extending to the belly: ventral fins large: anal very large, and angulated; more ſo in the male than the female: tail forked: lateral line in the MALE briſtly: the cover of the gills marked with a black ſpot: the form of its body thicker than that of the *female:* the color, above the lateral line, dull green; beneath, ſilvery ſpeckled with black, and often tinged on the belly with violet. Seldom exceeds ſix inches eight lines in length.

PLACE. This ſpecies ſwarms off the coaſts of *Greenland*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland:* they are one of the great ſupports of the *Greenlanders*, and a ſort of deſert alſo after their moſt delicate repaſts. They live at ſea moſt part of the year, but in *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*, come in ſhoals incredible into the bays; there they are taken in nets, reſembling our ſhrimp-nets, either from the ſhore, or out of the boats, in ſuch multitudes as quickly to make a lading. They are then dried on the rocks, put into ſacks, and preſerved for uſe in the caves of the mountains, or under heaps of ſtones. They are eaten in this form; but many are dreſſed freſh as ſoon as taken.

It

It has the ſmell of a cucumber, when newly caught. Authors have unjuſtly attributed to it a bad ſcent and noxious qualities.

Theſe lines, tranſlated from the *Norwegian*, expreſs the diſguſting attributes of this little fiſh:

" Bort *Lodde* med al din forgiſtige ſtanch," *&c.*

Away, Lodde, with thy poiſonous ſtench,
All the world wiſhes thee pain and torment;
Thou art to us a rod and a ſcourge,
Thou art a harlot pretending to fly,
In order to draw the unwary youth away with her out of town;
They run after her like the wanton he-goats after the females *.

They feed on the ſmall crabs, and on *confervæ*, which grow on the ſhores. In *Greenland* they ſpawn in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and depoſit the eggs on the ſea plants: millions in that ſeaſon follow the windings of the bays: the females go firſt; the males follow, to give effect to the ſpawn: the bottom of the ſea ſeems covered with it.

They are taken in vaſt quantities in *Newfoundland:* they are ſometimes preſerved in barrels: often kept in brine, or half ſalted, for baits for the fiſhery †.

The firſt voyager who takes notice of them is *Maſter Anthony Parkhurſt*, who viſited that iſland in 1578, and gives a very facetious account to his ſhipmates of his art in charming theſe, and another fiſh he calls a *Squid*, into his power. I refer to Mr. *Hackluyt*, vol. iii. 133, for the account.

* *Pontoppidan*, ii. 133. † *Du Hamel*, ii. 151.

XXXVII. PIKE. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 320. GENUS XXXIV.

177. COMMON. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 153.

PLACE. FREQUENT in all the lakes from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Carolina*.

Many of theſe fiſh are taken in the *Baltic* ſea, and reckoned far more delicious than thoſe of the lakes *.

178. FOX. *Cateſby*, ii. 2.—Eſox vulpes, *Lin.* 516.

P. With a wide mouth, and ſmall ſharp teeth: body covered with large thin ſcales; brown above, white on the belly: tail very much forked. Length above ſixteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas of the *Bahama* iſles.

179. BARRACUDA. *Cateſby*, ii. 1.

P. With the body and head very much reſembling the *European* Pike: eyes large: mouth very wide: under jaw longer than the upper: four very large and ſharp teeth in the front of the upper jaw; in that of the lower, a ſingle great and ſharp tooth: two dorſal fins: tail large and forked: color a deep brown, whitiſh on the belly. Grows to the length of ten feet.

PLACE. Found in abundance about the ſeas of the *Bahamas*, and as far as *Jamaica*. Swims exceedingly ſwift, and is of dreadful voracity: will attack and devour men when they are bathing. The fleſh has a diſagreeable ſmell and taſte, and is frequently poiſonous; cauſing great ſickneſs, vomiting, intolerable pains in the head, and loſs of

* Prof. *Retzius*.

hair

hair and nails: yet the hungry *Bahamans* formerly were under the neceſſity, at times, of feeding on it.

This ſpecies, the *Mullet*, N° 185, the *Grunt*, N° 141, *Snapper*, N° 113, *Parrot*, N° 98, *Old Baliſtes*, N° 73, and the *Globe Tetrodon*, N° 77, extend to the coaſt of *Guinea*; probably many others, natives of the warm parts of *America*, reach to congenial ſeas.

Eſox oſſeus, *Lin.* 516.—Green Garfiſh, *Cateſby*, ii. 30. 180. BONEY.

P. With long ſlender jaws, armed with many ſmall teeth: dorſal fin placed very near to the tail: whole body covered with hard boney ſcales; thoſe on the belly placed obliquely: back green: belly pale red: tail rounded; of a dirty red, ſpeckled with black. Grows to the length of three feet.

Lawſon ſpeaks of a white *Garfiſh* with ſcales knit together like armour. He adds, that the meat is very white, and looks liker fleſh than fiſh; that the *Indians* only eſteem it: and that the gall is green, and a violent cathartic. I imagine *Lawſon* calls it white in regard to the fleſh, and that he means the ſame fiſh as *Cateſby*.

Inhabits the rivers and freſh waters of *Virginia*. PLACE.

P. With a ſlender body: long and ſlender noſe: the under mandible the longer: dorſal and anal fins oppoſite: ſcales very thin and diſtinct; not layed over each other, nor boney. 181. CAROLINA.

Communicated by Doctor GARDEN to LINNÆUS: deſcribed by the laſt, after the preceding ſpecies, with a doubt whether it is not a variety.

Inhabits the rivers of *Carolina*. PLACE.

182. GAR. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 154.

PLACE. FREQUENTS the ſeas of *Carolina*. *Lawſon*, 157.

183. BRASILIAN. Eſox Braſilienſis, *Lin.* 517?

P. With the under jaw very ſlender, and twice as long as the upper: the head ſmooth: body covered with ſmall ſcales: dorſal and anal fins oppoſite: between them and the tail a row of ſmall ſpurious fins like the Mackrel.

PLACE. Taken off *Croque* harbour, and communicated to me by Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

XXXVIII. ELOPS. Head ſmooth: a roughneſs on the edges of the jaws, and on the palate.

Thirty branchioſtegous rays. LINNÆUS.

EL. With a long body: one dorſal fin placed in the middle: head large and ſhining, flat on the top: tail deeply furcated: juſt at its baſe, above and below, is a ſtrong lanceolated ſpine, placed horizontally.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas of *Carolina* and *Jamaica*.

XXXIX. ARGENTINE. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 327. GENUS XXXV.

184. BAHAMA. Herangus minor Bahamenſis, Pilchard, *Cateſby*, ii. 224.—Atherina *Carolina*, *Lin.* 519.

CATESBY gives the figure of a ſmall browniſh fiſh, under the name above given; but leaves no further deſcription, than that it

it is a ſmall ſilver-ſcaled fiſh reſembling a herring, but ſmaller, and tolerably good food. He omits in his figure the dorſal fin, which it doubtleſsly has.

They are very numerous in the ſhallows, near the low parts of the *Bahama* iſles, through which they are carried by the tide a little way within land. Vaſt quantities are taken by the natives at the ebb, by ſtopping up the little channels they come through. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 328. GENUS XXXVI. XL. ATHERINE.

Atherina menidia, *Lin.* 519. 185. SILVERY.

ATH. With a ſmall ſmooth head: dorſal fin ſmall, and placed far behind: tail forked: body covered with ſmall ſcales: ſide line ſtrait, broad, and of a ſplendid ſilvery appearance: body pale yellow. Length four inches and a half: of a ſlender elegant form: the belly a little prominent.

This fiſh inhabits the freſh waters of *New York* and *Carolina*, where it is called the *Silver Fiſh*. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 329. GENUS XXXVII. XLI. MULLET.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 158. 186. COMMON.

FREQUENT off the *American* coaſts. PLACE.

187. WHITE. Mugil albula, *Lin.* 520.—Mullet, *Cateſby*, ii. 6. fig. 2.

M. Of a more ſlender form than the *Engliſh:* mouth ſmall and toothleſs: tail large and much forked. Length

PLACE. Caught in great numbers in the *Bahama* ſeas, at the time they go in ſhoals to ſpawn. Are reckoned an excellent fiſh.

XLII. FLYING. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 333. GENUS XXXVIII.

Cateſby, ii. 8.—Exocoetus volitans, *Lin.* 520.—Flying Fiſh, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 159.

PLACE. COMMON in moſt ſeas.

XLIII. POLYNEME. Head compreſſed in all parts.
Scaly: noſe very blunt and prominent.
Certain pliform appendages to the pectoral fins. LINNÆUS.

188. VIRGINIA. P. With ſeven appendages: tail broad, whole, and pointed.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſts of *North America.*

XLIV. HERRING. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 335. GENUS XXXIX.

189. COMMON. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 160?

HERRINGS leave the ſalt water in *March*, and run up the rivers and ſhallow ſtreams of *Carolina*, in ſuch numbers, that the inhabitants fling them aſhore by ſhovels full. Paſſengers trample them under feet in fording the rivers. They are not ſo large

large as the *Engliſh*, but exceed them in flavor when pickled: they turn red on being ſalted. Quere, if of the ſame ſpecies?

A wonderful inundation of fiſh happens annually within the northern cape of *Cheaſapeak Bay*, where incredible numbers of various kinds are flung on ſhore, which is covered with them three miles in length, and to a great depth. In the general ſpawning ſeaſon they are purſued by the multitudes of voracious fiſhes, and thus are drove into deſtruction. They are of all ſpecies and ſizes. People who live inland come in the ſeaſon with carts, to carry away what they want. Such numbers are left to putrify, that the place has got the name of *Magotty Point* *. PLACE.

Clupea Thriſſa, *Lin.* 524.—*Brouſſonet*, tab. viii. 190. THRISSA.

H. With the laſt ray of the dorſal fin exceeding the reſt in length by near an inch and a half: tail much forked: ſcales large: back of a glaucous and ſky color: ſides ſhining and ſilvery. Length about one foot: body deep.

Inhabits the coaſts of the *Caribbees* and of *Carolina*, and at the time of ſpawning comes near the ſhores, and often lurks among the roots of the mangroves: is reckoned among the beſt fiſh of the iſlands; but often found poiſonous. PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 164.—*Cateſby, App.* xxxii. 191. SHAD.

ACCORDING to *Cateſby*, is found off *Carolina*. PLACE.

* *Cateſby, App.* xxxiii.

XLV. CARP. *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 353. GENUS XL.

192. COMMON. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 165.

PLACE. FOUND in *Carolina.* This, the Dace, Roach, and Gudgeon, placed here on the authority of *Cateſby*, *App.* XXXII. and *Lawſon*, 159, 160.

193. DACE. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 173.

194. ROACH. *Br. Zool* iii. N° 172.

195. GUDGEON. *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 361.

196. SUCKER. Cyprinus catoſtomus, *Forſter* in *Phil. Tranſ.* LXIII. 155. tab. vi.—*Introd. Arct. Zool.* CXCII.—*Lawſon*, 160?

PLACE. A New ſpecies, amply deſcribed by the learned *Forſter*. The Sucking Fiſh, which *Lawſon* compares to the Barbel without beards, is probably this kind; and of courſe a native of *Carolina.*

197. MUMMY-CHOG. C. With a ſhort thick body, thick even to the tail, which is large and ſquare: ſcales ſilvery. Length of the ſpecimen I ſaw was four inches and a quarter.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*, where it is known by the *Indian* name of *Mummy Chog.*

C. With

C. With only two branchioſtegous rays: eyes very prominent, and near the corners of the mouth: lateral line bending a little down in the middle: tail forked: back brown: ſides ſilvery. Length not quite two inches and a half. 198. MINUTE.

Sent from *New York* to Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*. PLACE.

AT page XCIII. of the INTRODUCTION, may be added an account of a new ſpecies of *Anarhicas*, or *Wolf-fiſh*, diſcovered by Mr. *Laxman*, in the White Sea. It grows to about the length of three feet. The teeth in the jaws are numerous, and reſemble canine teeth: the body is covered with numerous round minute ſpots of a pale browniſh color, and with very large ones, thinly diſperſed, of a duſky color. See *Acta Acad. Petrop.* 1781. p. 271. tab. vi.

CLASS V.*

INSECTS.

SECT. I. Beetles.

*

I. Chafer — Scarabæus lunaris. *Muſ. Bl.*
aloëus
lancifer
naſicornis
Carolinus
mimas
carnifex
nuchicornis
Marianus
ſtercorarius
Amazonus
Surinamus
nitidus
ſepicola
horticola, a variety
occidentalis
lanigerus
faſciatus
Indus
brunnus
punctatus
nobilis
quadrimaculatus

* This is added by permiſſion of Mr. *Benjamin White*, being printed from the enumeration of the animals of *North America*, publiſhed in 1771 for Mr. *White*, by that able naturaliſt Doctor *John Reinhold Forſter*.

Hudſonias.

		Hudſonias. *Drury* t. 35. f. 7. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		rufus N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		lævipes. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		piceus. N. S. *Muſ. Br.*
		biunguiculatus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		piloſus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		teſtaceus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
II. Stag-beetle	Lucanus	cervus
		capreolus
		interruptus
		——— *N. B.* a brown variety.
III. Leather-eater	Dermeſtes	lardarius
		capucinus
		typographus
		faſciatus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
IV. Mimick-Beetle	Hiſter	unicolor
V. Whirl-beetle	Gyrinus	Americanus
VI. Carrion-beetle	Silpha	veſpillo. *N. B.* a great variety, and the ſmall one too
		noveboracenſis. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		bipuſtulata
		quadripuſtulata
		Americana
		obſcura
		aquatica
VII. Weevil	Curculio	noveboracenſis. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		palmarum
		Bacchus
		diſpar
		anchoraco
		nucum

		nucum
		incanus
		ſcutellatus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
VIII. NUT-BEETLE	Attelabus	curculionoides
		Penſylvanicus.
IX. LADY-FLY	Coccinella	impunctata
		7-punctata
		13-punctata
		2-puſtulata
	* *	
X. GLOW-WORM	Lampyris	Pyralis
		marginata
		piloſa. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XI. SEED-BEETLE	Bruchus Piſi	*Kalm* 1173—1177
XII. GOLDEN-HONEY-BEETLE	Chryſomela	5-punctata
		occidentalis
		Boleti
		Philadelphica
		3-maculata
		Americana
		lineola
		bicolor, variety with red thighs, *Muſ. Bl.*
		ſcopolina
		obſcura
		10-maculata
		12-punctata
		Phellandrii
		tomentoſa
		Rhoi. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		ſpinicornis. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		lepturoides. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		lineato-punctata. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		trifurcata.

		trifurcata. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		laticlavia. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		fimbriata. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		frontalis. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		Hudſonias. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XIII. Blister-beetle	Meloë	veſicatorius
		majalis
		cinerea. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XIV. Stinking-beetle	Tenebrio	chalybeus
		Mauritanicus
		culinaris
		foſſor
XV. Tortoise-beetle	Caſſida	viridis
		bipuſtula? *Muſ. Bl.*
	* * *	
XVI. Glossy-beetle	Cicindela	hybrida
		Germanica
		riparia
XVII. Ground-beetle	Carabus	granulatus, γ.
		hortenſis
		leucophthalmus
		inquiſitor
		lividus, ſmall variety
		marginatus
		crepitans
		Americanus
		cyanocephalus
		vulgaris
		piceus
		ſericeus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		faſciatus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XVIII. Burn-cow	Bupreſtis	gigantea
		mariana
		chryſoſtigma

		chryſoſtigma
		Auſtriaca
XIX. Spring-beetle	Elater	oculatus
		phoſphoreus
		ligneus ?
		obſcurus
XX. Water-beetle	Dytiſcus	fuſcipes
		marginatus
XXI. Softwinged-beetle	Malacopteryx	Americanus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
	Cantharis	tropica
XXII. Wood-beetle	Leptura	myſtica
		detrita
		Robiniæ. *Drury.* t. 41. f. 2. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		Americana. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		nitens
XXIII. Capricorn-beetle	Cerambyx	imbricornis
		coriarius, variety
		melanopus
		lineatus
		ſpinibarbis
		araneiformis
		4-maculatus
		ſuccinctus
		ſuaveolens
		Coquus
		hiſpicornis. *Drury.* t. 41. f. 4.
		ruſticus
		bajulus
		tetrophthalmus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		brunnus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		palliatus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		clavipes. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*

* * * *

XXIV. Rove-beetle	Staphylinus	hirtus erythropterus
XXV. Clipt-winged-beetle	Necydalis	collaris. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XXVI. Earwig	Forficula	auricularia

SECT. II. Halfwinged Insects.

XXVII. Cockroach	Blatta	Americana Orientalis Germanica livida. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XXVIII. Camelcricket	Mantis	irrorata Carolina
XXIX. Locust	Gryllus	brevicornis gryllotalpa campeſtris citrifolius laurifolius mirtifolius ? ſuccinctus criſtatus Carolinus
XXX. Flea-locust	Cicada	ſquamigera tibicen ſeptendecim violacea ſpumaria phalænoides Lanio carinata.

		carinata. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		guttata. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		coccinea. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XXXI. Boat-fly	Notonecta	glauca
		lineata. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XXXII. Water-scorpion	Nepa	grandis
XXXIII. Bug	Cimex	lecticularis. *Kalm.*
		bidens
		ictericus
		floridanus
		hæmorrhous
		baccarum
		praſinus
		biguttatus, variety with red dots and margins
		criſtatus
		trifaſciatus
		ſuccinctus
		lacuſtris
XXXIV. Plantsucker	Chermes	Alni. *Kalm.*
XXXV. Cochineal	Coccus	Cacti. *Bartram's Florida*

SECT. III. Papilionaceous Insects.

XXXVI. Butterfly	Papilio	Troilus. *Drury.* t. 11. f. 1—5?
		Ajax. *Edw.* 34.
		Xuthus. *Drury.* t. 22. f. 1. 2.
		Antilochus
		Podalirius
		Proteſilaus. *Drury.* t. 22. f. 34.
		Apollo. *Muſ. Bl.*
		Braſſicæ
		Hyale
		Eubule

		Eubule
		Ecclipſis
		Midamus
		Plexippus
		Miſippus
		Chryſippus
		Canthus
		Almana
		Orithya
		Cardui
		Antiopa. *Kalm.*
		urticæ
		C. album
		Atalanta
		Euphroſyne. *Kalm.*
		Cupido
		quercus
		Echion
		Virgaureæ
		Bixæ
XXXVII. Hawk-moth	Sphinx	ocellata
		Populi
		Carolina
		Celerio
		Pinaſtri
		fuciformis. β. Tityus
XXXVIII. Moth	Phalæna	Atlas
		Cecropia
		Paphia
		Luna
		Virgo
		Plantaginis
		Chryſorrhœa
		lubricipeda
		paranympha
		Gamma
		Pſi
		bilineata

		bilineata
		viridana
		bella
		pulchella

SECT IV. Insects with nervous Wings.

XXXIX. Dragon-fly.	Libellula	flaveola
		depreſſa
		ænea
		umbrata
		Americana
		Carolina
XL. Camel-fly	Raphidia	cornuta
XLI. Spring-fly	Phryganea	bicaudata
XLII. Pearl-fly	Hemerobius	pectinicornis
XLIII. Scorpion-fly	Panorpa	communis

SECT. V. Insects with Stings.

XLIV. Bee	Apis	cordata
		mellifica
		roſtrata
		violacea
		Carolina
		pratorum
		æſtuans
		noveboracenſis. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		veſpiformis. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
		fericea. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
XLV. Ant	Formica	herculeana
		rufa

XLVI. Wasp	Veſpa	Carolina maculata. *Muſ. Bl.* annularis quadridens Canadenſis
XLVII. Golden Wall-fly		Chryſis cyanea
XLVIII. Tailed Wasp	Sirex	Columba. *Muſ. Bl.*
XLIX. Saw-fly	Tenthredo	ſcrophulariæ lutea viridis
L. Ichneumon-wasp	Sphex	fabuloſa cœrulea Penſylvanica arenaria
LI. Ichneumon-fly	Ichneumon	luteus
LII. Naked Bee	Mutilla	occidentalis

SECT. VI. Two-winged Insects.

LIII. Gnat	Culex	pipiens. *Muſquito* pulicaris
LIV. Wasp-fly	Aſilus	æſtuans gibboſus
LV. Flower-breeze	Bombylius	minor. *Muſ. Bl.*
LVI. Horse-fly	Hippoboſca	hirundinis. *Muſ. Bl.*
LVII. Fly	Muſca	illucens. *Drury.* t. 44. f. 1. *M. Bl.* leucopa vomitoria carnaria

		carnaria domeſtica
LVIII. Whame	Tabanus	Americanus. N. S. *Muſ. Bl.*
LIX. Gadfly	Oeſtrus	Tarandi

SECT. VII. Insects without Wings.

LX. Sugarmite	Lepiſma	ſaccharina
LXI. Ground-flea	Podura	aquatica
LXII. Death-watch	Termes	pulſatorium
LXIII. Louse	Pediculus	humanus ricinoides ſuis cervi meleagridis
LXIV. Flea	Pulex	irritans penetrans. *Chigger*
LXV. Tick	Acarus	Americanus Siro holoſericeus
LXVI. Longlegged-Spider.	Phalangium	groſſipes opilio acaroides balænarum reniforme.
LXVII. Spider	Aranea	diadema clavipes venatoria

LXVIII. Scorpion	Scorpio	Americanus auſtralis. *Muſ. Bl.*
LXIX. Crabfish	ſentry	Cancer pinnophylax
	minute	C. minutus. *Kalm.*
	land	C. ruricola. *Cat.* II. 32.
	florid	C. floridus
	Sand	C. vocans. *Cat.* II. 35.
	common	C. mænas. *Mr. B.*
	roughſhelled	C. granulatus. *Cat.* II. 36. N° 2.
	ſpider	C. araneus. *Mr. B.*
	dotted	C. punctatus
	rock	C. Grapſus. *Cat.* II. 36. N° 1.
	redclawed	*Cat.* II. 37. f. 1.
LXX. Lobster	common	Cancer Grammarus
	cynic	C. Diogenes. *Cat.* II. 33. f. 1, 2.
	Soldier	*Cat.* II. 34.
	Cray	C. carcinus
LXXI. Monocule	King's Crab	Monoculus Polyphemus. *M. Bl.*
LXXII. Millepee	Oniſcus	Oeſtrum. *Muſ. Bl.*
		Phyſodes. *Muſ. Bl.*
		Ceti
		Aſellus
LXXIII. Centipee	Scolopendra	forficata
		morſitans. *Cat.* II. 2.
		occidentalis
		marina
LXXIV. Gallyworm	Iulus	craſſus

TESTA-

TESTACEOUS.

REFERENCES to American Shells, engraved in Liſter's Hiſt. Conch.

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	91		Sea turbinated.		855. a. 12
	92				1058. — 10
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	5		9		
	6		10		
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Some of the ſhells of *Nootka Sound*, &c. are mentioned in the Introduction, at p. CCXLIII.

ADDITION.

Horned Owl from Quebec, in Poſſeſſion of Colonel Davies.

SIZE of the little O. length eight inches: general color above ruſty brown; the circle of feathers ſurrounding the eyes dark, fringed at the back part with white; between the eyes and over the bill white; the chin is white alſo, juſt under the bill: the under parts of the body from thence are very pale ferruginous or yellowiſh buff color: acroſs the breaſt is a band of pale brown; on the wing coverts is a ſpot or two of white; the firſt five quills are marked with white ſpots on the outer, and the ſecondaries with the ſame on the inner margins: the firſt quill is wholly, and the ſecond half way from the tip, ſerrated on the outer edge: the tail marked as the quills: the legs feathered to the toes, color as the belly: bill black, legs duſky. This ſpecimen Colonel *Davies* had dead, and did not obſerve the eared feathers in that ſtate.

In a ſecond of theſe, which he had alive, he obſerved that it frequently ſet up two feathers over the eyes. This ſpecimen is ſmaller a good deal (he thinks a younger bird); the colors of the plumage correſponding, but darker, but the circle round the eyes was not white at the hinder part.—He had this bird alive ſome time, but could not make it tame. He ſays this ſpecies is rare.

Captain *George Cartwright*, a gentleman long reſident in *Labrador*, was ſo obliging as to inform me, that the wondrous proviſion made by Providence for the protection of the white grous from the cold of that rigorous climate, by the double feathers, does alſo extend to other congenerous birds, and alſo ſnipes. It may poſſibly be found in other ſpecies co-habitants of that country.

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These Blank Leaves
are to insert the Drawings
in these Volumes

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